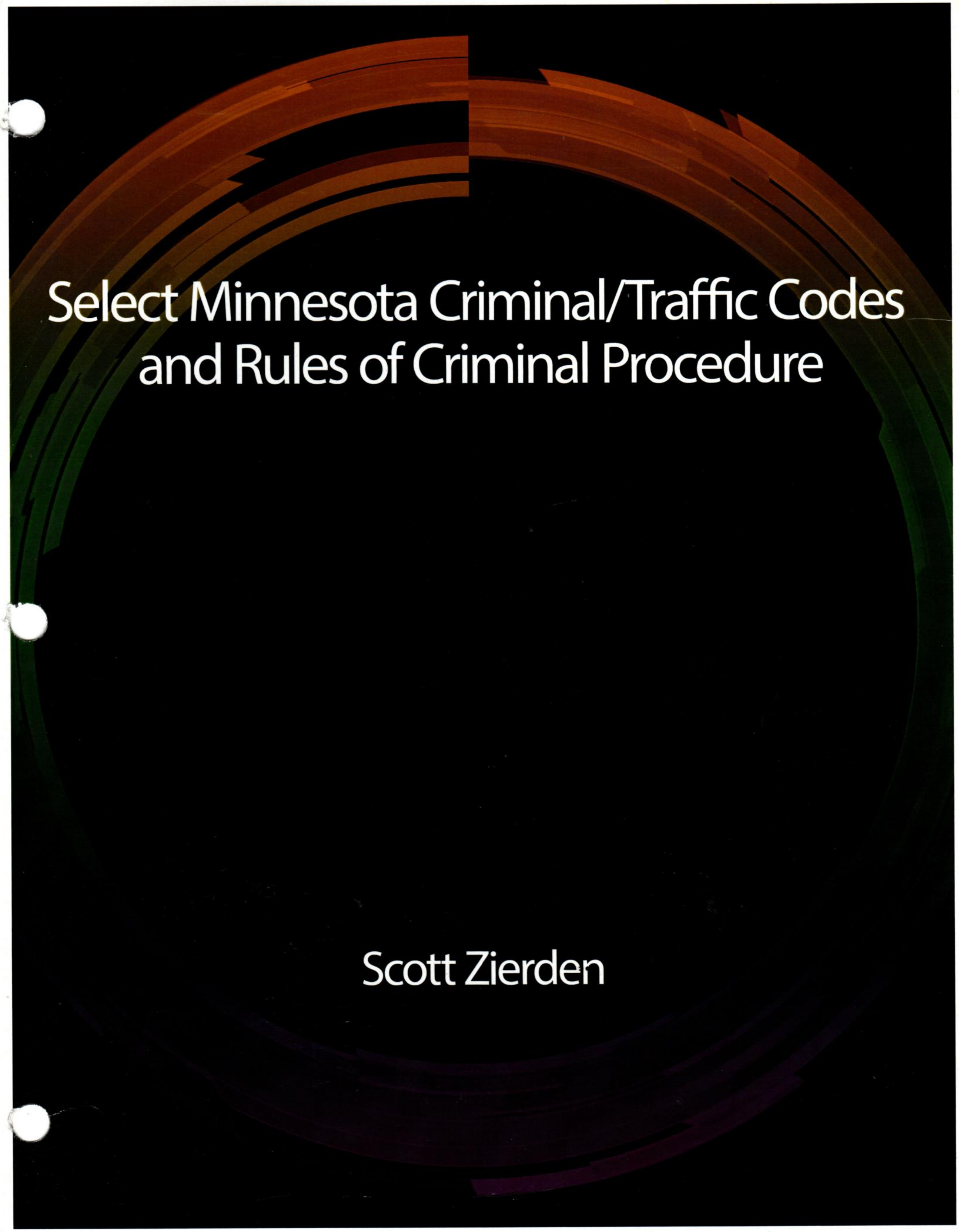

Select Minnesota Criminal/Traffic Codes and Rules of Criminal Procedure

Scott Zierden

Published by Montezuma Publishing.

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Montezuma Publishing
Aztec Shops Ltd.
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San Diego, California 92182-1701
619-594-7552

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website: www.montezumapublishing.com

Production Credits
Production mastering by: Steve Murawka
Quality control by: Joshua Gama

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ISBN-10: 0-7442-0016-4
ISBN-13: 978-0-7442-0016-4

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SELECT MINNESOTA CRIMINAL/TRAFFIC CODES AND RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Compiled by Scott Zierden for use by students at Hennepin Technical College

AUGUST 1, 2024

HENNEPIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Brooklyn Park, MN

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TRAFFIC LAWS

CHAPTER 168. VEHICLE REGISTRATION, TAXATION, SALE

168.002 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Words, terms, and phrases.**

Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following words, terms, and phrases, for the purposes of this chapter, shall be given the meanings subjoined to them.

Subd. 2.**All-terrain vehicle.**

"All-terrain vehicle" has the meaning given in section 84.92, subdivision 8.

Subd. 3.**Application for registration; listing for taxation.**

"Application for registration" shall have the same meaning as "listing for taxation," and when a motor vehicle is registered it is also listed.

Subd. 4.**Bus; intercity bus.**

(a) "Bus" means (1) every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 15 passengers including the driver and used for transporting persons, (2) every motor vehicle that is (i) designed for carrying more than ten passengers including the driver, (ii) used for transporting persons, and (iii) owned by a nonprofit organization and not operated for hire or for commercial purposes, or (3) every motor vehicle certified by the Department of Transportation as a special transportation service provider vehicle and receiving reimbursement as provided in section 256B.0625, subdivision 17.

(b) "Intercity bus" means any bus operating as a common passenger carrier over regular routes and between fixed termini, but excluding all buses operating wholly within the limits of one city, or wholly within two or more contiguous cities, or between contiguous cities and a terminus outside the corporate limits of such cities, and not more than 20 miles distant measured along the fixed route from such corporate limits.

Subd. 5.**Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Subd. 6.**Dealer.**

"Dealer" means any person, firm, or corporation regularly engaged in the business of manufacturing, or selling, purchasing, and generally dealing in new and unused motor vehicles having an established place of business for the sale, trade, and display of new and unused motor vehicles and having in possession new and unused motor vehicles for the purposes of sale or trade. "Dealer" also includes any person, firm or corporation regularly engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling, purchasing, and generally dealing in new and unused motor vehicle bodies, chassis mounted or not, and having an established place of business for the sale, trade and display of such new and unused motor vehicle bodies, and having in possession new and unused motor vehicle bodies for the purposes of sale or trade.

Subd. 7.**Distributor.**

"Distributor" means a person, firm, or corporation which has a bona fide contract or franchise with a manufacturer to distribute the new motor vehicles of that manufacturer to licensed new motor vehicle dealers, but does not include a dealer.

Subd. 8.**Farm truck.**

(a) "Farm truck" means all single-unit trucks, truck-tractors, tractors, semitrailers, and trailers used by the owner thereof to transport agricultural, horticultural, dairy, and other farm products, including livestock, produced or finished by the owner of the truck, and any other personal property owned by the farmer to whom the license for the truck is issued, from the farm to market, and to transport property and supplies to the farm of the owner. Trucks, truck-tractors, tractors, semitrailers, and trailers registered as "farm trucks" may be used by the owner thereof to occasionally transport unprocessed and raw farm products, not produced by the owner of the truck, from the place of production to market when the transportation constitutes the first haul of the products, and may be used by the owner thereof, either farmer or logger who harvests and hauls forest products only, to transport logs, pulpwood, lumber, chips, railroad ties and other raw and unfinished forest products from the place of production to an intermediate or final assembly point or transfer yard or railhead, which transportation may be continued by another farm truck to a place for final processing or manufacture located within 200 miles of the place of production and all of which is deemed to constitute the first haul of unfinished wood products; provided that the owner and operator of the vehicle transporting planed lumber shall have in immediate possession a statement signed by the producer of the lumber designating the governmental subdivision, section, and township where the lumber was produced and that this haul, indicating the date, is the first haul thereof. The licensed vehicles may also be used by the owner thereof to transport, to and from timber-harvesting areas, equipment and appurtenances incidental to timber harvesting, and gravel and other road-building materials for timber haul roads.

(b) "Farm trucks" shall also include only single-unit trucks that, because of their construction, cannot be used for any other purpose and are used exclusively to transport milk and cream en route from a farm to an assembly point or place for final manufacture, and for transporting milk and cream from an assembly point to a place for final processing or manufacture. This section shall not be construed to mean that the owner or operator of the truck cannot carry on usual accommodation services for patrons on regular return trips, such as butter, cream, cheese, and other dairy supplies.

Subd. 9.**Final-stage manufacturer.**

"Final-stage manufacturer" means a person, firm, or corporation which performs manufacturing operations on an incomplete motor vehicle or a van-type motor vehicle so that it becomes a type A, B, or C motor home.

Subd. 10.**First year of life.**

"First year of life" means the year of model designation of the vehicle, or, if there be no year of model designation, it shall mean the year of manufacture.

Subd. 11.**First-stage manufacturer.**

"First-stage manufacturer" means a person, firm, or corporation which manufactures, assembles, and sells new motor vehicles for resale in this state.

Subd. 12.**Fleet.**

"Fleet" means a combination of 50 or more vehicles and trailers owned by a person solely for the use of that person or employees of the person and registered in this state under section 168.127. It does not include vehicles licensed under section 168.187.

Subd. 12a.**Full-service provider.**

"Full-service provider" means a person who is appointed by the commissioner as both a deputy registrar under this chapter and a driver's license agent under chapter 171 who provides all driver services, excluding International Registration Plan and International Fuel Tax Agreement transactions. The commissioner is not a full-service provider.

Subd. 13.**Gross weight.**

(a) "Gross weight" means the actual unloaded weight of the vehicle, either a truck or tractor, or the actual unloaded combined weight of a truck-tractor and semitrailer or semitrailers, or of the truck-tractor, semitrailer and one additional semitrailer, fully equipped for service, plus the weight of the maximum load which the applicant has elected to carry on such vehicle or combined vehicles.

(b) The term gross weight applied to a truck used for towing a trailer means the unloaded weight of the truck, fully equipped for service, plus the weight of the maximum load which the applicant has elected to carry on such truck, including the weight of such part of the trailer and its load as may rest upon the truck.

(c) The term gross weight applied to school buses means the weight of the vehicle fully equipped with all fuel tanks full of fuel, plus the weight of the passengers and their baggage computed at the rate of 100 pounds per passenger seating capacity, including that for the driver. The term gross weight applied to other buses means the weight of the vehicle fully equipped with all fuel tanks full of fuel, plus the weight of passengers and their baggage computed at the rate of 150 pounds per passenger seating capacity, including that for the driver. For bus seats designed for more than one passenger, but which are not divided so as to allot individual seats for the passengers that occupy them, allow two feet of its length per passenger to determine seating capacity.

(d) The term gross weight applied to a truck, truck-tractor or a truck used as a truck-tractor used exclusively by the owner thereof for transporting unfinished forest products or used by the owner thereof to transport agricultural, horticultural, dairy and other farm products including livestock produced or finished by the owner of the truck and any other personal property owned by the farmer to whom the license for such truck is issued, from the farm to market, and to transport property and supplies to the farm of the owner, as described in subdivision 8, shall be the actual weight of the truck, truck-tractor or truck used as a truck-tractor or the combined weight of the truck-tractor and semitrailer plus the weight of the maximum load which the applicant has elected to carry on such vehicle or combined vehicles and shall be licensed and taxed as provided by section 168.013, subdivision 1c.

(e) The term gross weight applied to a truck-tractor or a truck used as a truck-tractor used exclusively by the owner, or by a for-hire carrier hauling exclusively for one owner, for towing an equipment dolly shall be the actual weight of the truck-tractor or truck used as a truck-tractor plus the weight of such part of the equipment dolly and its load as may rest upon the truck-tractor or truck used as a truck-tractor, and shall be licensed separately and taxed as provided by section 168.013, subdivision 1e, and the equipment dolly shall be licensed separately and taxed as provided in section 168.013, subdivision 1d, which is applicable for the balance of the weight of the equipment dolly and the balance of the maximum load the applicant has elected to carry on such combined vehicles. The term "equipment dolly" as used in this subdivision means a heavy semitrailer used solely by the owner, or by a for-hire carrier hauling exclusively for one owner, to transport the owner's construction machinery, equipment, implements and other objects used on a construction project, but not to be incorporated in or to become a part of a completed project.

(f) The term gross weight applied to a tow truck or towing vehicle defined in section 168B.011, subdivision 12a, means the weight of the tow truck or towing vehicle fully equipped for service, including the weight of the crane, winch and other equipment to control the movement of a towed vehicle, but does not include the weight of a wrecked or disabled vehicle towed or drawn by the tow truck or towing vehicle.

Subd. 14.**Highway.**

"Highway" has the meaning given "street or highway" in section 169.011, subdivision 81.

Subd. 15.**Limousine.**

"Limousine" means a luxury passenger automobile that has a seating capacity of not more than 15 persons, including the driver.

Subd. 16.**Manufactured home.**

"Manufactured home" has the meaning given it in section 327.31, subdivision 6.

Subd. 17.**Motor home.**

(a) "Motor home" means a recreational vehicle designed to provide temporary living quarters. The motor home has a living unit built into as an integral part of, or permanently attached to the chassis of, a motor vehicle or van.

(b) A motor home must contain permanently installed, independent, life-support systems that meet the American National Standards Institute standard number A119.2 for recreational vehicles and provide at least four of the following facilities, two of which must be from the systems listed in clauses (1), (5), and (6): (1) a cooking facility with liquid propane gas supply, (2) a refrigerator, (3) a self-contained toilet or a toilet connected to a plumbing system with a connection for external water disposal, (4) a heating or air conditioning system separate from the motor vehicle engine, (5) a potable water supply system including a sink with a faucet either self-contained or with connections for an external source, and (6) a separate 110-125 volts electrical power supply.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "permanently installed" means built into or attached as an integral part of a chassis or van, and designed not to be removed except for repair or replacement. A system that is readily removable or held in place by clamps or tie-downs is not permanently installed.

(d) Motor homes include a:

(1) type A motor home, which is a raw chassis upon which is built a driver's compartment and an entire body that provides temporary living quarters as described in paragraph (b);

(2) type B motor home, which is a van that conforms to the description in paragraph (b) and has been completed or altered by a final-stage manufacturer; and

(3) type C motor home, which is an incomplete vehicle upon which is permanently attached a body designed to provide temporary living quarters as described in paragraph (b).

(e) A motor vehicle with a slip-in camper or other removable equipment that is mounted into or on a motor vehicle is not a motor home, is not a recreational vehicle, and must not be registered as a recreational vehicle under section 168.013.

Subd. 18. **Motor vehicle.**

(a) "Motor vehicle" **means** any self-propelled vehicle designed and originally manufactured to operate primarily on highways, and not operated exclusively upon railroad tracks. It includes any vehicle propelled or drawn by a self-propelled vehicle and includes vehicles known as trackless trolleys that are propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated upon rails.

(b) "Motor vehicle" **includes** an all-terrain vehicle only if the all-terrain vehicle (1) has at least four wheels, (2) is owned and operated by a physically disabled person, and (3) displays both disability plates and a physically disabled certificate issued under section 169.345.

(c) "Motor vehicle" **does not include** an all-terrain vehicle except (1) an all-terrain vehicle described in paragraph (b), or (2) an all-terrain vehicle licensed as a motor vehicle before August 1, 1985. The owner may continue to license an all-terrain vehicle described in clause (2) as a motor vehicle until it is conveyed or otherwise transferred to another owner, is destroyed, or fails to comply with the registration and licensing requirements of this chapter.

(d) "Motor vehicle" **does not include** a snowmobile; a manufactured home; a park trailer; an electric personal assistive mobility device as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 26; a motorized foot scooter as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 46; or an electric-assisted bicycle as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 27.

(e) "Motor vehicle" **includes** an off-highway motorcycle modified to meet the requirements of chapter 169 according to section 84.788, subdivision 12.

(f) "Motor vehicle" includes a roadable aircraft as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 67a.

Subd. 19.**Motorcycle.**

"Motorcycle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 44.

Subd. 20.**Motorized bicycle.**

"Motorized bicycle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 45.

Subd. 21.**Neighborhood electric vehicle.**

"Neighborhood electric vehicle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 47.

Subd. 21a.**Noncommercial vehicle.**

"Noncommercial vehicle" means a one-ton pickup truck registered under section 168.013, subdivision 1e, with a 15,000 pounds or less gross vehicle weight rating and for which the owner has made a declaration that the vehicle will be operated exclusively for personal use. The declaration must be based on one or more of the following:

(1) a change of vehicle use;

(2) registration of a new vehicle;

(3) transfer of vehicle ownership; or

(4) registration renewal.

Subd. 21b.**One-ton pickup truck.**

"One-ton pickup truck" means any truck resembling a pickup truck with a manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity of one ton. If the manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity is not provided or is not known, then the value specified by the manufacturer as the gross vehicle weight rating as indicated on the manufacturer's certification label must be 10,001 pounds or more, not to exceed 15,000 pounds, in accordance with the definition of "commercial motor vehicle" in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 390.5.

Subd. 22.**Owner.**

"Owner" means any person owning or leasing a vehicle, or having the exclusive use of the vehicle, under a lease or otherwise, for a period greater than 30 days.

Subd. 23.**Park trailer.**

"Park trailer" means a trailer that:

(1) exceeds 8-1/2 feet in width in travel mode but is no larger than 400 square feet when the collapsible components are fully extended or at maximum horizontal width; and

(2) is used as temporary living quarters.

"Park trailer" does not include a manufactured home.

Subd. 24.**Passenger automobile.**

(a) "Passenger automobile" **means** any motor vehicle designed and used for carrying not more than 15 individuals, including the driver.

(b) "Passenger automobile" **does not include** motorcycles, motor scooters, buses, school buses, or commuter vans as defined in section 168.126.

(c) "Passenger automobile" **includes, but is not limited to**:

(1) a vehicle that is a pickup truck or a van as defined in subdivisions 26 and 40;

(2) neighborhood electric vehicles, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 47; and

(3) medium-speed electric vehicles, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 39.

(4) roadable aircraft, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 67a.

Subd. 25.**Person.**

"Person" has the meaning given in section 168A.01, subdivision 14.

Subd. 26.**Pickup truck.**

"Pickup truck" means any truck with a manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity of three-fourths ton or less and commonly known as a pickup truck. If the manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity is not provided or cannot be determined, then the value specified by the manufacturer as the gross vehicle weight as indicated on the manufacturer's certification label must be ~~less than~~ 10,000 pounds or less.

Subd. 27.**Recreational vehicle.**

(a) "Recreational vehicle" means travel trailers including those that telescope or fold down, chassis-mounted campers, motor homes, tent trailers, teardrop trailers, and converted buses that provide temporary human living quarters.

(b) "Recreational vehicle" is a vehicle that:

(1) is not used as the residence of the owner or occupant;

(2) is used while engaged in recreational or vacation activities; and

(3) is either self-propelled or towed on the highways incidental to the recreational or vacation activities.

Subd. 28.**Registered owner.**

"Registered owner" means any person, other than a secured party, having title to a vehicle. If a passenger automobile is under lease for a term of 180 days or more, the lessee is deemed to be the registered owner, for purposes of registration only; provided that the application for renewal of the registration of a passenger automobile is sent to the lessor.

Subd. 29.**Registrar.**

"Registrar" means the registrar of motor vehicles designated in this chapter.

Subd. 30.**Semitrailer.**

"Semitrailer" means a vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a truck-tractor that a considerable part of its own weight or that of its load rests upon and is carried by the truck-tractor and shall include a trailer drawn by a truck-tractor semitrailer combination. For the purpose of registration, trailers coupled with a truck-tractor, semitrailer combination are semitrailers.

Subd. 31.**Special mobile equipment.**

(a) "Special mobile equipment" means every vehicle not designed or used for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, except vehicles described in paragraph (b). Special mobile equipment includes, but is not limited to: ditch-digging apparatuses, pump hoists and other water well-drilling equipment registered and licensed under chapter 103I, other road construction or road maintenance machinery, aggregate processing and conveying equipment, truck-mounted log loaders that are used exclusively for commercial logging, and self-propelled cranes.

(b) "Special mobile equipment" does not include:

(1) machinery that has been temporarily or permanently mounted on a commercial motor vehicle chassis that is used only to provide a service and is not able to haul goods for resale; or

(2) dump trucks.

Subd. 31a.**Special plates.**

Unless otherwise specified, "special plates" or "special plate" means plates, or a single motorcycle plate, that are designed with wording or graphics that differ from a regular Minnesota passenger automobile plate or motorcycle plate.

Subd. 32.**State.**

"State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Subd. 33.**Tax.**

"Tax" means the annual registration tax imposed on vehicles in lieu of all other taxes, except wheelage taxes which may be imposed by any city, and gross earnings taxes paid by companies. The annual tax is both a property tax and a highway use tax and shall be on the basis of the calendar year.

Subd. 34.**Tractor.**

"Tractor" means any motor vehicle designed or used for drawing other vehicles but having no provision for carrying loads independently.

Subd. 35.**Trailer.**

"Trailer" means any vehicle designed for carrying property or passenger on its own structure and for being drawn by a motor vehicle but shall not include a trailer drawn by a truck-tractor semitrailer combination, or an auxiliary axle on a motor vehicle which carries a portion of the weight of the motor vehicle to which it is attached. For the purpose of registration, trailers coupled with a truck-tractor, semitrailer combination are semitrailers.

Subd. 36.**Travel trailer.**

"Travel trailer" means a trailer, mounted on wheels, that:

(1) is designed to provide temporary living quarters during recreation, camping, or travel;

(2) does not require a special highway movement permit based on its size or weight when towed by a motor vehicle; and

(3) complies with sections 169.80, subdivision 2, and 169.81, subdivision 2.

Subd. 37.**Truck.**

"Truck" means any motor vehicle designed and used for carrying things other than passengers, except pickup trucks and vans included within the definition of passenger automobile in subdivision 24.

Subd. 38.**Truck-tractor.**

"Truck-tractor" means:

(1) a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not constructed to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load drawn; and

(2) a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles used exclusively for transporting motor vehicles and capable of carrying motor vehicles on its own structure.

Subd. 39.**Unloaded weight.**

"Unloaded weight" means the actual weight of the vehicle fully equipped without a load.

Subd. 40.**Van.**

"Van" means any vehicle of box-like design with no barrier or separation between the operator's area and the remainder of the cargo-carrying area, and with a manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity of three-fourths ton or less. If the manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity is not provided or not known, then the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum gross weight or gross vehicle weight rating as indicated on the manufacturer's certification label must be less than 10,000 pounds.

Subd. 41.**Van converter or modifier.**

"Van converter or modifier" means a person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of modifying, completing or converting van-type vehicles into multipurpose passenger vehicles which are not motor homes as defined in subdivision 27.

Subd. 42.**Vehicle.**

"Vehicle" has the meaning given in section 168A.01, subdivision 24.

(**Vehicle.** (a) "Vehicle" **means** every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway.

(b) The term does not include:

(1) devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks; or

(2) vehicles not originally constructed primarily for use on public roads and highways.

(c) The term does include motorized bicycles as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 20.

168.017 MONTHLY SERIES REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

Subdivision 1. **Requirement generally.**

All passenger automobiles, ambulances, hearses, and pickup trucks shall be registered by the registrar according to the monthly series system of registration prescribed by this section.

Subd. 2.**12 uniform registration periods.**

There are established 12 registration periods, each to be designated by a calendar month and to start on the first day of such month and end on the last day of the 12th month from the date of commencing. The registrar shall register all vehicles subject to registration under the monthly series system for a minimum period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Subd. 3.**Exceptions.**

The registrar shall register all vehicles subject to registration under the monthly series system for a period of 12 consecutive calendar months, unless:

(1) the application is an original under section 168.127; or

(2) the applicant is a licensed motor vehicle lessor under section 168.27 and the vehicle is leased or rented for periods of time of not more than 28 days, in which case the applicant may apply for initial or renewed registration of a vehicle for a period of four

or more months, the month of expiration to be designated by the applicant at the time of registration. To qualify for this exemption, the applicant must present the application to a designated deputy registrar office. Subsequent registration periods when the applicant is not a qualified motor vehicle lessor under this subdivision must be for a period of 12 months commencing from the last month for which registration was issued.

Subd. 4.**Proportional registration payment system.**

Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the applicant for registration of a vehicle under the monthly series system shall pay in full the calendar year registration fee prescribed by law during the 12 consecutive calendar months of registration under the monthly series system. If the registrar registers the vehicle for a period greater or less than a calendar year pursuant to subdivision 3, the calendar year registration fee shall be apportioned as follows: During the first period the fee is 1/12 of the first calendar year fee times the number of months in the period. During the first 12 consecutive months of registration under the monthly series system, the fee is the sum of the following: (a) 1/12 of the first calendar year fee times the months remaining after subtracting the months in the first period of issuance from 12 months, and (b) 1/12 of the second calendar year fee times the number of months in the first period of issuance. The registration fee shall be computed in the same manner for second and subsequent periods of 12 consecutive months of registration under the monthly series system, subject to changes provided by law for registration fees under the calendar year system. If the registrar registers the vehicle for a part of a year pursuant to subdivision 3, the calendar year registration fee shall be apportioned as above in the case of an original registration for part of a year except that the computation shall begin with the second calendar year fee.

Subd. 5.**Registration period extension for leased vehicle.**

(a) Notwithstanding subdivisions 3 and 4, a person leasing for at least one year a vehicle registered under this section may obtain an extension of the motor vehicle's registration period for the unexpired portion of the lease period, for a period not to exceed 11 months beyond the expiration of the registration period.

(b) In order to obtain an extension under this subdivision a lessee must:

(1) apply to the registrar on a form the registrar prescribes;

(2) submit to the registrar a copy of the lease;

(3) pay an administrative fee of $5; and

(4) pay a tax of 1/12 of the tax for the registration period being extended for each month of the extension.

(c) On an applicant's compliance with paragraph (b) the registrar shall issue the applicant a license plate tab or sticker designating the new month of expiration of the registration. The extended registration expires on the tenth day of the month following the month designated on the tab or sticker.

(d) All fees collected under paragraph (b), clause (3), must be deposited in the vehicle services operating account under section 299A.705, subdivision 1. Taxes collected under paragraph (b), clause (4), must be deposited in the highway user tax distribution fund.

168.09 REGISTRATION; REREGISTRATION.

Subdivision 1.**Registration required.**

No trailer or motor vehicle, except as is exempted by section 168.012, may be used or operated upon the public streets or highways of the state in any calendar year until it is registered as provided in this section, the motor vehicle tax and fees as provided in this chapter are paid, and the number plates issued for the trailer or motor vehicle are displayed on it. No trailer or motor vehicle, except as provided by section 168.012, which for any reason is not subject to taxation as provided in this chapter, may be used or operated upon the public streets or highways of this state until it is registered as provided in this section and displays number plates as required by this chapter, except that the purchaser of a new trailer or motor vehicle may operate it without plates if the permit authorized by section 168.091 or 168.092 is displayed.

Subd. 2.**Reregistration.**

When a motor vehicle registered in Minnesota, has during the calendar year for which it is so registered, been reregistered for the following year, the display on such motor vehicle of the plates issued for such motor vehicle on its reregistration for the following year shall on and after November 15 of the calendar year in which it was so reregistered constitute compliance with subdivision 1 requiring display of plates except as provided in subdivisions 3 and 4.

Subd. 3.**Proratable vehicles; other vehicles.**

(a) Plates or other insignia issued for a motor vehicle registered under section 168.187 for a calendar year shall be displayed on the motor vehicle not later than 12:01 a.m. on March 2 of the year unless extended by the registrar for the period of time required for the issuance of the new plates or insignia. The registration year for vehicles registered under section 168.187, as provided in this section, is from March 1 to the last day of February for 1995 and succeeding years.

(b) Except for a motor vehicle registered under section 168.017 or 168.187, plates or other insignia issued for a self-propelled motor vehicle registered for over 27,000 pounds shall be displayed on the vehicle not later than 12:01 a.m. on March 2 of the year, and, except for recreational equipment, not earlier than 12:01 a.m. on February 15 of the year, unless otherwise extended by the registrar for the period of time required for issuing the new plates or insignia.

(c) Except for a motor vehicle registered under section 168.017 or 168.187, plates or other insignia issued for a self-propelled vehicle registered for 27,000 pounds or less and all other motor vehicles shall be displayed not later than 12:01 a.m. on March 2 of the year, and, except for recreational equipment, not earlier than January 1 of the year unless otherwise extended by the registrar for the period of time required for issuing the new plates or insignia. The registration year for all vehicles as provided in this paragraph and paragraph (b) is from March 1 to the last day of February for 1979 and succeeding years.

Subd. 4.**Display.**

A vehicle registered under the monthly series system of registration shall display the plates and insignia issued **within ten days of the first day of the month which commences the registration period**.

Subd. 5.**Defenses to failure to renew.**

No person may be charged with violating this section by reason of failure to renew the registration of a previously registered motor vehicle, except those vehicles registered under section 168.187, if:

(1) the person produces a statement from the registrar to the effect that the person was not notified by the registrar of the annual renewal for the registration of the vehicle to which a citation was issued; and

(2) the person renews the registration and pays the motor vehicle tax and fees due within ten days of being cited for the violation.

Subd. 6.**Semitrailer.**

For a semitrailer, as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 30, a number plate must be assigned to the registered owner as identification for the vehicle. This number plate must not display a year designator. The registration card must indicate the number plate for the number plate to be valid.

Subd. 7.**Display of temporary permit.**

(a) The commissioner may issue a temporary permit under this subdivision in conjunction with the conclusion of a registration period or a recently expired registration if:

(1) the current registration tax and all other fees and taxes have been paid in full; and

(2) special plates have been applied for.

(b) The permit is valid for a period of 60 days. The permit must be in a format prescribed by the commissioner, affixed to the rear of the vehicle where a license plate would normally be affixed, and plainly visible. The permit is valid only for the vehicle for which it was issued to allow a reasonable time for the new plates to be manufactured and delivered to the applicant. The permit may be issued only by the commissioner or by a deputy registrar under section 168.33.

168.092 ~~21-DAY~~ 60-DAY TEMPORARY VEHICLE PERMIT.

Subdivision 1. **Resident buyer.**

The ~~motor vehicle registrar~~ commissioner may issue a permit to a person purchasing a new or used motor vehicle in this state for the purpose of allowing the purchaser a reasonable time to register the vehicle and pay fees and taxes due on the transfer. The permit is valid for a period of ~~21~~ 60 days. The permit must be in a ~~form as the registrar may determine~~ format prescribed by the commissioner, affixed to the rear of the vehicle where a license plate would normally be affixed, and plainly visible. Each permit is valid only for the vehicle for which issued.

Subd. 2. **Dealer.**

The ~~registrar~~ commissioner may issue permits to licensed dealers. When issuing a permit, the dealer ~~shall~~ must complete the permit in the manner prescribed by the department.

168.27 MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS; VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES.

Subd. 16.**Dealer plates: distinguishing number, fee, tax, use.**

(a) The registrar shall issue to every motor vehicle dealer, upon a request from the motor vehicle dealer licensed as provided in subdivision 2 or 3, one or more plates displaying a general distinguishing number. This subdivision does not apply to a scrap metal processor, a used vehicle parts dealer, or a vehicle salvage pool. The fee for each of the first four plates is $75 per registration year, of which $60 must be paid to the registrar and the remaining $15 is payable as sales tax on motor vehicles under section 297B.035. For each additional plate, the dealer shall pay the registrar a fee of $25 and a sales tax on motor vehicles of $15 per registration year. The registrar shall deposit the tax in the state treasury to be credited as provided in section 297B.09. Replacement plates are subject to the fees in section 168.12. Motor vehicles, new or used, owned by the motor vehicle dealership and bearing the number plate, except vehicles leased to the user who is not an employee of the dealer during the term of the lease, held for hire, or customarily used by the dealer as a tow truck, service truck, or parts vehicle, may be driven upon the streets and highways of this state:

(1) by the motor vehicle dealer or dealer's spouse, or any full-time employee of the motor vehicle dealer for either private or business purposes;

(2) by a part-time employee when the use is directly related to a particular business transaction of the dealer;

(3) for demonstration purposes by any prospective buyer for a period of 48 hours or in the case of a truck, truck-tractor, or semitrailer, for a period of seven days; or

(4) in a promotional event that lasts no longer than four days in which at least three motor vehicles are involved.

(b) A new or used motor vehicle sold by the motor vehicle dealer and bearing the motor vehicle dealer's number plate may be driven upon the public streets and highways for a period of 72 hours by the buyer for either of the following purposes: (1) removing the vehicle from this state for registration in another state, or (2) permitting the buyer to use the motor vehicle before the buyer receives number plates pursuant to registration. Use of a motor vehicle by the buyer under clause (2) before the buyer receives number plates pursuant to registration constitutes a use of the public streets or highways for the purpose of the time requirements for registration of motor vehicles.

168.35 INTENT TO ESCAPE TAX; GROSS MISDEMEANOR.

Any person who shall, with intent to escape payment of any tax on a motor vehicle, as herein provided, delay or neglect to properly list and apply to register the same, or, with intent to prevent the payment or collection of the proper tax, fee, or lien thereon, violate or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

168.36 UNLAWFUL USE OF UNREGISTERED VEHICLE CERTIFICATE, PLATES.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor; use of vehicle or certificate.**

Any person who shall use or cause any motor vehicle to be used or operated in violation of the provisions of this chapter or while a certificate of registration of a motor vehicle issued to the person is suspended or revoked, or who shall knowingly deliver a motor vehicle to another to be used or operated in violation of this chapter, or who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Misdemeanor; use of plates or certificate.**

Any person who shall loan or use any number plate or registration certificate upon or in connection with any motor vehicle except the one for which the same was duly issued, or upon any such motor vehicle after such certificate or plates, or the right to use the same, have expired, or any person who shall retain in possession or shall fail to surrender, as herein provided, any such number plate or registration certificate shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who manufactures, buys, sells, uses or displays motor vehicle license number plates, motor vehicle registration certificates, or tax receipts issued by this state or any other state, territory or district in the United States, without proper authority from such state, territory or district of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. **Misdemeanor; use of altered plates or certificate.**

Any person who shall deface or alter any registration certificate or number plate or retain the same in possession after it has been defaced or altered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. **Officer may seize registration plates.**

If a peace officer stops a motor vehicle and determines, through a check of the motor vehicle registration record system, that the vehicle is being operated while the certificate of registration for the vehicle is revoked, the officer may immediately seize the vehicle's registration plates and destroy the plates or return them to the commissioner of public safety.

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CHAPTER 168B. ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES; TOWING

168B.011 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

The terms used in this chapter have the meanings given them in this section.

Subd. 2. **Abandoned vehicle.**

(a) "**Abandoned vehicle**" means a motor vehicle, as defined in section 169.011, that:

(1) has remained illegally:

(i) for a period of **more than 48 hours** on any property owned or controlled by a unit of government, or more than four hours on that property when it is properly posted; or

(ii) on private property for a period of time, as determined under section 168B.04, subdivision 2, without the consent of the person in control of the property; and

(2) lacks vital component parts or is in an inoperable condition such that it has no substantial potential for further use consistent with its usual functions, unless it is kept in an enclosed garage or storage building.

(b) A classic car or pioneer car, as defined in section 168.10, is not considered an abandoned vehicle.

(c) Vehicles on the premises of junk yards and automobile graveyards that are defined, maintained, and licensed in accordance with section 161.242, or that are licensed and maintained in accordance with local laws and zoning regulations, are not considered abandoned vehicles.

(d) A vehicle being held for storage by agreement or being held under police authority or pursuant to a writ or court order is not considered abandoned, nor may it be processed as abandoned while the police hold, writ, or court order is in effect.

Subd. 3. **Junk vehicle.**

"**Junk vehicle**" means a vehicle that:

(1) is three years old or older;

(2) is extensively damaged, with the damage including such things as broken or missing wheels, motor, drive train, or transmission;

(3) is apparently inoperable;

(4) does not have a valid, current registration plate; **and**

(5) has an approximate fair market value equal only to the approximate value of the scrap in it.

Subd. 4.**Unauthorized vehicle.**

"**Unauthorized vehicle**" means a vehicle that is subject to removal and impoundment pursuant to section 168B.035 or 168B.04, subdivision 2, but is not a junk vehicle or an abandoned vehicle.

Subd. 5.**Agency.**

"**Agency**" means the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Subd. 6.**Department.**

"**Department**" means the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Subd. 7.**Impound.**

"**Impound**" means to take and hold a vehicle in legal custody. There are two types of impounds, public and nonpublic.

Subd. 8.**Impound lot operator or operator.**

"**Impound lot operator**" or "operator" means a person who engages in impounding or storing, usually temporarily, unauthorized or abandoned vehicles. "Operator" includes an operator of a public or nonpublic impound lot, regardless of whether tow truck service is provided.

Subd. 9.**Motor vehicle or vehicle.**

"**Motor vehicle**" or "**vehicle**" has the meaning given motor vehicle in section 169.011.

Subd. 10.**Motor vehicle waste.**

"**Motor vehicle waste**" means solid waste and liquid wastes derived in the operation of or in the recycling of a motor vehicle, including such things as tires and used motor oil, but excluding scrap metal.

Subd. 11.**Nonpublic impound lot.**

"**Nonpublic impound lot**" means an impound lot that is not a public impound lot.

Subd. 12.**Public impound lot.**

"**Public impound lot**" means an impound lot owned by or exclusively contracted solely for public use by a unit of government under section 168B.09.

Subd. 12a.**Tow truck or towing vehicle.**

"**Tow truck**" or "**towing vehicle**" means a motor vehicle having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 8,000 pounds or more, equipped with a crane and winch, or an attached device used exclusively to transport vehicles, and further equipped to control the movement of the towed or transported vehicle.

Subd. 13.**Unit of government.**

"**Unit of government**" includes a state department or agency, a special purpose district, and a county, statutory or home rule charter city, or town.

Subd. 14.**Vital component parts.**

"**Vital component parts**" means those parts of a motor vehicle that are essential to the mechanical functioning of the vehicle, including such things as the motor, drive train, and wheels.

168B.03 VIOLATION TO ABANDON MOTOR VEHICLE.

Any person who abandons a motor vehicle on any public or private property, without the consent of the person in control of such property, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

168B.035 TOWING AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. **Towing authority.**

For purposes of this section, "towing authority" means:

(1) any local authority authorized by section 169.04 to enforce the traffic laws, and a private towing company authorized by a local authority; or

(2) an authorized employee of the Department of Transportation's freeway service patrol within the department's eight-county metropolitan district.

Subd. 2. **Towing order required.**

(a) A towing authority **may not tow a motor vehicle** from public property unless a peace officer or parking enforcement officer has prepared, in addition to the parking citation, a written towing report describing the motor vehicle and the reasons for towing.

(b) Within the Department of Transportation's eight-county metropolitan district, an authorized employee of the department's freeway service patrol may order a tow from a trunk highway after preparing a written towing report provided by the Minnesota State Patrol. A citation need not be issued before the employee orders a tow.

(c) Except in cases where an accident or traffic hazard to the traveling public exists, the department employee shall ensure that if the tower requested to remove the vehicle by the owner arrives before the tower requested by the department, the tower requested by the owner is given the opportunity to actually conduct and complete all towing operations requested.

Subd. 3. **Towing prohibited.**

(a) **A towing authority may not tow a motor vehicle because**:

(1) the vehicle ~~has expired~~ displays registration ~~tabs~~ validation stickers that have been expired for less than 90 days; or

(2) the vehicle is at a parking meter on which the time has expired ~~and the vehicle has fewer than five unpaid parking tickets~~. or

(3) the vehicle is identified in conjunction with a citation to the vehicle owner or lessee for (i) a violation under section 169.06, subdivision 10 (Red Light Camera), or (ii) a violation under section 169.14, subdivision 13 (Speed Safety Camera).

(b) **A towing authority may tow a motor vehicle**, notwithstanding paragraph (a), if:

(1) the vehicle is parked in violation of snow emergency regulations;

(2) the vehicle is parked in a rush-hour restricted parking area;

(3) the vehicle is blocking a driveway, alley, or fire hydrant;

(4) the vehicle is parked in a bus lane, or at a bus stop, during hours when parking is prohibited;

(5) the vehicle is parked within 30 feet of a stop sign and visually blocking the stop sign;

(6) the vehicle is parked in a disability transfer zone or disability parking space without a disability parking certificate or disability license plates;

(7) the vehicle is parked in an area that has been posted for temporary restricted parking (i) at least 12 hours in advance in a home rule charter or statutory city having a population under 50,000, or (ii) at least 24 hours in advance in another political subdivision;

(8) the vehicle is parked within the right-of-way of a controlled-access highway or within the traveled portion of a public street when travel is allowed there;

(9) the vehicle is unlawfully parked in a zone that is restricted by posted signs to use by fire, police, public safety, or emergency vehicles;

(10) the vehicle is unlawfully parked on property at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport owned by the Metropolitan Airports Commission;

(11) a law enforcement official has probable cause to believe that the vehicle is stolen, or that the vehicle constitutes or contains evidence of a crime and impoundment is reasonably necessary to obtain or preserve the evidence;

(12) the driver, operator, or person in physical control of the vehicle is taken into custody and the vehicle is impounded for safekeeping;

(13) a law enforcement official has probable cause to believe that the owner, operator, or person in physical control of the vehicle has failed to respond to five or more citations for parking or traffic offenses;

(14) the vehicle is unlawfully parked in a zone that is restricted by posted signs to use by taxicabs;

(15) the vehicle is unlawfully parked and prevents egress by a lawfully parked vehicle;

(16) the vehicle is parked, on a school day during prohibited hours, in a school zone on a public street where official signs prohibit parking; or

(17) the vehicle is a junk, abandoned, or unauthorized vehicle, as defined in section 168B.011, and subject to immediate removal under this chapter.

(c) A violation under section 169.06, subdivision 10 (Red Light Camera), or 169.14, subdivision 13 (Speed Safety Camera), is **not** a traffic offense under paragraph (b), clause (13).

Subd. 4.**Quick clearance.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "road" includes the roadway, a lane for vehicular traffic, shoulder, on-ramp, and off-ramp of a street or highway, including a parkway; and

(2) "obstructions" includes motor vehicles, debris, personal property, and cargo.

(b) Within the Department of Transportation's eight-county metropolitan district, the department and the State Patrol may move, remove, or cause to remove obstructions from a road if:

(1) there has been a traffic incident involving a collision, accident, or spilled load;

(2) the obstructions block a road or aggravate an emergency on a road; and

(3) the department cooperates with the State Patrol and private towing or recovery companies authorized by the State Patrol concerning towing of the vehicle and removal of other obstructions.

(c) The State Patrol shall make a reasonable effort to contact the owner of the motor vehicle or other obstructions before undertaking an action under this subdivision.

(d) The department shall make a reasonable effort to allow the owner of the motor vehicle to arrange for its removal, taking into account any time delay and safety issues, and shall give due consideration to having the vehicle towed by a licensed towing service capable of safely moving the vehicle.

(e) Towing charges accrued by the owner or owners of the vehicle must be reasonable for the type of vehicle removed and the circumstances surrounding its removal.

Subd. 5.**Private property.**

This section **does not** restrict the authority of the owner of private property to authorize under chapter 168B the towing of a motor vehicle unlawfully parked on the private property.

Subd. 6.**Damages.**

The owner or driver of a motor vehicle towed in violation of this section is entitled to recover from the towing authority the greater of $100 or two times the actual damages sustained as a result of the violation. Damages recoverable under this subdivision include but are not limited to costs of recovering the vehicle, including time spent and transportation costs.

168B.04 AUTHORITY TO IMPOUND VEHICLES.

Subdivision 1. **Abandoned or junk vehicles.**

Units of government and peace officers may take into custody and impound any abandoned or junk vehicle.

Subd. 2.**Unauthorized vehicles.**

(a) Units of government and peace officers may take into custody and impound any unauthorized vehicle under section 168B.035.

(b) A vehicle may also be impounded after it has been left unattended in one of the following public or private locations for the indicated period of time:

(1) in a public location not governed by section 168B.035:

(i) on a highway and properly tagged by a peace officer, four hours;

(ii) located so as to constitute an accident or traffic hazard to the traveling public, as determined by a peace officer, immediately;

(iii) located so as to constitute an accident or traffic hazard to the traveling public within the Department of Transportation's eight-county metropolitan district, as determined by an authorized employee of the department's freeway service patrol, immediately; or

(iv) that is a parking facility or other public property owned or controlled by a unit of government, properly posted, four hours; or

(2) on private property:

(i) that is single-family or duplex residential property, immediately;

(ii) that is private, nonresidential property, properly posted, immediately;

(iii) that is private, nonresidential property, not posted, 24 hours;

(iv) that is private, nonresidential property of an operator of an establishment for the servicing, repair, or maintenance of motor vehicles, five business days after notifying the vehicle owner by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the property owner's intention to have the vehicle removed from the property; or

(v) that is any residential property, properly posted, immediately.

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CHAPTER 169. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

169.011 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms.**

For the purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings ascribed to them.

Subd. 1a. **All-electric vehicle.**

(a) "**All-electric vehicle**" means an electric vehicle that is solely able to be powered by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current.

(b) All-electric vehicle excludes a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle.

Subd. 2.**Alleyway.**

"**Alleyway**" means a private or public passage or way located in a municipality and which (1) is less than the usual width of a street, (2) may be open to but is not designed primarily for general vehicular traffic, (3) intersects or opens to a street, and (4) is primarily used for the ingress and egress or other convenience of two or more owners of abutting real properties.

Subd. 3.**Authorized emergency vehicle.**

"**Authorized emergency vehicle**" means any of the following vehicles when equipped and identified according to law: (1) a vehicle of a fire department; (2) a publicly owned **police vehicle** or a privately owned vehicle used by a police officer for police work under agreement, express or implied, with the local authority to which the officer is responsible; (3) a vehicle of a licensed land emergency ambulance service, whether publicly or privately owned; (4) an emergency vehicle of a municipal department or a public service corporation, approved by the commissioner of public safety or the chief of police of a municipality; (5) any volunteer rescue squad operating pursuant to Laws 1959, chapter 53; (6) a vehicle designated as an authorized emergency vehicle upon a finding by the commissioner of public safety that designation of that vehicle is necessary to the preservation of life or property or to the execution of emergency governmental functions.

Subd. 3a. **Autocycle.**

(a) "**Autocycle**" means a motorcycle that:

(1) has three wheels in contact with the ground;

(2) is designed with seating that does not require operators or any occupants to straddle or sit astride it;

(3) has a steering wheel;

(4) is equipped with antilock brakes; and

(5) is originally manufactured to meet federal motor vehicle safety standards for motorcycles in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 571, and successor requirements.

(b) An autocycle **does not** include a roadable aircraft as defined in subdivision 67a.

Subd. 4.**Bicycle.**

(a) "**Bicycle**" means every device capable of being propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or rear wheels. Bicycle includes an electric-assisted bicycle, as defined in subdivision 27.

(b) "Bicycle" **does not include** scooters, motorized foot scooters, or similar devices.

Subd. 5.**Bicycle lane.**

"**Bicycle lane**" means a portion of a roadway designed for exclusive or preferential use by persons using bicycles. Bicycle lanes are to be distinguished from the portion of the roadway used for motor vehicle traffic by physical barrier, striping, marking, or other similar device.

Subd. 6.**Bicycle path.**

"**Bicycle path**" means a bicycle facility designed for exclusive or preferential use by persons using bicycles and constructed or developed separately from the roadway or shoulder.

Subd. 7.**Bicycle route.**

The term "**bicycle route**" means a roadway or shoulder signed to encourage bicycle use.

Subd. 8.**Bicycle trail.**

"**Bicycle trail**" means a bicycle route or bicycle path developed by the commissioner of natural resources under section 85.016.

Subd. 9.**Bikeway.**

"**Bikeway**" means a bicycle lane, bicycle path, bicycle route, shared use path, or similar bicycle facility, regardless of whether it is designed for the exclusive use of bicycles or for shared use with other transportation modes.

Subd. 10.**Bug deflector.**

"**Bug deflector**" means a nonilluminated, transparent device attached to the hood of a motor vehicle so as to deflect the air stream.

Subd. 11.**Bus.**

"**Bus**" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 15 passengers including the driver and used for the transportation of persons.

Subd. 12.**Bus pool.**

"**Bus pool**" means a prearranged ride-sharing arrangement in which a group of persons travel together on a regular basis in a bus, especially to and from their place of employment or to and from a transit stop authorized by a local transit authority.

Subd. 13.**Business district.**

"**Business district**" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when 50 percent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of 300 feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

Subd. 14.**Car pool.**

"**Car pool**" means a prearranged ride-sharing arrangement in which two or more persons travel together on a regular basis in an automobile, especially to and from their place of employment or to and from a transit stop authorized by a local transit authority.

Subd. 15.**Cellular phone.**

"**Cellular phone**" means a cellular, analog, wireless, or digital telephone capable of sending or receiving telephone or text messages without an access line for service.

Subd. 15a.**Class 1 electric-assisted bicycle.**

"**Class 1 electric-assisted bicycle**" means an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.

Subd. 15b.**Class 2 electric-assisted bicycle.**

"**Class 2 electric-assisted bicycle**" means an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that is capable of propelling the bicycle without the rider pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.

Subd. 15c.**Class 3 electric-assisted bicycle.**

"**Class 3 electric-assisted bicycle**" means an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour.

Subd. 16.**Commercial motor vehicle.**

(a) "**Commercial motor vehicle**" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(1) has a gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds;

(2) has a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight of more than 10,000 pounds and the combination of vehicles has a combined gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds;

(3) is a bus;

(4) is of any size and is used in the transportation of hazardous materials that are required to be placarded under Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, parts 100-185; or

(5) is outwardly equipped and identified as a school bus, except for type A-I and type III vehicles as defined in subdivision 71.

(b) For purposes of chapter 169A:

(1) a commercial motor vehicle does not include a farm truck, an authorized emergency vehicle, or a recreational vehicle being operated by a person within the scope of section 171.02, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); and

(2) a commercial motor vehicle includes a vehicle capable of or designed to meet the standards described in paragraph (a), clause (2), whether or not the towed unit is attached to the truck-tractor at the time of the violation or stop.

Subd. 17.**Commissioner.**

Unless stated otherwise, "**commissioner**" means the commissioner of transportation of this state. Regardless of the commissioner referred to, however, the commissioner is to be considered as acting directly or through the commissioner's duly authorized officers and agents.

Subd. 18.**Commuter vanpool.**

"**Commuter vanpool**" means a prearranged ride-sharing arrangement in which seven to 16 persons travel together on a regular basis in a commuter van, especially to and from their place of employment or to and from a transit stop authorized by a local transit authority.

Subd. 19.**Controlled-access highway.**

"**Controlled-access highway**" means, in this chapter, every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which the right of access of the owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons has been acquired and to which the owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street or roadway.

Subd. 20.**Crosswalk.**

"**Crosswalk**" means (1) that portion of a roadway ordinarily included with the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections; (2) any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Subd. 21.**Custom service vehicles.**

"**Custom service vehicles**" means all vehicles used as well-drilling machine, wood-sawing machine, cement mixer, rock crusher, road grader, ditch digger, or elevating grader, and similar service equipment.

Subd. 22.**Daytime.**

For purposes of regulating the operation of a motor vehicle, "**daytime**" means the time from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

Subd. 23.**Department.**

Unless stated otherwise, "**department**" means the Department of Transportation of this state. Regardless of the department referred to, however, it is to be considered as acting directly or through its duly authorized officers and agents.

Subd. 24.**Driver.**

"**Driver**" means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

Subd. 25.**Dynamic shoulder lane.**

"**Dynamic shoulder lane**" has the meaning given in section 160.02, subdivision 18a.

Subd. 26.**Electric personal assistive mobility device.**

"**Electric personal assistive mobility device**" means a self-balancing device with two nontandem wheels, designed to transport not more than one person, and operated by an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 15 miles per hour.

Subd. 26a.**Electric vehicle.**

(a) "**Electric vehicle**" means a motor vehicle that is able to be powered by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current, and meets or exceeds applicable regulations in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 571, and successor requirements.

(b) Electric vehicle includes:

(1) a neighborhood electric vehicle;

(2) a medium-speed electric vehicle; and

(3) a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle.

Subd. 27.**Electric-assisted bicycle.**

(a) "**Electric-assisted bicycle**" means a bicycle with two or three wheels that:

(1) has a saddle and fully operable pedals for human propulsion;

(2) meets the requirements for bicycles under Code of Federal Regulations, title 16, part 1512, or successor requirements;

(3) is equipped with an electric motor that has a power output of not more than 750 watts;

(4) meets the requirements of a class 1, class 2, or class 3 electric-assisted bicycle; and

(5) has a battery or electric drive system that has been tested to an applicable safety standard by a third-party testing laboratory.

(b) A vehicle is **not** an electric-assisted bicycle if it is designed, manufactured, or intended by the manufacturer or seller to be configured or modified to not meet the requirements for an electric-assisted bicycle or operate within the requirements for an electric-assisted bicycle class.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "configured or modified" includes any of the following changes:

(1) a mechanical switch or button;

(2) a modification or change to the electric motor or the electric drive system;

(3) the use of an application to increase or override the electric drive system; or

(4) through any other means represented or intended by the manufacturer or seller to modify the vehicle to no longer meet the requirements or classification of an electric-assisted bicycle.

Subd. 28.**Explosives.**

"**Explosives**" has the meaning given in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 173.50.

Subd. 29.**Farm tractor.**

"**Farm tractor**" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

Subd. 30.**Flammable liquid.**

"**Flammable liquid**" has the meaning given in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 173.120.

Subd. 31.**Full-size pickup truck.**

"**Full-size pickup truck**" means any truck with a manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity of one ton or less and commonly known as or resembling a pickup truck.

Subd. 32.**Gross vehicle weight.**

"**Gross vehicle weight**" means the greater of:

(1) the unloaded weight of a vehicle or the unloaded weight of a truck-tractor and semitrailer combination, plus the weight of the load; or

(2) the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum gross weight or gross vehicle weight rating.

Subd. 33.**Hazardous materials.**

"**Hazardous materials**" means any material that has been designated as hazardous under United States Code, title 49, section 5103, and is required to be placarded under Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 172, subpart F, or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, part 73.

Subd. 34.**Head Start bus.**

(a) "**Head Start bus**" means a motor vehicle used to transport children and parents to or from a Head Start facility, or to or from Head Start-related activities, by the Head Start grantee, or by someone under an agreement with the Head Start grantee. A Head Start bus does not include a motor vehicle transporting children or parents to or from a Head Start facility for which parents or guardians receive direct compensation from a Head Start grantee, a motor coach operating under charter carrier authority, or a transit bus providing services as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 7. A Head Start bus may be a type A, B, C, or D bus.

(b) A Head Start bus manufactured after December 31, 1994, must meet the same standards as a type A, B, C, or D school bus, except that a Head Start bus is not required to be equipped with the warning signals required for a school bus under section 169.442, subdivision 1. A Head Start bus that is not equipped as a school bus must be painted colors other than national school bus yellow.

Subd. 35.**Implement of husbandry.**

"**Implement of husbandry**" means a self-propelled or towed vehicle designed or adapted to be used exclusively for timber-harvesting, agricultural, horticultural, or livestock-raising operations.

Subd. 36.**Intersection.**

(a) "**Intersection**" means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

(b) Where a highway includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

Subd. 37.**Laned highway.**

"**Laned highway**" means a highway the roadway of which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Subd. 38.**Local authorities.**

"**Local authorities**" means every county, municipal, and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the constitution and laws of this state, and the Regents of the University of Minnesota, with reference to property owned, leased, or occupied by the Regents of the University of Minnesota or the University of Minnesota.

Subd. 39.**Medium-speed electric vehicle.**

"**Medium-speed electric vehicle**" means an electrically powered four-wheeled motor vehicle, equipped with a roll cage or crushproof body design, that can attain a maximum speed of 35 miles per hour on a paved level surface, is fully enclosed and has at least one door for entry, has a wheelbase of 40 inches or greater and a wheel diameter of ten inches or greater, and except with respect to maximum speed, otherwise meets or exceeds regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, and successor requirements.

Subd. 40.**Metal tire.**

"**Metal tire**" means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material.

Subd. 40a.**Mini truck.**

(a) "**Mini truck**" means a motor vehicle that has four wheels; is propelled by an electric motor with a rated power of 7,500 watts or less or an internal combustion engine with a piston displacement capacity of 660 cubic centimeters or less; has a total dry weight of 900 to 2,200 pounds; contains an enclosed cabin and a seat for the vehicle operator; commonly resembles a pickup truck or van, including a cargo area or bed located at the rear of the vehicle; and was not originally manufactured to meet federal motor vehicle safety standards required of motor vehicles in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, sections 571.101 to 571.404, and successor requirements.

(b) A mini truck does not include:

(1) a neighborhood electric vehicle or a medium-speed electric vehicle; or

(2) a motor vehicle that meets or exceeds the regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, and successor requirements.

Subd. 40b.**Micromobility device.**

(a) "Micromobility device" means a vehicle that:

(1) is capable of: (i) being propelled solely by human power; (ii) being powered solely by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current; or (iii) both (i) and (ii);

(2) when solely powered by an electric motor, is not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour on a paved level surface; and

(3) has an unloaded weight of up to 500 pounds.

(b) Micromobility device includes a bicycle, a motorized foot scooter, and an electric personal assistive mobility device. Micromobility device includes a motorized bicycle that meets the requirements under paragraph (a).

Subd. 41.**Mobile crane.**

"**Mobile crane**" means a vehicle (1) not designed or used to transport persons or property, (2) operated only incidentally on the highway and not subject to vehicle registration under chapter 168, and (3) comprising a boom and hoisting mechanism used in the construction industry. Mobile crane does not include a motor vehicle, designed to transport persons or property, to which a boom, hoist, crane, or other machinery has been attached.

Subd. 42.**Motor vehicle.**

(a) "**Motor vehicle**" means every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires.

(b) Motor vehicle **does not include** an electric-assisted bicycle, an electric personal assistive mobility device, or a vehicle moved solely by human power.

Subd. 43.**Motor vehicle dealer.**

"**Motor vehicle dealer**" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling new and unused motor vehicles, or used motor vehicles, or both, having an established place of business for the sale, trade, and display of such motor vehicles, and having in possession motor vehicles for the purpose of sale or trade.

Subd. 44.**Motorcycle.**

"**Motorcycle**" means every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, including motor scooters and autocycles.

Motorcycle **does not include** (1) motorized bicycles as defined in subdivision 45, (2) electric-assisted bicycles as defined in subdivision 27, or (3) a tractor, or (4) roadable aircraft.

Subd. 45.**Motorized bicycle.**

"**Motorized bicycle**" means a bicycle that is propelled by an electric or a liquid fuel motor of a piston displacement capacity of 50 cubic centimeters or less, and a maximum of two brake horsepower, which is capable of a maximum speed of not more than 30 miles per hour on a flat surface with not more than one percent grade in any direction when the motor is engaged. Motorized bicycle does not include an electric-assisted bicycle as defined in subdivision 27.

Subd. 45a. **Multiple mode electric-assisted bicycle.**

"Multiple mode electric-assisted bicycle" means an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with switchable or programmable modes that provide for operation as two or more of a class 1, class 2, or class 3 electric-assisted bicycle in conformance with the definition and requirements under this chapter for each respective class.

Subd. 46.**Motorized foot scooter.**

"**Motorized foot scooter**" means a device with handlebars designed to be stood or sat upon by the operator, and powered by an internal combustion engine or electric motor that is capable of propelling the device with or without human propulsion, and that has no more than two 12-inch or smaller diameter wheels and has an engine or motor that is capable of a maximum speed of 15 miles per hour on a flat surface with not more than one percent grade in any direction when the motor is engaged. An electric personal assistive mobility device, a motorized bicycle, an electric-assisted bicycle, or a motorcycle is not a motorized foot scooter.

Subd. 46a.**Natural gas vehicle.**

"**Natural gas vehicle**" or "NGV" means a motor vehicle under subdivision 42 that is capable of being propelled by natural gas, including compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas.

Subd. 46b.**Narrow-width lane.**

"**Narrow-width lane**" means a traffic lane that is too narrow to allow persons operating a bicycle and persons operating a motor vehicle within the same lane to operate side by side in compliance with the minimum safe passing clearance set forth in section 169.18.

Subd. 47.**Neighborhood electric vehicle.**

"**Neighborhood electric vehicle**" means an electrically powered motor vehicle that has three or four wheels, and has a speed attainable in one mile of at least 20 miles per hour but not more than 25 miles per hour on a paved level surface.

Subd. 48.**Nighttime.**

For purposes of regulating the operation of a motor vehicle, "**nighttime**" means the time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

Subd. 48a. **Nondivisible load or vehicle.**

"Nondivisible load" or "nondivisible vehicle" means any load or vehicle exceeding the applicable length, width, height, or weight limits set forth in this chapter which, if separated into smaller loads or vehicles, would:

(1) compromise the intended use of the load or vehicle;

(2) destroy the value of the load or vehicle; or

(3) require more than eight work hours to dismantle using appropriate equipment.

Subd. 49.**Official traffic-control devices.**

"**Official traffic-control devices**" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

Subd. 50.**One-way roadway.**

"**One-way roadway**" means a street or roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic and on which all vehicles are required to move in one indicated direction.

Subd. 51.**Owner.**

"**Owner**" means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this chapter.

Subd. 52.**Passenger vehicle.**

"**Passenger vehicle**" means a passenger automobile defined in section 168.002, subdivision 24; a pickup truck defined in section 168.002, subdivision 26; a van defined in section 168.002, subdivision 40; and a self-propelled, recreational vehicle licensed under chapter 168 to use the public streets or highways. "Passenger vehicle" does not include a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, bus, school bus, a vehicle designed to operate exclusively on railroad tracks, a farm truck defined in section 168.002, subdivision 8, or special mobile equipment defined in section 168.002, subdivision 31.

Subd. 53.**Pedestrian.**

"**Pedestrian**" means any person afoot or in a wheelchair.

Subd. 54.**Person.**

"**Person**" means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation.

Subd. 54a.**Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle.**

"**Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle**" means an electric vehicle that (1) contains an internal combustion engine and also allows power to be delivered to the drive wheels by a battery-powered electric motor; (2) when connected to the electrical grid via an electrical outlet, is able to recharge its battery; and (3) has the ability to travel at least 20 miles powered substantially by electricity.

Subd. 54b.**Platooning system.**

"**Platooning system**" means driver-assisted vehicle-to-vehicle technology that integrates electronic communications between and among multiple vehicles to synchronize speed, acceleration, and braking while leaving system monitoring and intervention in the control of each vehicle's human operator.

Subd. 55.**Pneumatic tire.**

"**Pneumatic tire**" means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

Subd. 56.**Police officer.**

"**Police officer**" means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic rules.

Subd. 57. **Private road or driveway.**

"**Private road or driveway**" means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

Subd. 57a.**Pupil transport entity.**

(a) "**Pupil transport entity**" means (1) a school, as defined in section 120A.22, subdivision 4; (2) a charter school operated under chapter 124E; and (3) a private transportation contractor that operates under an agreement with an entity identified in clause (1) or (2).

(b) "Pupil transport entity" **does not include** a Head Start grantee or someone operating under an agreement with a Head Start grantee.

Subd. 58.**Railroad.**

"**Railroad**" means a carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

Subd. 59.**Railroad sign or signal.**

"**Railroad sign or signal**" means any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

Subd. 60.**Railroad train.**

"**Railroad train**" means a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.

Subd. 61.**Recreational truck-tractor.**

"**Recreational truck-tractor**" means a truck-tractor with a gross vehicle weight rating of not more than 24,000 pounds, that is designed exclusively or adapted specifically to tow a semitrailer coupled by means of a fifth-wheel plate and kingpin assembly.

Subd. 62.**Recreational vehicle combination.**

(a) "**Recreational vehicle combination**" means a combination of vehicles consisting of a full-size pickup truck or a recreational truck-tractor attached by means of a kingpin and fifth-wheel coupling to a middle vehicle which has hitched to it a trailer.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, a "kingpin and fifth-wheel coupling" is a coupling between a middle vehicle and a towing full-size pickup truck or a recreational truck-tractor in which a portion of the weight of the towed middle vehicle is carried over or forward of the rear axle of the towing pickup.

Subd. 62a.Recycling vehicle.

"**Recycling vehicle**" means a vehicle hauling recyclable materials as authorized by section 115A.93, subdivision 1.

Subd. 62b. Red light camera system.

"Red light camera system" means an electronic system of one or more cameras or other motor vehicle sensors that is specifically designed to automatically produce recorded images of a motor vehicle operated in violation of a traffic-control signal, including related information technology for recorded image storage, retrieval, and transmission.

Subd. 63.Residence district.

"**Residence district**" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of 300 feet or more is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

Subd. 64.Residential roadway.

"**Residential roadway**" means a city street or town road that is either (1) less than one-half mile in total length, or (2) in an area zoned exclusively for housing that is not a collector or arterial street.

Subd. 65.Ride-sharing arrangement.

"**Ride-sharing arrangement**" means the transportation of persons, for a fee or otherwise, in a motor vehicle when the transportation is incidental to another purpose of the driver. The term includes the forms of shared transportation known as car pools, commuter vanpools, and bus pools, whether or not furnished by an employer. A "ride-sharing arrangement" does not include transportation of employees by an employer from one place of employment to another.

Subd. 66.Right-of-way.

"**Right-of-way**" means the privilege of the immediate use of highway.

Subd. 67.**Road tractor.**

"**Road tractor**" means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

Subd. 67a. **Roadable aircraft.**

"Roadable aircraft" means any aircraft capable of taking off and landing from a suitable airfield and that is also designed to be operated on a public highway as a motor vehicle.

Subd. 68.**Roadway.**

"**Roadway**" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder. During periods when the commissioner allows the use of dynamic shoulder lanes as defined in subdivision 25, roadway includes that shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

Subd. 69.**Rural mail carrier vehicle.**

"**Rural mail carrier vehicle**" is a motor vehicle operated by a rural mail carrier on a rural mail route.

Subd. 69a.**Rural residential district.**

(a) "**Rural residential district**" means the territory contiguous to and including any city street or town road that is built up with visible dwelling houses situated at intervals averaging 300 feet or less for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "interval" means the distance, measured along the centerline of the roadway, between the primary access points for adjacent dwelling houses, regardless of whether the dwelling houses are located on the same side of the road.

Subd. 71.**School bus.**

(a) "**School bus**" means a motor vehicle used to transport pupils to or from a school defined in section 120A.22, or to or from school-related activities, by the school or a school district, or by someone under an agreement with the school or a school district. A school bus does not include a motor vehicle transporting children to or from school for which parents or guardians receive direct compensation from a school district, a motor coach operating under charter carrier authority, a transit bus providing services as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 7, or a vehicle otherwise qualifying as a type III vehicle under paragraph (h), when the vehicle is properly registered and insured and being driven by an employee or agent of a school district for nonscheduled or nonregular transportation.

(b) A school bus may be type A, type B, type C, or type D, multifunction school activity bus, or type III as provided in paragraphs (c) to (h).

(c) A "type A school bus" is a van conversion or bus constructed utilizing a cutaway front section vehicle with a left-side driver's door. This definition includes two classifications: type A-I, with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) less than or equal to 14,500 pounds; and type A-II, with a GVWR greater than 14,500 pounds and less than or equal to 21,500 pounds.

(d) A "type B school bus" is constructed utilizing a stripped chassis. The entrance door is behind the front wheels. This definition includes two classifications: type B-I, with a GVWR less than or equal to 10,000 pounds; and type B-II, with a GVWR greater than 10,000 pounds.

(e) A "type C school bus" is constructed utilizing a chassis with a hood and front fender assembly. The entrance door is behind the front wheels. A "type C school bus" also includes a cutaway truck chassis or truck chassis with cab, with or without a left side door, and with a GVWR greater than 21,500 pounds.

(f) A "type D school bus" is constructed utilizing a stripped chassis. The entrance door is ahead of the front wheels.

(g) A "multifunction school activity bus" is a school bus that meets the definition of a multifunction school activity bus in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.3. A vehicle that meets the definition of a type III vehicle is not a multifunction school activity bus.

(h) A "type III vehicle" is restricted to passenger vehicles and buses having a maximum manufacturer's rated seating capacity of ten or fewer people, including the driver, and a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less. A "type III vehicle" must not be outwardly equipped and identified as a type A, B, C, or D school bus or type A, B, C, or D Head Start bus. A van or bus converted to a seating capacity of ten or fewer and placed in service on or after August 1, 1999, must have been originally manufactured to comply with the passenger safety standards.

(i) In this subdivision, "gross vehicle weight rating" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle.

Subd. 72.**Semitrailer.**

"**Semitrailer**" means a vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a truck-tractor that a considerable part of its own weight or that of its load rests upon and is carried by the truck-tractor and includes a trailer drawn by a truck-tractor semitrailer combination.

Subd. 73.**Service vehicle.**

"**Service vehicle**" means a motor vehicle owned and operated by a person, firm or corporation engaged in a business which includes the repairing or servicing of vehicles. The term also includes snow removal and road maintenance equipment not operated by or under contract to the state or a governmental subdivision.

Subd. 73a.**Shared use path.**

"**Shared use path**" means a bicycle facility that is (1) physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier, (2) located within either the highway right-of-way or an independent right-of-way, and (3) available for use by other nonmotorized users.

Subd. 74.**Shoulder.**

"**Shoulder**" means that part of a highway which is contiguous to the regularly traveled portion of the highway and is on the same level as the highway. The shoulder may be pavement, gravel, or earth.

Subd. 75.**Sidewalk.**

"**Sidewalk**" means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

Subd. 76.**Solid tire.**

"**Solid tire**" means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

Subd. 76a.**Solid waste vehicle.**

"**Solid waste vehicle**" means a vehicle hauling solid waste as authorized by section 115A.93, subdivision 1.

Subd. 77a. **Speed safety camera system.**

"Speed safety camera system" means an electronic system of one or more cameras or other motor vehicle sensors that is specifically designed to automatically produce recorded images of a motor vehicle operated in violation of the speed limit, including related information technology for recorded image storage, retrieval, and transmission.

Subd. 78.**Stand or standing.**

"**Stand or standing**" means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

Subd. 79.**Stop.**

"**Stop**" means complete cessation from movement.

Subd. 80.**Stopping.**

"**Stopping**" means any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal.

Subd. 81.**Street or highway.**

"**Street or highway**" means the entire width between boundary lines of any way or place when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for the purposes of vehicular traffic.

Subd. 82.**Through highway.**

"**Through highway**" means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter.

Subd. 83a.**Tow truck or towing vehicle.**

"**Tow truck**" or "**towing vehicle**" has the meaning given in section 168B.011, subdivision 12a.

Subd. 84.**Traffic.**

"**Traffic**" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using any highway for purposes of travel.

Subd. 85.**Traffic-control signal.**

"**Traffic-control signal**" means any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

Subd. 85a. **Traffic safety camera system.**

"Traffic safety camera system" means a red light camera system, a speed safety camera system, or both in combination.

Subd. 86. **Trailer.**

"**Trailer**" means any vehicle designed for carrying property or passengers on its own structure and for being drawn by a motor vehicle but does not include a trailer drawn by a truck-tractor semitrailer combination or an auxiliary axle on a motor vehicle which carries a portion of the weight of the motor vehicle to which it is attached.

Subd. 87. **Transit bus.**

"**Transit bus**" means a bus engaged in regular route transit as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 8.

Subd. 88. **Truck.**

"**Truck**" means every motor vehicle designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

Subd. 89. **Truck-tractor.**

"**Truck-tractor**" means:

(1) a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not constructed to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load drawn; and

(2) a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles used exclusively for transporting motor vehicles or boats and capable of carrying motor vehicles or boats on its own structure.

Subd. 90. **Urban district.**

"**Urban district**" means the territory contiguous to and including any city street or town road that is built up with structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses situated at intervals of less than 100 feet for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more.

Subd. 91. **Valid license; valid driver's license.**

"**Valid license**," "valid driver's license," "valid Minnesota driver's license," "valid standard driver's license," or other similar term, has the meaning given in section 171.01, subdivision 49a.

Subd. 92. **Vehicle.**

"**Vehicle**" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Subd. 92a. **Vehicle platoon.**

"**Vehicle platoon**" means a group of commercial vehicles traveling in a unified manner through use of a platooning system or systems. A vehicle platoon consists of a lead vehicle and following vehicles. A vehicle platoon is not a combination vehicle under this chapter.

Subd. 92b. **Vulnerable road user.**

"Vulnerable road user" means a person in the right-of-way of a highway, including but not limited to a bikeway and an adjacent sidewalk or trail, who is:

(1) a pedestrian;

(2) on a bicycle, including an electric-assisted bicycle, or on another nonmotorized vehicle or device;

(3) on an electric personal assistive mobility device;

(4) on an implement of husbandry; or

(5) riding an animal.

Vulnerable road user includes the operator and any passengers for a vehicle, device, or personal conveyance identified in this subdivision.

Subd. 93. **Wheelchair.**

For the purposes of this chapter, "**wheelchair**" is defined to include any manual or motorized wheelchair, scooter, tricycle, or similar device used by a disabled person as a substitute for walking.

Subd. 94. **Wireless communications device.**

(a) "**Wireless communications device**" means (1) a cellular phone, or (2) a portable electronic device that is capable of receiving and transmitting data, including but not limited to text messages and email, without an access line for service.

(b) A wireless communications device **does not include**: (1) a device or feature that is permanently physically integrated into the vehicle; (2) a global positioning system or navigation system that is only capable of being used for navigation purposes; or (3) a two-way radio, citizens band radio, or amateur radio equipment used in accordance with Federal Communications Commission rules and regulations.

Subd. 95.**Work zone.**

"**Work zone**" means a segment of street or highway for which:

(1) a road authority or its agent is constructing, reconstructing, or maintaining the physical structure of the roadway, which may include, but is not limited to, shoulders, features adjacent to the roadway, and utilities and highway appurtenances, whether underground or overhead; and

(2) any of the following applies:

(i) official traffic-control devices that indicate the segment of street or highway under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance, are erected;

(ii) one or more lanes of traffic are closed;

(iii) a flagger under section 169.06, subdivision 4a, is present;

(iv) a construction zone speed limit under section 169.14, subdivision 4, is established; or

(v) a workers present speed limit under section 169.14, subdivision 5d, is in effect.

APPLICABILITY; EXCEPTIONS

169.02 SCOPE.

Subdivision 1. **Application to persons, places, and vehicles.**

The provisions of this chapter relating to the operation of vehicles refer exclusively to the operation of vehicles upon highways, and upon highways, streets, private roads, and roadways situated on property owned, leased, or occupied by the regents of the University of Minnesota, or the University of Minnesota, except:

(1) where a different place is specifically referred to in a given section;

(2) the provisions of sections 169.09 to 169.13 apply to any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state or upon the ice of any boundary water of this state, and to any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a snowmobile on a snowmobile trail within this state.

Subd. 2.**Penalty for not complying with peace officer.**

It is a **misdemeanor** for any person to willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any peace officer invested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic.

169.022 UNIFORM APPLICATION.

The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable and uniform throughout this state and in all political subdivisions and municipalities therein, and no local authority shall enact or enforce any rule or regulation in conflict with the provisions of this chapter unless expressly authorized herein. Local authorities may adopt traffic regulations which are not in conflict with the provisions of this chapter; provided, that when any local ordinance regulating traffic covers the same subject for which a penalty is provided for in this chapter, then the penalty provided for violation of said local ordinance shall be identical with the penalty provided for in this chapter for the same offense.

169.025 APPLICATION OF MOTOR CARRIER REGULATIONS.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter other than section 169.67, a vehicle, driver, or carrier that is subject to the motor carrier safety regulations incorporated in section 221.0314 or 221.605 shall comply with the more stringent or additional requirement imposed by the motor carrier safety regulation.

169.03 EMERGENCY VEHICLES.

Subdivision 1.**Scope.**

The provisions of this chapter applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by the United States, this state, or any county, city, town, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, subject to such specific exemptions as are set forth in this chapter with reference to authorized emergency vehicles.

Subd. 2.**Stops.**

The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, upon approaching a red or stop signal or any stop sign shall slow down as necessary for safety, but may proceed cautiously past such red or stop sign or signal after sounding siren and displaying red lights, except that **a law enforcement vehicle responding to an emergency call shall sound its siren or display at least one lighted red light to the front**.

Subd. 3.**One-way roadway.**

The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to any emergency call, may enter against the run of traffic on any one-way street, or highway where there is authorized division of traffic, to facilitate traveling to the area in which an emergency has been reported; and the provisions of this section shall not affect any cause of action arising prior to its passage.

Subd. 4.**Parking at emergency scene.**

An authorized emergency vehicle, when at the scene of a reported emergency, may park or stand, notwithstanding any law or ordinance to the contrary.

Subd. 5.**Course of duty.**

No driver of any authorized emergency vehicle shall assume any special privilege under this chapter except when such vehicle is operated in response to any emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.

169.035 EXEMPTIONS; APPLICATIONS.

Subdivision 1.**Working on highway.**

(a) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to persons, motor vehicles, and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the highway, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) This chapter shall apply to those persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work, except that persons operating equipment owned, rented or hired by road authorities shall be exempt from the width, height and length provisions of sections 169.80 and 169.81 and shall be exempt from the weight limitations of this chapter while performing the following actions on behalf of the state or a local governmental unit:

(1) while loading, readying, or moving the vehicles or equipment in preparation for combating anticipated slippery road conditions or removing snow or ice;

(2) while actually engaged in snow or ice removal or combating slippery road conditions, including but not limited to pretreatment and anti-icing activities; or

(3) while engaged in flood control operations.

(c) Chapter 169A and section 169.444 apply to persons while actually engaged in work upon the highway.

Subd. 2.**Streetcars.**

Streetcars, except where otherwise specifically provided, shall be governed by the same rules as provided in this chapter for vehicles and motor vehicles, only insofar as such rules apply to speed, stopped at through streets and railroad tracks, and obeying signals of traffic-control devices and rights-of-way, driving under the influence of drugs or intoxicating liquor, careless driving, and the stopping at the scene of an accident and giving the information as required by this chapter, and following vehicles too closely, and shall be entitled to the same rights and benefits of this chapter, as to warning, turning and stopping signals and rights-of-way, as any vehicles or motor vehicle in the streets and highways of this state.

Subd. 3.**Transportation by animal.**

(a) A person riding an animal or operating an animal-drawn vehicle upon a roadway is subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

(b) A person operating an animal-drawn vehicle must comply with sections 169.18, subdivision 10; 169.522; and 169.58, subdivision 6.

Subd. 4.**Trains.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "railroad operator" means a person who is a locomotive engineer, conductor, member of the crew of a railroad locomotive or train, or an operator of on-track equipment.

(b) A peace officer may not issue a citation for violation of this chapter or chapter 171 to a railroad operator involving the operation of a railroad locomotive or train, or on-track equipment while being operated upon rails.

(c) Notwithstanding section 171.08, a railroad operator is not required to display or furnish a driver's license to a peace officer in connection with the operation of a railroad locomotive or train, or on-track equipment while being operated upon rails.

169.04 LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(a) The provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities, with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction, and with the consent of the commissioner, with respect to state trunk highways, within the corporate limits of a municipality, or within the limits of a town in a county in this state now having or which may hereafter have, a population of 500,000 or more, and a land area of not more than 600 square miles, and within the reasonable exercise of the police power from:

(1) regulating the standing or parking of vehicles;

(2) regulating traffic by means of police officers or traffic-control signals;

(3) regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways;

(4) designating particular highways as one-way roadways and requiring that all vehicles, except emergency vehicles, when on an emergency run, thereon be moved in one specific direction;

(5) designating any highway as a through highway and requiring that all vehicles stop before entering or crossing the same, or designating any intersection as a stop intersection, and requiring all vehicles to stop at one or more entrances to such intersections;

(6) restricting the use of highways as authorized in sections 169.80 to 169.88.

(7) regulating speed limits through the use of a speed safety camera system implemented under section 169.147; and

(8) regulating traffic control through the use of a red light camera system implemented under section 169.147.

(b) No ordinance or regulation enacted under paragraph (a), clause (4), (5), or (6), shall be effective until signs giving notice of such local traffic regulations are posted upon and kept posted upon or at the entrance to the highway or part thereof affected as may be most appropriate.

(c) No ordinance or regulation enacted under paragraph (a), clause (3), or any other provision of law shall prohibit:

(1) the use of motorcycles or vehicles utilizing flashing red lights for the purpose of escorting funeral processions, oversize buildings, heavy equipment, parades or similar processions or assemblages on the highways; or

(2) the use of motorcycles or vehicles that are owned by the funeral home and that utilize flashing red lights for the purpose of escorting funeral processions.

TOWING

169.042 TOWING; NOTICE TO VICTIM OF VEHICLE THEFT.

Subdivision 1.**Notification.**

The law enforcement agency that originally received the report of a vehicle theft shall make a reasonable and good-faith effort to notify the victim of the reported vehicle theft within 48 hours after recovering the vehicle or receiving notification that the vehicle has been recovered. The notice must specify when the recovering law enforcement agency expects to release the vehicle to the owner and where the owner may pick up the vehicle. The law enforcement agency that recovers the vehicle must promptly inform the agency that received the theft report that the vehicle is recovered, where the vehicle is located, and when the vehicle can be released to the owner.

Subd. 2.**Violation dismissal.**

A traffic violation citation given to the owner of the vehicle as a result of the vehicle theft must be dismissed if the owner presents, by mail or in person, a police report or other verification that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the violation.

APPLICABILITY; LOCAL OR PRIVATE ROAD

169.045 SPECIAL VEHICLE USE ON ROADWAY.

Subdivision 1.**Designation of roadway, permit.**

The governing body of any county, home rule charter or statutory city, or town may by ordinance authorize the operation of motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, utility task vehicles, or mini trucks, on designated roadways or portions thereof under its jurisdiction. Authorization to operate a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck is by permit only. For purposes of this section:

(1) an all-terrain vehicle has the meaning given in section 84.92;

(2) a mini truck has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 40a; and

(3) a utility task vehicle means a side-by-side, four-wheel drive, off-road vehicle that has four wheels, is propelled by an internal combustion engine with a piston displacement capacity of 1,200 cubic centimeters or less, and has a total dry weight of 1,800 but less than 2,600 pounds.

Subd. 2.**Ordinance.**

The ordinance shall designate the roadways, prescribe the form of the application for the permit, require evidence of insurance complying with the provisions of section 65B.48, subdivision 5 and may prescribe conditions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, under which a permit may be granted. Permits may be granted for a period not to exceed three years, and may be renewed. A permit may be revoked at any time if there is evidence that the permittee cannot safely operate the motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck on the designated roadways. The ordinance may require, as a condition to obtaining a permit, that the applicant submit a certificate signed by a physician that the applicant is able to safely operate a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck on the roadways designated.

Subd. 3.**Times of operation.**

Motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and utility task vehicles may only be operated on designated roadways from sunrise to sunset, unless equipped with original equipment headlights, taillights, and rear-facing brake lights. They shall not be operated in inclement weather, except during emergency conditions as provided in the ordinance, or when visibility is impaired by weather, smoke, fog or other conditions, or at any time when there is insufficient visibility to clearly see persons and vehicles on the roadway at a distance of 500 feet.

Subd. 4.**Slow-moving vehicle emblem.**

Motorized golf carts shall display the slow-moving vehicle emblem provided for in section 169.522, when operated on designated roadways.

Subd. 5.**Crossing intersecting highways.**

The operator, under permit, of a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck may cross any street or highway intersecting a designated roadway.

Subd. 6.**Application of traffic laws.**

Every person operating a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck under permit on designated roadways has all the rights and duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under the provisions of this chapter, except when those provisions cannot reasonably be applied to motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, utility task vehicles, or mini trucks and except as otherwise specifically provided in subdivision 7.

Subd. 7.**Nonapplication of certain laws.**

The provisions of chapter 171 are applicable to persons operating mini trucks, but are not applicable to persons operating motorized golf carts, utility task vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles under permit on designated roadways pursuant to this section. Except for the requirements of section 169.70, the provisions of this chapter relating to equipment on vehicles are not applicable to motorized golf carts, utility task vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles operating, under permit, on designated roadways.

Subd. 7a. **Required equipment on mini trucks.**

Notwithstanding sections 169.48 to 169.68, or any other law, a mini truck may be operated under permit on designated roadways if it is equipped with:

(1) at least two headlamps;

(2) at least two taillamps;

(3) front and rear turn-signal lamps;

(4) an exterior mirror mounted on the driver's side of the vehicle and either (i) an exterior mirror mounted on the passenger's side of the vehicle or (ii) an interior mirror;

(5) a windshield;

(6) a seat belt for the driver and front passenger; and

(7) a parking brake.

Subd. 8.**Insurance.**

In the event persons operating a motorized golf cart, utility task vehicle, all-terrain vehicle, or mini truck under this section cannot obtain liability insurance in the private market, that person may purchase automobile insurance, including no-fault coverage, from the Minnesota Automobile Insurance Plan under sections 65B.01 to 65B.12, at a rate to be determined by the commissioner of commerce.

169.05 PRIVATE ROADWAYS.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the owner of real property used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel by permission of the owner and not as a matter of right, from prohibiting such use, or from requiring other or different or additional conditions than those specified in this chapter, or otherwise regulating such use as may seem best to such owner.

SIGNS AND SIGNALS

169.06 SIGNS, SIGNALS, MARKINGS.

Subdivision 1. **Uniform system.**

The commissioner shall adopt a manual and specifications for a uniform system of traffic-control devices consistent with the provisions of this chapter for use upon highways within this state. Such uniform system shall correlate with and so far as possible conform to the system then current as approved by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. The manual and specifications must include the design and wording of minimum-maintenance road signs. The adoption of the manual and specifications by the commissioner as herein provided is specifically exempted from chapter 14, including section 14.386.

Subd. 2. **Placement and maintenance on trunk highway.**

(a) The commissioner shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices, conforming to the manual and specifications, upon all state trunk highways as the commissioner shall deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter or to regulate, warn, or guide traffic. The commissioner may construct and maintain signs at the entrance of each city, which sign shall have placed thereon the name of the city and the population thereof. The commissioner may construct and maintain other directional signs upon the trunk highways and such signs shall be uniform. The commissioner may authorize variations from the manual and specifications for the purpose of investigation and research into the use and development of traffic-control devices. When such authorized variation pertains to the regulation of traffic, notice of the intended regulatory purpose shall be published in a qualified newspaper of general circulation in the area where the research is being conducted.

(b) No other authority shall place or maintain any traffic-control device upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the commissioner except by the latter's permission.

Subd. 3.**Placement and maintenance by local authority.**

Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction as they may deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter or local traffic ordinances, or to regulate, warn, or guide traffic. All such traffic-control devices hereafter erected shall conform to the state manual and specifications.

Subd. 4.**Obedience to traffic-control signal or authorized persons; presumptions.**

(a) The driver of any vehicle **shall** obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise directed by a police officer or by a flagger authorized under this subdivision, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.

(b) No provision of this chapter for which official traffic-control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that official traffic-control devices are required, such section shall be effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

(c) Whenever official traffic-control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this chapter, such devices shall be presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of lawful authority, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

(d) Any official traffic-control device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

(e) An over dimensional load escort driver with a certificate issued under section 299D.085, while acting as a flagger escorting a legal over dimensional load, may stop vehicles and hold vehicles in place until it is safe for the vehicles to proceed. A person operating a motor vehicle that has been stopped by an escort driver acting as a flagger may proceed only on instruction by the flagger or a police officer.

(f) A person may stop and hold vehicles in place until it is safe for the vehicles to proceed, if the person: (1) holds a motorcycle road guard certificate issued under section 171.60; (2) meets the safety and equipment standards for operating under the certificate; (3) is acting as a flagger escorting a motorcycle group ride; (4) has notified each statutory or home rule charter city through which the motorcycle group is proceeding; and (5) has obtained consent from the chief of police, or the chief's designee, of any city of the first class through which the group is proceeding. A flagger operating as provided under this paragraph may direct operators of motorcycles within a motorcycle group ride or other vehicle traffic, notwithstanding any contrary indication of a traffic-control device, including stop signs or traffic-control signals. A person operating a vehicle that has been stopped by a flagger under this paragraph may proceed only on instruction by the flagger or a police officer.

Subd. 4a. **Obedience to work zone flagger; violation, penalty.**

(a) A flagger in a work zone may stop vehicles, hold vehicles in place, and direct vehicles to proceed when it is safe.

(b) A person convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of a speed limit in a work zone, or any other provision of this section while in a work zone, shall be required to pay a fine of $300. This fine is in addition to the surcharge under section 357.021, subdivision 6.

(c) If a motor vehicle is operated in violation of paragraph (a), the owner of the vehicle, or for a leased motor vehicle the lessee of the vehicle, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and is subject to a fine as provided in paragraph (b). The owner or lessee may not be fined under this paragraph if (1) another person is convicted for that violation, or (2) the motor vehicle was stolen at the time of the violation. This paragraph does not apply to a lessor of a motor vehicle if the lessor keeps a record of the name and address of the lessee.

(d) Paragraph (c) does not prohibit or limit the prosecution of a motor vehicle operator who violates paragraph (a).

(e) A violation under paragraph (c) does not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of a driver's license.

(f) A peace officer may issue a citation to the operator of a motor vehicle if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has operated the vehicle in violation of paragraph (a). A citation may be issued even though the violation did not occur in the officer's presence. In addition to other evidentiary elements or factors, a peace officer has probable cause under this subdivision if:

(1) a qualified work zone flagger has provided a report of a violation of paragraph (a) that includes a description and the license plate number of the vehicle used to commit the offense, and the time of the incident;

(2) the person is operating the vehicle described in the report; and

(3) it is within the four-hour period following the time of the incident, as specified in the report.

(g) A work zone flagger is qualified to provide a report under paragraph (f) if each flagger involved in the reporting has completed training that includes information on flagging operations, equipment, traffic laws, observation and accurate identification of motor vehicles, and delegation of duties involving a report under paragraph (f).

Subd. 4b. **Obedience to school bus flagger.**

(a) A person may stop and hold vehicles in place at a location on a street or highway having a speed limit of 35 miles per hour or less until it is safe for the vehicles to proceed, if the person:

(1) is designated by the school district's transportation safety director to act as a school bus flagger;

(2) controls traffic in order to enable one or more school buses to safely leave school property and enter the adjacent street or highway, or to safely enter school property from the adjacent street or highway; and

(3) meets the safety and equipment standards for an adult crossing guard provided in the manual and specifications adopted under subdivision 1.

(b) A person operating a motor vehicle that has been stopped by a school bus flagger may proceed after stopping only on instruction by the school bus flagger or a police officer.

(c) The authority under paragraph (a) does not apply in a school zone established under section 169.14, subdivision 5a, in which the speed limit of that street or highway outside the school zone is greater than 35 miles per hour.

Subd. 5.**Traffic-control signal.**

(a) Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors Green, Red, and Yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a word or legend. The traffic-control signal lights or colored lighted arrows indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green indication:

(i) Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign prohibits either turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or adjacent crosswalk at the time this signal is exhibited. Vehicular traffic turning left or making a U-turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles approaching from the opposite direction so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(ii) Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow, or other movement as permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(iii) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in subdivision 6, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk. Every driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to such pedestrian, except that the pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles lawfully within the intersection at the time that the green signal indication is first shown.

(2) Steady yellow indication:

(i) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic must not enter the intersection, except for the continued movement allowed by any green arrow indication simultaneously exhibited.

(ii) Pedestrians facing a circular yellow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in subdivision 6, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

(3) Steady red indication:

(i) Vehicular traffic facing a circular red signal alone must stop at a clearly marked stop line but, if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until a green indication is shown, except as follows: (A) the driver of a vehicle stopped as close as practicable at the entrance to the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then at the entrance to the intersection in obedience to a red or stop signal, and with the intention of making a right turn may make the right turn, after stopping, unless an official sign has been erected prohibiting such movement, but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic lawfully proceeding as directed by the signal at that intersection; or (B) the driver of a vehicle on a one-way street intersecting another one-way street on which traffic moves to the left shall stop in obedience to a red or stop signal and may then make a left turn into the one-way street, unless an official sign has been erected prohibiting the movement, but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic lawfully proceeding as directed by the signal at that intersection.

(ii) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in subdivision 6, pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

(iii) Vehicular traffic facing a steady red arrow signal, with the intention of making a movement indicated by the arrow, must stop at a clearly marked stop line but, if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and must remain standing until a permissive signal indication permitting the movement indicated by the red arrow is displayed, except as follows: when an official sign has been erected permitting a turn on a red arrow signal, the vehicular traffic facing a red arrow signal indication is permitted to enter the intersection to turn right, or to turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street on which traffic moves to the left, after stopping, but must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic lawfully proceeding as directed by the signal at that intersection.

(b) In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section are applicable except those which can have no application. Any stop required must be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop must be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop must be made at the signal.

(c) When a traffic-control signal indication or indications placed to control a certain movement or lane are so identified by placing a sign near the indication or indications, no other traffic-control signal indication or indications within the intersection controls vehicular traffic for that movement or lane.

Subd. 5a. **Traffic-control signal; override system.**

All electronic traffic-control signals installed by a road authority on and after January 1, 1995, must be prewired to facilitate a later addition of a system that allows the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle to activate a green traffic signal for the vehicle.

Subd. 5b. **Possession of traffic signal-override device.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "traffic signal-override device" means a device located in a motor vehicle that permits activation of a traffic signal-override system described in subdivision 5a.

(b) **No person may** operate a motor vehicle that contains a traffic signal-override device, other than:

(1) an authorized emergency vehicle described in section 169.011, subdivision 3, clause (1), (2), or (3);

(2) a vehicle, including a rail vehicle, engaged in providing bus rapid transit service or light rail transit service;

(3) a signal maintenance vehicle of a road authority; or

(4) a vehicle authorized to contain such a device by order of the commissioner of public safety.

(c) No person may possess a traffic signal-override device, other than:

(1) a person authorized to operate a vehicle described in paragraph (b), clauses (1) and (2), but only for use in that vehicle;

(2) a person authorized by a road authority to perform signal maintenance, while engaged in such maintenance; or

(3) a person authorized by order of the commissioner of public safety to possess a traffic signal-override device, but only to the extent authorized in the order.

(d) A violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

Subd. 6.**Pedestrian control signal.**

(a) Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" or symbols of a "walking person" or "upraised hand" are in place, the signals or symbols indicate as follows:

(1) A steady "Walk" signal or the symbol of a "walking person" indicates that a pedestrian facing either of these signals may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal, possibly in conflict with turning vehicles. Every driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to such pedestrian except that the pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles lawfully within the intersection at the time that either signal indication is first shown.

(2) A "Don't Walk" signal or the symbol of an "upraised hand," flashing or steady, indicates that a pedestrian shall not start to cross the roadway in the direction of either signal, but any pedestrian who has partially crossed on the "Walk" or "walking person" signal indication shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the signal is showing.

(b) A pedestrian crossing a roadway in conformity with this section is lawfully within the intersection and, when in a crosswalk, is lawfully within the crosswalk.

Subd. 7.**Flashing signal.**

When flashing red or yellow signals are used they shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(a) When a circular red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(b) When a red arrow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes drivers of vehicles with the intention of making a movement indicated by the arrow shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(c) When a circular yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past the signals only with caution. Vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or adjacent crosswalk at the time this signal is exhibited. Vehicular traffic turning left or making a U-turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles approaching from the opposite direction so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(d) When a yellow arrow indication is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles with the intention of making a movement indicated by the arrow may proceed through the intersection or past the signals only with caution, but shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or adjacent crosswalk at the time this signal is exhibited. Vehicular traffic turning left or making a U-turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles approaching from the opposite direction so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

Subd. 8.**Lane-direction-control signal.**

When lane-direction-control signals are placed over individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in lanes as follows:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow indication is permitted to drive in the lane over which the arrow signal is located.

(b) Vehicular traffic facing a red "X" indication shall not drive in the lane over which the signal is located.

(c) Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow "X" indication is thereby warned that use of the lane over which the signal is located is being terminated, or that a red "X" indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not drive in the lane.

(d) Vehicular traffic facing a yellow "X" indication illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes is permitted to use a lane over which the signal is located for a left turn or for a passing maneuver, using proper caution.

Subd. 9.**Affirmative defense relating to unchanging traffic-control signal.**

(a) A person operating a bicycle or motorcycle who violates subdivision 4 by entering or crossing an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal against a red light has an affirmative defense to that charge if the person establishes all of the following conditions:

(1) the bicycle or motorcycle has been brought to a complete stop;

(2) the traffic-control signal continues to show a red light for an unreasonable time;

(3) the traffic-control signal is apparently malfunctioning or, if programmed or engineered to change to a green light only after detecting the approach of a motor vehicle, the signal has apparently failed to detect the arrival of the bicycle or motorcycle; and

(4) no motor vehicle or person is approaching on the street or highway to be crossed or entered or is so far away from the intersection that it does not constitute an immediate hazard.

(b) The affirmative defense in this subdivision applies only to a violation for entering or crossing an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal against a red light and does not provide a defense to any other civil or criminal action.

Subd. 10. **Red light camera; penalty.**

(a) Subject to subdivision 11, if a motor vehicle is operated in violation of a traffic-control signal and the violation is identified through the use of a red light camera system implemented under section 169.147, the owner of the vehicle or the lessee of the vehicle is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** and must pay a fine of $40.

(b) A person who commits a first offense under paragraph (a) must be given a warning and is not subject to a fine or conviction under paragraph (a). A person who commits a second offense under paragraph (a) is eligible for diversion, which must include a traffic safety course established under section 169.147, subdivision 11. A person who enters diversion and completes the traffic safety course is not subject to a fine or conviction under paragraph (a).

(c) Paragraph (b) does not apply to:

(1) a violation that occurs in a commercial motor vehicle; or

(2) a violation committed by a holder of a class A, B, or C commercial driver's license or commercial driver learner's permit, without regard to whether the violation was committed in a commercial motor vehicle or another vehicle.

(d) This subdivision applies to violations committed on or after August 1, 2025, and before August 1, 2029.

Subd. 11. **Red light camera; limitations.**

(a) An owner or lessee of a motor vehicle is **not** subject to a fine or conviction under subdivision 10 if any of the conditions under section 169.14, subdivision 14, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (7), are met.

(b) The owner or lessee of a motor vehicle may not be issued a citation under subdivision 10 and under another subdivision in this section for the same conduct.

(c) A fine or conviction under subdivision 10 does not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of a person's driver's license.

(d) Except as provided in subdivision 10, paragraph (c), this subdivision applies to violations committed on or after August 1, 2025, and before August 1, 2029.

169.065 SAFE ROAD ZONES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "local request" means a formal request collectively submitted by the chief law enforcement officer of a political subdivision serving the proposed safe road zone, the local road authority for the proposed safe road zone, and the chief executive officer, board, or designee by resolution of the political subdivision encompassing the proposed safe road zone.

Subd. 2.**Establishment.**

(a) The commissioner may designate a safe road zone as provided in this section.

(b) Upon receipt of a local request, the commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of public safety, must consider designating a segment of a street or highway as a safe road zone. In determining the designation of a safe road zone, the commissioner must evaluate traffic safety concerns for the street or highway, including but not limited to: excessive speed; crash history; safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, or other vulnerable road users; intersection risks; and roadway design.

Subd. 3.**Implementation.**

The Advisory Council on Traffic Safety under section 4.076 must make recommendations to the commissioners of public safety and transportation on supporting the local authority with implementation of safety measures for each safe road zone through education, public awareness, behavior modification, and traffic engineering efforts. Safety measures for a safe road zone may include:

(1) providing safe road zone signs to the local authority for use in the zone;

(2) consulting with the local authority on roadway design modifications to improve safety;

(3) performing statewide safe road zone public awareness and educational outreach;

(4) providing safe road zone outreach materials to the local authority for distribution to the general public;

(5) working with the local authority to enhance safety conditions in the zone;

(6) establishing a speed limit as provided under section 169.14, subdivision 5i, with supporting speed enforcement and education measures; and

(7) evaluating the impacts of safety measures in the zone on: crashes; injuries and fatalities; property damage; transportation system disruptions; safety for vulnerable roadway users, including pedestrians and bicyclists; and other measures as identified by the commissioner.

Subd. 4.**Traffic enforcement.**

The commissioner of public safety must coordinate with local law enforcement agencies to determine implementation of enhanced traffic enforcement in a safe road zone designated under this section.

Subd. 5.**Program information.**

The commissioner of transportation must maintain information on a website that summarizes safe road zone implementation, including but not limited to identification of requests for and designations of safe road zones, an overview of safety measures and traffic enforcement activity, and a review of annual expenditures.

169.07 UNAUTHORIZED SIGN, SIGNAL, OR MARKING.

(a) No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any highway any unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal, and no person shall place or maintain, nor shall any public authority permit, upon any highway any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising. This shall not be deemed to prohibit (1) the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs, or (2) the temporary placement by auctioneers licensed or exempt from licensing under section 330.01, for a period of not more than eight consecutive hours, on or adjacent to the right-of-way of a highway not more than four signs directing motorists to the location of an auction.

(b) Every such prohibited sign, signal, or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the authority having jurisdiction over the highways is hereby empowered to remove the same, or cause it to be removed, without notice.

169.072 UNAUTHORIZED MAILBOX INSTALLATION.

Subdivision 1.**Public hazard.**

A mailbox installation or support on a public highway that does not meet the breakaway and location standards contained in rules adopted under subdivision 2 is declared to be a public nuisance, a road hazard, and a danger to the health and safety of the traveling public.

Subd. 2.**Standards; rulemaking.**

The commissioner shall by January 1, 1993, adopt rules that provide for standards and permissible locations of mailbox installations and supports on a street or highway. The commissioner shall base the rules substantially on federal highway administration regulations or recommendations, or other national standards or recommendations regarding the location and construction of safe, breakaway mailbox installations or supports. In adopting the rules, the commissioner shall consider the safety of the traveling public relative to the convenience and expense of owners of nonconforming mailbox installations or supports. The commissioner may provide for alternative standards to allow variances from the rules.

Subd. 3.**Removal, notice.**

(a) After adoption of the rules authorized under subdivision 2, the commissioner or a road authority as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 25, may remove and replace a mailbox installation or support that is (1) located on a street or highway under the jurisdiction of the commissioner or road authority, and (2) does not conform to the rules adopted under subdivision 2. The commissioner or road authority may remove and replace a nonconforming mailbox installation or support not less than 60 days after giving notice, by personal notice or certified mail to the owner or the resident at the address served by the mailbox, of its intent to remove and replace the installation or support. The commissioner or road authority may charge the owner or resident not more than $75 for the cost of the removal and replacement.

(b) The notice must at a minimum:

(1) inform the owner of the nonconforming installation or support;

(2) inform the owner or resident of the applicable law and rules, including the rules that contain the standards for mailbox installations and supports on public streets and highways;

(3) inform the owner or resident that the owner or resident must remove the installation or support or bring it into compliance with the rules within 60 days of the date of the notice;

(4) inform the owner or resident of the applicable laws and rules and the standards for mailbox installations and supports on public streets and highways, and provide plans or diagrams of examples of conforming installations or supports;

(5) inform the owner or resident that if the nonconforming installation or support is not removed or replaced within 60 days of the date of the notice, the commissioner or road authority may remove and replace the installation or support at a cost of up to $75 to the owner or resident; and

(6) inform the owner or resident that where the replacement is made in conjunction with certain federally aided highway construction projects the replacement may be made at partial or no cost to the owner or resident.

169.073 PROHIBITED LIGHT OR SIGNAL.

(a) No person or corporation shall place, maintain or display any red light or red sign, signal, or lighting device or maintain it in view of any highway or any line of railroad on or over which trains are operated in such a way as to interfere with the effectiveness or efficiency of any highway traffic-control device or signals or devices used in the operation of a railroad. Upon written notice from the commissioner of transportation, a person or corporation maintaining or owning or displaying a prohibited light shall promptly remove it, or change the color of it to some other color than red. Where a prohibited light or sign interferes with the effectiveness or efficiency of the signals or devices used in the operation of a railroad, the Department of Transportation may cause the removal of it and the department may issue notices and orders for its removal. The department shall proceed as provided in sections 216.13, 216.14, 216.15, 216.16, and 216.17, with a right of appeal to the aggrieved party in accordance with chapter 14.

(b) No person or corporation shall maintain or display any light after written notice from the commissioner of transportation that the light constitutes a traffic hazard and that the commissioner has ordered the removal thereof.

169.08 UNLAWFUL TO POSSESS, ALTER, DEFACE, OR REMOVE SIGN.

No person shall, without lawful authority, possess, or attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof. A person who voluntarily notifies a law enforcement agency that the person is in possession of such an article, and who returns the article within ten days after gaining possession thereof, shall not be subject to prosecution for such possession.

TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

169.09 COLLISIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Driver to stop for collision; injury or death.**

The driver of any motor vehicle involved in a collision shall immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the collision, or as close to the scene as possible, and reasonably investigate what was struck. If the driver knows or has reason to know the collision resulted in **injury to or death** of another, the driver in every event shall remain at the scene of the collision until the driver has fulfilled the requirements of this section as to the giving of information. The stop must be made without unnecessarily obstructing traffic.

Subd. 2.**Driver to stop for collision; attended vehicle.**

The driver of any motor vehicle involved in a collision shall immediately stop the motor vehicle at the scene of the collision, or as close to the collision as possible, and reasonably investigate what was struck. If the driver knows or has reason to know the collision involves **damage to a vehicle driven or attended by another**, the driver in every event shall remain at the scene of the collision until the driver has fulfilled the requirements of this section as to the giving of information. The stop must be made without unnecessarily obstructing traffic.

Subd. 3.**Driver to give information.**

(a) The driver of any motor vehicle involved in a collision the driver knows or has reason to know results in **bodily injury to or death** of another, or damage to any vehicle driven or attended by another, shall give the driver's name, date of birth, mailing address or email address, and the registration plate number of the vehicle being driven. The driver shall, upon request and if available, exhibit the driver's license or permit to drive to any peace officer at the scene of the collision or who is investigating the collision. The driver shall render reasonable assistance to any individual injured in the collision.

(b) If not given at the scene of the collision, the driver, within 72 hours after the accident, shall give, on request to any individual involved in the collision or to a peace officer investigating the collision, the name and address of the insurer providing vehicle liability insurance coverage, and the local insurance agent for the insurer.

Subd. 4.**Driver to stop for collision; unattended vehicle.**

The driver of any motor vehicle involved in a collision shall immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the collision, or as close to the scene as possible, and reasonably investigate what was struck. If the driver knows or has reason to know the collision resulted in damage to **any unattended vehicle**, the driver must either locate and notify the driver or owner of the vehicle of the name and address of the driver and registered owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle, report this same information to a peace officer, or leave in a conspicuous place in or secured to the vehicle struck, a written notice giving the name and address of the driver and of the registered owner of the vehicle doing the striking. The stop must be made without unnecessarily obstructing traffic.

Subd. 5. **Notify owner of damaged property.**

If the driver of any vehicle involved in a collision knows or has reason to know the collision resulted only in **damage to fixtures** legally upon or adjacent to a highway, the driver ~~shall~~ must:

(1) take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of the property of ~~that fact~~ the collision, ~~of~~ the driver's name and address, and ~~of~~ the ~~registration~~ license plate number of the vehicle being driven and ~~shall~~ must, upon request and if available, exhibit the driver's license~~, and make an accident report in every case~~; and

(2) report the information required in clause (1) to a peace officer.

Subd. 5a. **Driver deemed agent of owner.**

Whenever any motor vehicle shall be operated within this state, by any person other than the owner, with the consent of the owner, express or implied, the operator thereof shall in case of accident, be deemed the agent of the owner of such motor vehicle in the operation thereof.

NOTE: Subdivision 5a was preempted by federal law to the extent it applies to rental or leased vehicles. *Meyer v. Nwokedi*, 777 N.W.2d 218 (Minn. 2010).

Subd. 6. **Notice of personal injury.**

The driver of a vehicle involved in a collision resulting in bodily injury to or death of another shall, after compliance with this section and by the quickest means of communication, give notice of the collision to the local police department if the collision occurs within a municipality, to a State Patrol officer if the collision occurs on a trunk highway, or to the office of the sheriff of the county.

Subd. 8. **Officer to report accident to commissioner.**

(a) A peace officer who investigates in the regular course of duty an accident that is required to be reported under this section must submit an electronic or written report of the accident to the commissioner of public safety within ten days after the date of the accident. **Within two business days** after identification of a fatality that resulted from an accident, the reporting agency must notify the commissioner of the basic circumstances of the accident. A report or notification under this subdivision must be in the format as prescribed in subdivision 9.

(b) Accidents on streets, highways, roadways, sidewalks, shoulders, shared use paths, or any other portion of a public right-of-way **must** be reported under the requirements of this section if the accident results in:

(1) a **fatality**;

(2) **bodily injury** to a person who, because of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from or at the scene of the accident;

(3) one or more of the motor vehicles incurring **disabling damage** that requires a vehicle to be transported away from the scene of the accident by tow truck or other vehicle; or

(4) **damage** to fixtures, infrastructure, or any other property alongside or on a highway.

(c) An accident involving a **school bus**, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 71, **must** be reported under the requirements of this section and section 169.4511.

(d) An accident involving a **commercial motor vehicle**, as defined in section 169.781, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), **must** be reported under the requirements of this section and section 169.783.

(e) Accidents occurring **on public lands or trail systems** that result in the circumstances specified in paragraph (b) **must** be reported under the requirements of this section.

Subd. 9.**Accident report format.**

The commissioner of public safety shall prescribe the format for the accident reports required under this section. Upon request the commissioner shall make available the format to police departments, coroners, sheriffs, garages, and other suitable agencies or individuals. The electronic or written report to be completed by individuals involved in accidents and by investigating peace officers must disclose the causes, existing conditions, and the individuals and vehicles involved.

Subd. 11.**Coroner to report death.**

Every coroner or other official performing like functions shall report in writing to the commissioner of public safety the death of any individual within the coroner's jurisdiction as the result of an accident involving a vehicle and the circumstances of the accident. The report must be made within 15 days after the death.

In the case of drivers killed in vehicle accidents and of the death of pedestrians 16 years of age or older, who die within four hours after an accident, the coroner or other official performing like functions shall examine the body and shall make tests as are necessary to determine the presence and percentage concentration of alcohol, and drugs if feasible, in the blood of the victim. This information must be included in each report submitted pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision and shall be tabulated on a monthly basis by the commissioner of public safety. This information may be used only for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased.

Subd. 12.**Garage to report bullet damage.**

The individual in charge of any garage or repair shop to which is brought any vehicle that shows evidence of having been struck by any bullet shall immediately report to the local police or sheriff and to the commissioner of public safety **within 24 hours** after the vehicle is received, giving the engine number if any, registration plate number, and the name and address of the registered owner or operator of the vehicle.

Subd. 13.**Reports confidential; evidence, fee, penalty, appropriation.**

(a) All reports and supplemental information required under this section must be for the use of the commissioner of public safety and other appropriate state, federal, county, and municipal governmental agencies for accident analysis purposes, except:

(1) upon written request, the commissioner of public safety or any law enforcement agency shall disclose the report required under subdivision 8 to:

(i) any individual involved in the accident, the representative of the individual's estate, or the surviving spouse, or one or more surviving next of kin, or a trustee appointed under section 573.02;

(ii) any other person injured in person, property, or means of support, or who incurs other pecuniary loss by virtue of the accident;

(iii) legal counsel of a person described in item (i) or (ii);

(iv) a representative of the insurer of any person described in item (i) or (ii); or

(v) a city or county attorney or an attorney representing the state in an implied consent action who is charged with the prosecution of a traffic or criminal offense that is the result of a traffic crash investigation conducted by law enforcement;

(2) the commissioner of public safety may verify with insurance companies vehicle insurance information to enforce sections 65B.48, 169.792, 169.793, 169.796, and 169.797;

(3) the commissioner of public safety shall provide the commissioner of transportation the information obtained for each traffic accident involving a commercial motor vehicle, for purposes of administering commercial vehicle safety regulations;

(4) upon specific request, the commissioner of public safety shall provide the commissioner of transportation the information obtained regarding each traffic accident involving damage to identified state-owned infrastructure, for purposes of debt collection under section 161.20, subdivision 4; and

(5) the commissioner of public safety may give to the United States Department of Transportation commercial vehicle accident information in connection with federal grant programs relating to safety.

(b) Accident reports and data contained in the reports are not discoverable under any provision of law or rule of court. No report shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, or any action for damages or criminal proceedings arising out of an accident. However, the commissioner of public safety shall furnish, upon the demand of any person who has or claims to have made a report or upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the commissioner solely to prove compliance or failure to comply with the requirements that the report be made to the commissioner.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision prevents any individual who has made a report under this section from providing information to any individuals involved in an accident or their representatives or from testifying in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, as to facts within the individual's knowledge. It is intended by this subdivision to render privileged the reports required, but it is not intended to prohibit proof of the facts to which the reports relate.

(d) Disclosing any information contained in any accident report, except as provided in this subdivision, section 13.82, subdivision 3 or 6, or other statutes, is a misdemeanor.

(e) The commissioner of public safety shall charge authorized persons as described in paragraph (a) a $5 fee for a copy of an accident report. Ninety percent of the $5 fee collected under this paragraph must be deposited in the special revenue fund and credited to the driver services operating account established in section 299A.705 and ten percent must be deposited in the general fund. The commissioner may also furnish an electronic copy of the database of accident records, which must not contain personal or private data on an individual, to private agencies as provided in paragraph (g), for not less than the cost of preparing the copies on a bulk basis as provided in section 13.03, subdivision 3.

(f) The fees specified in paragraph (e) notwithstanding, the commissioner and law enforcement agencies shall charge commercial users who request access to response or incident data relating to accidents a fee not to exceed 50 cents per record. "Commercial user" is a user who in one location requests access to data in more than five accident reports per month, unless the user establishes that access is not for a commercial purpose. Of the money collected by the commissioner under this paragraph, 90 percent must be deposited in the special revenue fund and credited to the driver services operating account established in section 299A.705 and ten percent must be deposited in the general fund.

(g) The fees in paragraphs (e) and (f) notwithstanding, the commissioner shall provide an electronic copy of the accident records database to the public on a case-by-case basis using the cost-recovery charges provided for under section 13.03, subdivision 3. The database provided must not contain personal or private data on an individual. However, unless the accident records database includes the vehicle identification number, the commissioner shall include the vehicle registration plate number if a private agency certifies and agrees that the agency:

(1) is in the business of collecting accident and damage information on vehicles;

(2) will use the vehicle registration plate number only for identifying vehicles that have been involved in accidents or damaged, to provide this information to persons seeking

access to a vehicle's history and not for identifying individuals or for any other purpose; and

(3) will be subject to the penalties and remedies under sections 13.08 and 13.09.

Subd. 14.**Penalties.**

(a) The driver of any vehicle who violates subdivision 1 or 6 and who did not cause the collision is punishable as follows:

(1) if the collision results in the death of another, the driver is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both;

(2) if the collision results in great bodily harm to another, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 8, the driver is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both; or

(3) if the collision results in substantial bodily harm to another, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7a, the driver may be sentenced to imprisonment for **not more than 364 days**, or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) The driver of any vehicle involved in a collision resulting in bodily harm to another who violates subdivision 1 or 6 may be sentenced to imprisonment for **not more than 364 days**, or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(c) Any person who violates subdivision 3, 5, 8, 11, or 12 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(d) The driver of any vehicle involved in a collision resulting in damage to an attended vehicle who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(e) The driver of any vehicle involved in a collision resulting in damage to an unattended vehicle who violates subdivision 4 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(f) The attorney in the jurisdiction in which the violation occurred who is responsible for prosecution of misdemeanor violations of this section shall also be responsible for prosecution of gross misdemeanor violations of this section.

Subd. 14a.**Suspension of license for failure to report accident.**

The commissioner may suspend the license, or any nonresident's operating privilege, of any ~~person~~ driver who willfully fails, refuses, or neglects to make report of a traffic accident as required ~~by the laws of this state~~ under this section. A license suspension under this section is subject to the notice requirements of section 171.18, subdivision 2.

Subd. 15.**Defense.**

It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under subdivisions 1, 2, and 6 that the driver left the scene of the collision to take any individual suffering immediately demonstrable bodily injury in the collision to receive emergency medical care if the driver of the involved vehicle gives notice to a law enforcement agency as required by subdivision 6 as soon as reasonably feasible after the emergency medical care has been undertaken.

Subd. 16.**Commissioner as agent for service of process.**

The use and operation by a resident of this state or the resident's agent, or by a nonresident or the nonresident's agent, of a motor vehicle within the state of Minnesota, is deemed an irrevocable appointment by the resident if absent from this state continuously for six months or more following an accident, or by the nonresident at any time, of the commissioner of public safety to be the resident's or nonresident's true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all legal process in any action or proceeding against the resident or nonresident or the executor, administrator, or personal representative of the resident or nonresident growing out of the use and operation of a motor vehicle within this state, resulting in damages or loss to person or property, whether the damage or loss occurs on a highway or on abutting public or private property. This appointment is binding upon the nonresident's executor, administrator, or personal representative. The use or operation of a motor vehicle by the resident or nonresident is a signification of agreement that any process in any action against the resident or nonresident or executor, administrator, or personal representative of the resident or nonresident that is so served has the same legal force and validity as if served upon the resident or nonresident personally or on the executor, administrator, or personal representative of the resident or nonresident. Service of process must be made by serving a copy thereof upon the commissioner or by filing a copy in the commissioner's office, together with payment of a fee of $20, and is deemed sufficient service upon the absent resident or the nonresident or the executor, administrator, or personal representative of the resident or nonresident; provided that notice of service and a copy of the process are sent by mail by the plaintiff within ten days to the defendant at the defendant's last known address and that the plaintiff's affidavit of compliance with the provisions of this chapter is attached to the summons.

Subd. 17.**Information access by vehicle owners.**

If an accident report has been prepared by a person involved in an accident and no report has been prepared by a law enforcement officer, the owners of the vehicles involved in an accident shall have the same access to information maintained by the Department of Public Safety, Driver and Vehicle Services Division, about the vehicles, their owners, and their drivers that would have been available to a law enforcement officer reporting on the accident.

Subd. 18. **Continuance of court proceeding; costs.**

The court in which the action is pending may order a continuance as may be necessary to afford the defendant reasonable opportunity to defend the action, not exceeding 90 days from the date of filing of the action in that court. The fee of $20 paid by the plaintiff to the commissioner at the time of service of the proceedings must be taxed in the plaintiff's cost if the plaintiff prevails in the suit. The commissioner shall keep a record of all processes so served, which must show the day and hour of service.

Subd. 19. **Terminology.**

(a) The provisions of this section apply equally whether the term "accident" or "collision" is used. The term "**accident**" or "**collision**" does not include:

(1) an occurrence involving only boarding and alighting from a stationary motor vehicle;

(2) an occurrence involving only the loading or unloading of cargo; or

(3) intentional vehicle-to-vehicle contact when initiated by a peace officer:

(i) to stop a perpetrator from fleeing in a motor vehicle, as defined in section 609.487, subdivision 3; or

(ii) as an authorized use of force, as defined in section 609.06, subdivision 1; 609.065; or 609.066.

(b) For purposes of this section, **"disabling damage"** means damage that prevents a motor vehicle from departing the scene of the accident in its usual manner in daylight after simple repairs. Disabling damage includes damage to a motor vehicle that could be driven from the scene of the accident but would be further damaged if so driven.

Disabling damage **does not include**:

(1) damage that can be remedied temporarily at the scene of the accident without special tools or parts;

(2) tire disablement without other damage, even if no spare tire is available;

(3) headlamp or taillight damage; or

(4) damage that makes the turn signals, horn, or windshield wipers inoperable.

(c) For purposes of this section, motor vehicle includes off-highway vehicles, as defined in section 84.771, and snowmobiles, as defined in section 84.81.

Subd. 20.**Monitoring and auditing.**

The commissioner must monitor and audit the furnishing of records by full-service providers under this section to ensure full-service providers are complying with this section, chapter 13, and United States Code, title 18, section 2721, et seq.

169.10 STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The Department of Public Safety shall tabulate and may analyze all accident reports and shall publish annually or at more frequent intervals statistical information based thereon as to the number and circumstances of traffic accidents.

RECKLESS OR CARELESS DRIVING

169.13 RECKLESS OR CARELESS DRIVING.

Subdivision 1.**Reckless driving.**

(a) A person who drives a motor vehicle or light rail transit vehicle while aware of and consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the driving may result in harm to another or another's property is guilty of reckless driving. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that disregard of it constitutes a significant deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

(b) A person shall not race any vehicle upon any street or highway of this state. Any person who willfully compares or contests relative speeds by operating one or more vehicles is guilty of racing, which constitutes reckless driving, whether or not the speed contested or compared is in excess of the maximum speed prescribed by law.

(c) A person who violates paragraph (a) or (b) is guilty of a **misdemeanor**. A person who violates paragraph (a) or (b) and causes great bodily harm or death to another is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

(d) For purposes of this section, "great bodily harm" has the meaning given in section 609.02, subdivision 8.

Subd. 2.**Careless driving.**

(a) Any person who operates or halts any vehicle upon any street or highway carelessly or heedlessly in disregard of the rights of others, or in a manner that endangers or is likely to endanger any property or any person, including the driver or passengers of the vehicle, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(b) Any person who operates or halts a light rail transit vehicle carelessly or heedlessly in disregard of the rights of others, or in a manner that endangers or is likely to endanger any property or any person, including the operator or passengers on the light rail transit vehicle, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3.**Application.**

(a) The provisions of this section apply, but are not limited in application, to any person who drives any vehicle in the manner prohibited by this section:

(1) upon the ice of any lake, stream, or river, including but not limited to the ice of any boundary water; or

(2) in a parking lot ordinarily used by or available to the public though not as a matter of right, and a driveway connecting the parking lot with a street or highway.

(b) This section does not apply to:

(1) an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator;

(2) the emergency operation of any vehicle when avoiding imminent danger; or

(3) any raceway, racing facility, or other public event sanctioned by the appropriate governmental authority.

(c) Nothing in this section or section 609.035 or 609.04 shall limit the power of the state to prosecute or punish a person for conduct that constitutes any other crime under any other law of this state.

DRIVING RULES

169.14 SPEED LIMITS, ZONES; RADAR.

Subdivision 1. **Duty to drive with due care.**

No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions. Every driver is responsible for becoming and remaining aware of the actual and potential hazards then existing on the highway and must use due care in operating a vehicle. In every event speed shall be so restricted as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

Subd. 1a. **License revocation for extreme speed.**

The driver's license of a person who violates any speed limit established in this section, by driving in excess of 100 miles per hour, is revoked for six months under section 171.17, or for a longer minimum period of time applicable under section 169A.53, 169A.54, or 171.174.

Subd. 2.**Speed limits.**

(a) Where no special hazard exists the following speeds shall be lawful, but any speeds in excess of such limits shall be prima facie evidence that the speed is not reasonable or prudent and that it is unlawful; except that the speed limit within any municipality shall be a maximum limit and any speed in excess thereof shall be unlawful:

(1) 30 miles per hour in an urban district;

(2) 65 miles per hour on noninterstate expressways, as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 18b, and noninterstate freeways, as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 19;

(3) 55 miles per hour in locations other than those specified in this section;

(4) 70 miles per hour on interstate highways outside the limits of any urbanized area with a population of greater than 50,000 as defined by order of the commissioner of transportation;

(5) 65 miles per hour on interstate highways inside the limits of any urbanized area with a population of greater than 50,000 as defined by order of the commissioner of transportation;

(6) ten miles per hour in alleys;

(7) 25 miles per hour in residential roadways if adopted by the road authority having jurisdiction over the residential roadway; and

(8) 35 miles per hour in a rural residential district if adopted by the road authority having jurisdiction over the rural residential district.

(b) A speed limit adopted under paragraph (a), clause (7), is not effective unless the road authority has erected signs designating the speed limit and indicating the beginning and end of the residential roadway on which the speed limit applies.

(c) A speed limit adopted under paragraph (a), clause (8), is not effective unless the road authority has erected signs designating the speed limit and indicating the beginning and end of the rural residential district for the roadway on which the speed limit applies.

(d) Notwithstanding section 609.0331 or 609.101 or other law to the contrary, a person who violates a speed limit established in this subdivision, or a speed limit designated on an appropriate sign under subdivision 4, 5, 5b, 5c, or 5e, by driving 20 miles per hour or more in excess of the applicable speed limit, is assessed an additional surcharge equal to the amount of the fine imposed for the speed violation, but not less than $25.

Subd. 2a. **Increased speed limit when passing.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 2, the speed limit is increased by ten miles per hour over the posted speed limit when the driver:

(1) is on a two-lane highway having one lane for each direction of travel;

(2) is on a highway with a posted speed limit that is equal to or higher than 55 miles per hour;

(3) is overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction of travel; and

(4) meets the requirements in section 169.18.

Subd. 3.**Reduced speed required.**

(a) The driver of any vehicle **shall**, consistent with the requirements, drive at an appropriate reduced speed when approaching or passing an authorized emergency vehicle stopped with emergency lights flashing on any street or highway, when approaching and crossing an intersection or railway grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

(b) A person who fails to reduce speed appropriately when approaching or passing an authorized emergency vehicle stopped with emergency lights flashing on a street or highway shall be assessed an additional surcharge equal to the amount of the fine imposed for the speed violation, but not less than $25.

Subd. 4. **Establishment of zones by commissioner.**

On determining upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that any speed set forth in this section is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist on any trunk highway or upon any part thereof, the commissioner may erect appropriate signs designating a reasonable and safe speed limit thereat, which speed limit shall be effective when such signs are erected. Any speeds in excess of such limits shall be prima facie evidence that the speed is not reasonable or prudent and that it is unlawful; except that any speed limit within any municipality shall be a maximum limit and any speed in excess thereof shall be unlawful. On determining upon that basis that a part of the trunk highway system outside a municipality should be a zone of maximum speed limit, the commissioner may establish that part as such a zone by erecting appropriate signs showing the beginning and end of the zone, designating a reasonable and safe speed therefor, which may be different than the speed set forth in this section, and that it is a zone of maximum speed limit. The speed so designated by the commissioner within any such zone shall be a maximum speed limit, and speed in excess of such limit shall be unlawful. The commissioner may in the same manner from time to time alter the boundary of such a zone and the speed limit therein or eliminate such zone.

Subd. 5. **Zoning within local area.**

When local authorities believe that the existing speed limit upon any street or highway, or part thereof, within their respective jurisdictions and not a part of the trunk highway system is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under existing conditions, they may request the commissioner to authorize, upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, the erection of appropriate signs designating what speed is reasonable and safe, and the commissioner may authorize the erection of appropriate signs designating a reasonable and safe speed limit thereat, which speed limit shall be effective when such signs are erected. Any speeds in excess of these speed limits shall be prima facie evidence that the speed is not reasonable or prudent and that it is unlawful; except that any speed limit within any municipality shall be a maximum limit and any speed in excess thereof shall be unlawful. Alteration of speed limits on streets and highways shall be made only upon authority of the commissioner except as provided by law.

Subd. 5a. **Speed zoning in school zone; surcharge.**

(a) Local authorities may establish a school speed limit within a school zone of a public or nonpublic school upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation as prescribed by the commissioner of transportation. The establishment of a school speed limit on any trunk highway shall be with the consent of the commissioner of transportation. Such school speed limits shall be in effect when children are present, going to or leaving school during opening or closing hours or during school recess periods. The school speed limit shall not be lower than 15 miles per hour and shall not be more than 30 miles per hour below the established speed limit on an affected street or highway.

(b) The school speed limit shall be effective upon the erection of appropriate signs designating the speed and indicating the beginning and end of the reduced speed zone. Any speed in excess of such posted school speed limit is unlawful. All such signs shall be erected by the local authorities on those streets and highways under their respective jurisdictions and by the commissioner of transportation on trunk highways.

(c) For the purpose of this subdivision, "school zone" means that section of a street or highway which abuts the grounds of a school where children have access to the street or highway from the school property or where an established school crossing is located provided the school advance sign prescribed by the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices adopted by the commissioner of transportation pursuant to section 169.06 is in place. All signs erected by local authorities to designate speed limits in school zones shall conform to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

(d) Notwithstanding section 609.0331 or 609.101 or other law to the contrary, a person who violates a speed limit established under this subdivision is assessed an additional surcharge equal to the amount of the fine imposed for the violation, but not less than $25.

Subd. 5b. **Segment in urban district.**

When any segment of at least a quarter-mile in distance of any city street, municipal state-aid street, or town road on which a speed limit in excess of 30 miles per hour has been established pursuant to an engineering and traffic investigation by the commissioner meets the definition of "urban district" as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 90, the governing body of the city or town may by resolution declare the segment to be an urban district and may establish on the segment the speed limit for urban districts prescribed in subdivision 2. The speed limit so established shall be effective upon the erection of appropriate signs designating the speed and indicating the beginning and end of the segment on which the speed limit is established, and any speed in excess of such posted limits shall be unlawful. A copy of the resolution shall be transmitted to the commissioner at least ten days prior to the erection of the signs.

Subd. 5c. **Speed zoning in alleyway.**

Local authorities may regulate speed limits for alleyways as defined in section 169.011 based on their own engineering and traffic investigations. Alleyway speed limits established at other than ten miles per hour shall be effective when proper signs are posted.

Subd. 5d. **Speed limit in work zone when workers present.**

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision 2 and subject to subdivision 3, the speed limit on a road having an established speed limit of 50 miles per hour or greater is adjusted to 45 miles per hour in a work zone when (1) at least one lane or portion of a lane of traffic is closed in either direction, and (2) workers are present. A speed in excess of the adjusted speed limit is unlawful.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a segment of road in which:

(1) positive barriers are placed between workers and the traveled portion of the highway;

(2) the work zone is in place for less than 24 hours;

(3) a different speed limit for the work zone is determined by the road authority following an engineering and traffic investigation and based on accepted engineering practice; or

(4) a different speed limit for the work zone is established by the road authority under paragraph (c).

(c) The commissioner, on trunk highways and temporary trunk highways, and local authorities, on streets and highways under their jurisdiction, may authorize the use of reduced maximum speed limits in work zones when workers are present, without an engineering and traffic investigation required. The work zone speed limit must not reduce the speed limit on the affected street or highway by more than:

(1) 20 miles per hour on a street or highway having an established speed limit of 55 miles per hour or greater; and

(2) 15 miles per hour on a street or highway having an established speed limit of 50 miles per hour or less.

(d) A work zone speed limit under paragraph (c) is effective on erection of appropriate regulatory speed limit signs. The signs must be removed or covered when they are not required. A speed in excess of the posted work zone speed limit is unlawful.

(e) For any speed limit under this subdivision, a road authority shall erect signs identifying the speed limit and indicating the beginning and end of the speed limit zone.

Subd. 5e. **Speed limit on park road.**

The political subdivision with authority over a park may establish a speed limit on a road located within the park. A speed limit established under this subdivision on a trunk highway is effective only with the commissioner's approval. A speed limit established under this subdivision must be based on an engineering and traffic investigation prescribed by the commissioner of transportation and must not be lower than 20 miles per hour, and no speed limit established under this subdivision may reduce existing speed limits by more than 15 miles per hour. A speed limit established under this subdivision is effective on the erection of appropriate signs designating the speed limit and indicating the beginning and end of the reduced speed zone. Any speed in excess of the posted speed is unlawful.

Subd. 5f. **Speed limits on certain rural residential districts.**

(a) A rural residential district existing and lawfully signed before August 1, 2009, continues to qualify as a rural residential district.

(b) A rural residential district existing and lawfully signed before August 1, 2009, is subject to the speed limit signed before August 1, 2009.

NOTE: *Subdivision 5f, paragraph (b), as added by Laws 2009, chapter 56, section 5, expires when the speed limit signs erected before August 1, 2009, are replaced. Laws 2009, chapter 56, section 5, the effective date.*

Subd. 5g. **St. Louis County Road 128.**

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this section, the speed limit on St. Louis County Road 128 in Eagles Nest Township between marked Trunk Highway 169 and County Road 989 is 40 miles per hour. The county engineer must erect appropriate signs displaying the 40 miles per hour speed limit.

Subd. 5h. **Speed limits on city streets.**

A city may establish speed limits for city streets under the city's jurisdiction other than the limits provided in subdivision 2 without conducting an engineering and traffic investigation. This subdivision does not apply to town roads, county highways, or trunk highways in the city. A city that establishes speed limits pursuant to this section must implement speed limit changes in a consistent and understandable manner. The city must erect appropriate signs to display the speed limit. A city that uses the authority under this subdivision must develop procedures to set speed limits based on the city's safety, engineering, and traffic analysis. At a minimum, the safety, engineering, and traffic analysis must consider national urban speed limit guidance and studies, local traffic crashes, and methods to effectively communicate the change to the public.

Subd. 5i. **Speed limits in safe road zone.**

(a) Upon request by the local authority, the commissioner may establish a temporary or permanent speed limit in a safe road zone designated under section 169.065, other than the limits provided in subdivision 2, based on an engineering and traffic investigation.

(b) The speed limit under this subdivision is effective upon the erection of appropriate signs designating the speed and indicating the beginning and end of the segment on which the speed limit is established. Any speed in excess of the posted limit is unlawful.

Subd. 5j. **Speed limit on Trunk Highway 19 in the city of Lonsdale.**

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this section, the speed limit on Trunk Highway 19 in the city of Lonsdale between 5th Avenue Northwest and the northern city limits is 45 miles per hour. The commissioner must erect appropriate signs displaying the speed limit.

Subd. 6a. **Work zone speed limit violations.**

A person convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of a speed limit in a work zone, or any other provision of this section while in a work zone, shall be required to pay a fine of $300. This fine is in addition to the surcharge under section 357.021, subdivision 6.

Subd. 7.**Burden of proof.**

The provisions of this chapter declaring speed limitation shall not be construed to relieve the plaintiff in any civil action from the burden of proving negligence on the part of the defendant as the proximate cause of an accident.

Subd. 8.**Minimum speeds.**

On determining upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that a speed at least as great as, or in excess of, a specified and determined minimum is necessary to the reasonable and safe use of any trunk highway or portion thereof, the commissioner may erect appropriate signs specifying the minimum speed on such highway or portion thereof. The minimum speed shall be effective when such signs are erected. Any speeds less than the posted minimum speeds shall be prima facie evidence that the speed is not reasonable or prudent and that it is unlawful.

Subd. 9.**Standards of evidence.**

In any prosecution in which the rate of speed of a motor vehicle is relevant, evidence of the speed of a motor vehicle as indicated on the speedometer thereof shall be admissible on a showing that a vehicle is regularly used in traffic law enforcement and that the speedometer thereon is regularly and routinely tested for accuracy and a record of the results of said tests kept on file by the agency having control of said vehicle. Evidence as to the speed indicated on said speedometer shall be prima facie evidence that the said vehicle was, at the time said reading was observed, traveling at the rate of speed so indicated; subject to correction by the amount of error, if any, shown to exist by the test made closest in time to the time of said reading.

Records of speedometer tests kept in the regular course of operations of any law enforcement agency shall be admissible without further foundation, as to the results of said tests. Such records shall be available to the defendant upon demand. Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude or interfere with the cross examination or impeachment of evidence of rate of speed as indicated by speedometer readings, pursuant to the Rules of Evidence.

Subd. 10.**Radar; speed-measuring device; standards of evidence.**

(a) In any prosecution in which the rate of speed of a motor vehicle is relevant, evidence of the speed as indicated on radar or other speed-measuring device, including but not limited to a speed safety camera system, is admissible in evidence, subject to the following conditions:

(1) the officer or traffic enforcement agent under section 169.147 operating the device has sufficient training to properly operate the equipment;

(2) the officer or traffic enforcement agent testifies as to the manner in which the device was set up and operated;

(3) the device was operated with minimal distortion or interference from outside sources; and

(4) the device was tested by an accurate and reliable external mechanism, method, or system at the time it was set up.

(b) Records of tests made of such devices and kept in the regular course of operations of any law enforcement agency are admissible in evidence without further foundation as to the results of the tests. The records shall be available to a defendant upon demand. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to preclude or interfere with cross examination or impeachment of evidence of the rate of speed as indicated on the radar or speed-measuring device.

(c) Evidence from a speed safety camera system may be used solely for a citation or prosecution for a violation under subdivision 13.

Subd. 11.**Handheld traffic radar.**

(a) Law enforcement agencies that use handheld radar units shall establish operating procedures to reduce the operator's exposure to microwave radiation.

(b) The procedures, at a minimum, must require:

(1) that the operator turn the unit off when it is not in use;

(2) if the unit has a standby mode, that the operator use this mode except when measuring a vehicle's speed;

(3) that the operator not allow the antenna to rest against the operator's body while it is in operation; and

(4) that the operator always point the antenna unit away from the operator and any other person in very close proximity to the unit.

Subd. 12.**Radar jammer.**

For purposes of this section, "radar jammer" means any instrument, device, or equipment designed or intended for use with a vehicle or otherwise to jam or interfere in any manner with a speed-measuring device operated by a peace officer.

No person shall sell, offer for sale, use, or possess any radar jammer in this state.

Subd. 13. **Speed safety camera; penalty.**

(a) Subject to subdivision 14, if a motor vehicle is operated in violation of a speed limit and the violation is identified through the use of a speed safety camera system implemented under section 169.147, the owner of the vehicle or the lessee of the vehicle is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** and must pay a fine of:

(1) $40; or

(2) $80, if the violation is for a speed at least 20 miles per hour in excess of the speed limit.

(b) A person who commits a first offense under paragraph (a) must be given a warning and is not subject to a fine or conviction under paragraph (a). A person who commits a second offense under paragraph (a) is eligible for diversion, which must include a traffic safety course established under section 169.147, subdivision 11. A person who enters diversion and completes the traffic safety course is not subject to a fine or conviction under paragraph (a).

(c) Paragraph (b) **does not apply to**:

(1) a violation that occurs in a commercial motor vehicle; or

(2) a violation committed by a holder of a class A, B, or C commercial driver's license or commercial driver learner's permit, without regard to whether the violation was committed in a commercial motor vehicle or another vehicle.

(d) This subdivision applies to violations committed on or after August 1, 2025, and before August 1, 2029.

Subd. 14. **Speed safety camera; limitations.**

(a) An owner or lessee of a motor vehicle is not subject to a fine or conviction under subdivision 13 if:

(1) the vehicle was stolen at the time of the violation;

(2) a transfer of interest in the vehicle in compliance with section 168A.10 was made before the time of the violation;

(3) the vehicle owner is a lessor of the motor vehicle, and the lessor identifies the name and address of the lessee;

(4) the vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle operated in the performance of official duties at the time of the violation;

(5) another person is convicted, within the meaning under section 171.01, subdivision 29, for the same violation;

(6) the vehicle owner provides a sworn statement to the court or prosecuting authority that the owner was not operating the vehicle at the time of the violation; or

(7) the vehicle owner provides a sworn statement to the court or prosecuting authority that the owner was operating the vehicle at the time of the violation under the circumstances of a medical emergency for either the driver or a passenger in the vehicle.

(b) The owner or lessee of a motor vehicle **may not** be issued a citation under subdivision 13 and under another subdivision in this section for the same conduct.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision 13, paragraph (c), a fine or conviction under subdivision 13 does not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of a person's driver's license.

(d) A vehicle owner asserting a defense under paragraph (a), clause (7), must provide an accompanying sworn statement from the physician responsible for treatment of the underlying condition or emergency that necessitated medical attention.

(e) This subdivision applies to violations committed on or after August 1, 2025, and before August 1, 2029.

169.147 TRAFFIC SAFETY CAMERA SYSTEM PILOT PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Camera-based traffic enforcement" means enforcement of traffic control through the use of a red light camera system, speed limits through the use of a speed safety camera system, or both.

(c) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of transportation.

(d) "Commissioners" means the commissioner of transportation as the lead in coordination with the commissioner of public safety.

(e) "Implementing authority" means either:

(1) the commissioners with respect to trunk highways for the work zone pilot program provided under subdivision 17; or

(2) a local authority specified in paragraph (f) that implements the traffic safety camera system pilot program.

(f) "Local authority" means either the city of Minneapolis or the city of Mendota Heights, which are authorized to conduct the pilot program.

(g) "Monitoring site" means a location at which a traffic safety camera system is placed and operated under this section.

(h) "Pilot program" means the traffic safety camera pilot program established in this section.

(i) "Traffic enforcement agent" means a licensed peace officer or an employee of a local authority who is designated as provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Pilot program establishment.**

(a) In conformance with this section, the commissioner of transportation, in coordination with the commissioner of public safety, must establish a traffic safety camera pilot program that provides for education and enforcement of speeding violations, traffic-control signal violations, or both in conjunction with use of traffic safety camera systems.

(b) The authority for camera-based traffic enforcement under the pilot program is limited to August 1, 2025, to July 31, 2029.

(c) Only the following may implement camera-based traffic enforcement under the pilot program:

(1) the commissioners, as provided under paragraph (d);

(2) the city of Minneapolis, as provided under paragraph (e); and

(3) the city of Mendota Heights.

(d) Under the pilot program, the commissioners must, beginning August 1, 2025, commence enforcement of speeding violations in trunk highway work zones as specified under subdivision 17.

(e) The city of Minneapolis is prohibited from implementing the pilot program or camera-based traffic enforcement through or in substantive coordination with the city's police department.

Subd. 3. **Local authority requirements.**

Prior to implementation of camera-based traffic enforcement, a local authority must:

(1) incorporate both camera-based traffic enforcement and additional strategies designed to improve traffic safety in a local traffic safety action plan, transportation plan, or comprehensive plan; and

(2) review and ensure compliance with the requirements under this section.

Subd. 4. **Traffic safety camera system requirements.**

(a) By July 1, 2025, the commissioners must establish traffic safety camera system standards that include:

(1) recording and data requirements as specified in subdivision 15;

(2) requirements for monitoring site signage in conformance with the requirements under subdivision 5, paragraph (b), clause (3);

(3) procedures for traffic safety camera system placement in conformance with the requirements under subdivision 6;

(4) training and qualification of individuals to inspect and calibrate a traffic safety camera system;

(5) procedures for initial calibration of the traffic safety camera system prior to deployment; and

(6) requirements for regular traffic safety camera system inspection and maintenance by a qualified individual.

(b) Prior to establishing the standards under paragraph (a), the commissioners must solicit review and comments and consider any comments received.

(c) An implementing authority must follow the requirements and standards established under this subdivision.

Subd. 5. **Public engagement and notice.**

(a) The commissioner and each implementing authority must maintain information on their respective websites that, at a minimum:

(1) summarizes implementation of traffic safety camera systems under the pilot program;

(2) provides each camera system impact study performed by the implementing authority under subdivision 6, paragraph (b);

(3) provides information and procedures for a person to contest a citation under the pilot program; and

(4) identifies the enforcement locations under the pilot program.

(b) An implementing authority must:

(1) implement a general public engagement and information campaign prior to commencing camera-based speed enforcement under the pilot program;

(2) perform public engagement as part of conducting a camera system impact study under subdivision 6, paragraph (b); and

(3) place conspicuous signage prior to the motorist's arrival at each monitoring site, which must:

(i) notify motor vehicle operators of the use of a traffic safety camera system to detect violations; and

(ii) if a speed safety camera is in use, identify the speed limit.

(c) Public engagement under paragraph (b) must include but is not limited to:

(1) outreach to populations that are traditionally underrepresented in public policy or planning processes;

(2) consolidation and analysis of public feedback; and

(3) creation of an engagement summary that identifies public feedback and the resulting impacts on implementation of camera-based traffic enforcement.

Subd. 6. **Placement requirements.**

(a) A local authority with fewer than 10,000 residents may place no more than one traffic safety camera system, whether the camera system is activated or inactive. A local authority with at least 10,000 residents may place no more than one traffic safety camera system per 10,000 residents, whether the camera system is activated or inactive. An implementing authority may move the location of a traffic safety camera system if the placement requirements under this subdivision are met.

(b) An implementing authority may only place a traffic safety camera system in conformance with the results of a camera system impact study. At a minimum, the study must:

(1) include evaluation of crash rates and severity, vehicle speed, equity, and traffic safety treatment alternatives;

(2) identify traffic safety camera system locations; and

(3) explain how the locations comply with the placement requirements under paragraph (d).

(c) An implementing authority may only place a traffic safety camera system:

(1) in a trunk highway work zone; or

(2) at a location that:

(i) is within 2,000 feet of (A) a public or nonpublic school, (B) a school zone established under section 169.14, subdivision 5a, or (C) a public or private postsecondary institution; and

(ii) has an identified traffic safety concern, as indicated by crash or law enforcement data, safety plans, or other documentation.

(d) An implementing authority that places more than one traffic safety camera system must ensure that the cameras are placed in geographically distinct areas and in multiple communities with differing socioeconomic conditions.

(e) An implementing authority may place a traffic safety camera system on a street or highway that is not under its jurisdiction only upon approval by the road authority that has jurisdiction.

Subd. 7. **Traffic-control devices.**

(a) An implementing authority must not adjust the change interval for the steady yellow indication in a traffic-control signal:

(1) for one month prior to beginning to operate a red light camera system at the associated intersection; or

(2) during the period that the red light camera system is operated at the associated intersection.

(b) The yellow change interval for a traffic-control signal that is subject to paragraph (a) must meet or exceed the standards and guidance specified in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices adopted under section 169.06, subdivision 1.

(c) An implementing authority that adjusts the yellow change interval for a traffic-control signal at an intersection where a red light camera system is being operated must deactivate the red light camera system and subsequently meet the requirements under paragraph (a).

Subd. 8. **Traffic enforcement agents.**

(a) To meet the requirement established in subdivision 2, paragraph (e), the city of Minneapolis must designate one or more permanent employees of the authority, who is not a licensed peace officer, as a traffic enforcement agent. An employee of a private entity may not be designated as a traffic enforcement agent. A traffic enforcement agent who is not a licensed peace officer has the authority to issue citations under this section only while engaged in job duties and otherwise has none of the other powers and privileges reserved to peace officers.

(b) The city of Mendota Heights must designate a sworn peace officer as a traffic enforcement agent.

(c) An implementing authority must ensure that a traffic enforcement agent is properly trained in the use of equipment and the requirements governing traffic safety camera implementation.

Subd. 9. **Citations; warnings.**

(a) A traffic enforcement agent under the pilot program has the exclusive authority to issue a citation to the owner or lessee of a motor vehicle for (1) a violation under section 169.06, subdivision 10, and (2) a violation under section 169.14, subdivision 13.

(b) A traffic enforcement agent may only issue a citation if:

(1) the violation is committed at least 30 days after the relevant implementing authority has commenced camera-based traffic enforcement;

(2) with respect to speed limits, the speeding violation is at least ten miles per hour in excess of the speed limit; and

(3) a traffic enforcement agent has inspected and verified recorded images provided by the traffic safety camera system.

(c) An implementing authority must provide a warning for a traffic-control signal violation under section 169.06, subdivision 10, or a speeding violation under section 169.14, subdivision 13, for the period from (1) the date when camera-based traffic enforcement is first commenced, to (2) the date when citations are authorized under paragraph (b), clause (1).

(d) Notwithstanding section 169.022, an implementing authority may specify a speed in excess of the speed limit that is higher than the amount specified in paragraph (b), clause (2), at which to proceed with issuance of a citation.

(e) A citation may be issued through the United States mail if postmarked within: (1) 14 days of the violation for a vehicle registered in Minnesota; or (2) 30 days of the violation for a vehicle registered outside of Minnesota. Section 168.346, subdivision 2, applies to a private entity that provides citation mailing services under this section.

169.15 IMPEDING TRAFFIC; INTERSECTION GRIDLOCK.

Subdivision 1. **Impeding traffic; slow speed.**

No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law or except when the vehicle is temporarily unable to maintain a greater speed due to a combination of the weight of the vehicle and the grade of the highway.

Subd. 2.**Intersection gridlock; stop or block traffic.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a driver of a vehicle shall not enter an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal until the driver is able to move the vehicle immediately, continuously, and completely through the intersection without impeding or blocking the subsequent movement of cross traffic.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to movement of a vehicle made:

(1) at the direction of a city-authorized traffic-control agent or a peace officer;

(2) to facilitate passage of an authorized emergency vehicle with its emergency lights activated; or

(3) to make a turn, as permitted under section 169.19, that allows the vehicle to safely leave the intersection.

(c) A violation of this subdivision does not constitute grounds for suspension or revocation of the violator's driver's license.

169.17 EMERGENCY VEHICLE.

The speed limitations set forth in sections 169.14 to 169.17 do not apply to an authorized emergency vehicle responding to an emergency call. Drivers of all emergency vehicles shall sound an audible signal by siren and display at least one lighted red light to the front, **except that law enforcement vehicles shall sound an audible signal by siren or display at least one lighted red light to the front**. This provision does not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of persons using the street, nor does it protect the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the consequence of a reckless disregard of the safety of others.

169.18 DRIVING RULES.

Subdivision 1. **Keep to the right.**

Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

(1) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;

(2) when the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;

(3) upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon;

(4) upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic as a one-way roadway; or

(5) as necessary to comply with subdivision 11 when approaching an authorized vehicle parked or stopped on the roadway.

Subd. 2.**Meeting.**

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions, shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion of the roadway, as nearly as possible.

Subd. 3.**Passing.**

The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to the limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated:

(1) the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle;

(2) except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible warning, and shall not increase the speed of the overtaken vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle; and

(3) the operator of a motor vehicle overtaking a bicycle or individual proceeding in the same direction on the roadway shall leave a safe distance, but in no case less than three feet clearance, when passing the bicycle or individual and shall maintain clearance until safely past the overtaken bicycle or individual.

Subd. 4.**Passing on the right.**

The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only upon the following conditions:

(1) when the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;

(2) upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction;

(3) upon a one-way street, or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles;

(4) when the driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving in a bicycle lane or onto the shoulder, whether paved or unpaved, or off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

Subd. 5.**Driving left of roadway center; exception.**

(a) No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(b) Except on a one-way roadway, no vehicle shall, in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time, be driven to the left half of the roadway under the following conditions:

(1) when approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view along the highway is obstructed within a distance of 700 feet;

(2) when approaching within 100 feet of any underpass or tunnel, railroad grade crossing, intersection within a city, or intersection outside of a city if the presence of the intersection is marked by warning signs; or

(3) where official signs are in place prohibiting passing, or a distinctive centerline is marked, which distinctive line also so prohibits passing, as declared in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices adopted by the commissioner.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), clause (3), a motor vehicle may be driven to the left side of the roadway to safely overtake a bicycle under the following circumstances:

(1) the bicycle is proceeding in the same direction as the motor vehicle;

(2) the driver of the motor vehicle either (i) provides a safe clearance distance, in no case less than the greater of three feet or one-half the width of the motor vehicle, or (ii) completely enters the left lane of the highway;

(3) the operator of the bicycle is not (i) making a left turn, or (ii) signaling that the bicycle operator intends to make a left turn; and

(4) the driver of the motor vehicle complies with all other applicable requirements under this section.

Subd. 6.**One-way traffic.**

(a) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic as a one-way roadway, a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.

(b) A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island.

Subd. 7.**Laned highway.**

When any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules, in addition to all others consistent with this subdivision, apply:

(1) a vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from the lane until the driver has first ascertained that the movement can be made with safety;

(2) upon a roadway which is not a one-way roadway and which is divided into three lanes, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and the center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where the center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding, and is signposted to give notice of the allocation. The left lane of a three-lane roadway which is not a one-way roadway shall not be used for overtaking and passing another vehicle;

(3) official signs may be erected directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or allocating specified lanes to traffic moving in the same direction, and drivers of vehicles shall obey the sign;

(4) whenever a bicycle lane has been established on a roadway, any person operating a motor vehicle on the roadway shall not drive in the bicycle lane except to perform parking maneuvers in order to park where parking is permitted, to enter or leave the highway, to prepare for a turn as provided in section 169.19, subdivision 1, or to stop a school bus for the purpose of receiving or discharging any person provided the school bus is equipped and identified as provided in sections 169.441 and 169.442, subdivision 1, and the flashing red signals are activated and stop-signal arm is extended; and

(5) notwithstanding clause (1), the operator of a vehicle with a total length in excess of 40 feet, a total width in excess of ten feet, or any combination of vehicles may, with due regard for all other traffic, deviate from the lane in which the operator is driving to the extent necessary to approach and drive through a roundabout.

Subd. 8.**Following vehicle too closely.**

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle **more closely than is reasonable and prudent**, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the conditions of the highway.

(b) The driver of any motor vehicle drawing another vehicle, or the driver of any motor truck or bus, when traveling upon a roadway outside of a business or residence district, shall not follow within 500 feet of another vehicle. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to prevent overtaking and passing nor shall the same apply upon any lane specially designated for use by motor trucks. This paragraph does not apply to following vehicles in a vehicle platoon if the operator has an approved plan in compliance with section 169.881.

(c) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow within 500 feet of an authorized emergency vehicle that is traveling in response to an emergency.

Subd. 9.**Divided highway; crossovers.**

Whenever any highway has been divided into two or more roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right-hand roadway unless directed or permitted to use another roadway by official traffic-control devices or police officers. No vehicle shall be driven over, across, or within any such dividing space, barrier section, except through an opening in such physical barrier, or dividing section or space or at a crossover or intersection established by public authority.

Subd. 10.**Slower vehicles.**

(a) Upon a roadway with one lane in the direction of travel, a person proceeding at a speed that is sufficiently low as to create a traffic hazard, including when operating an animal-drawn vehicle upon a roadway or shoulder of a roadway, must operate the vehicle as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(b) Upon a roadway with more than one lane in the same direction of travel, a person must move out of the left-most lane to allow another vehicle to pass, when practicable under existing conditions. A left-most lane under this paragraph is the lane adjacent to one designated and posted for a specific type of traffic, including as provided under section 160.93. This paragraph does not apply when:

(1) overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

(2) preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway;

(3) preparing to exit a controlled-access highway on the left side of the road;

(4) the lane is designated and posted for a specific type of traffic; or

(5) the vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle.

Subd. 11.**Passing parked authorized vehicle; citation; probable cause.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "authorized vehicle" means an authorized emergency vehicle, as defined under section 169.011, subdivision 3; a tow truck or towing vehicle, as defined under section 168B.011, subdivision 12a; a freeway service patrol vehicle; a road maintenance vehicle; a utility company vehicle; a construction vehicle; a postal service vehicle; a solid waste vehicle; or a recycling vehicle.

(b) When approaching and before passing an authorized vehicle with its emergency, flashing, or warning lights activated that is parked or otherwise stopped on or next to a street or highway having two lanes in the same direction, the driver of a vehicle ~~shall~~ must safely move the vehicle to the lane farthest away from the authorized vehicle, if it is possible to do so.

(c) When approaching and before passing an authorized vehicle with its emergency, flashing, or warning lights activated that is parked or otherwise stopped on or next to a street or highway having more than two lanes in the same direction, the driver of a vehicle ~~shall~~ ~~must~~ safely move the vehicle so as to leave a full lane vacant between the driver and any lane in which the authorized vehicle is completely or partially parked or otherwise stopped, if it is possible to do so.

(d) If a lane change under paragraph (b) or (c) is impossible, or when approaching and before passing an authorized vehicle with its emergency, flashing, or warning lights activated that is parked or otherwise stopped on or next to a street or highway having only one lane in the same direction, the driver of a vehicle must reduce the speed of the motor vehicle to a speed that is reasonable and prudent under the conditions until the motor vehicle has completely passed the parked or stopped authorized vehicle, if it is possible to do so.

(e) A peace officer may issue a citation to the driver of a motor vehicle if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has operated the vehicle in violation of this subdivision within the four-hour period following the termination of the incident or a receipt of a report under paragraph (f). The citation may be issued even though the violation was not committed in the presence of the peace officer.

(f) Although probable cause may be otherwise satisfied by other evidentiary elements or factors, probable cause is sufficient for purposes of this subdivision when the person cited is operating the vehicle described by a member of the crew of an authorized emergency vehicle or a towing vehicle as defined in section 168B.011, subdivision 12a, responding to an incident in a timely report of the violation of this subdivision, which includes a description of the vehicle used to commit the offense and the vehicle's license plate number. For the purposes of issuance of a citation under paragraph (e), "timely" means that the report must be made within a four-hour period following the termination of the incident.

Subd. 11a.**Passing stalled or disabled vehicle.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "**stalled vehicle**" means **any motor vehicle that is disabled, parked, inoperable, or otherwise stopped on or next to a street or highway**.

(b) When approaching and before passing a stalled vehicle with either its hazard lights activated or people visibly present outside the vehicle on or next to a street or highway having two lanes in the same direction, the driver of a vehicle must, if it is possible to do so, safely move the vehicle to the lane farthest away from the stalled vehicle.

(c) When approaching and before passing a stalled vehicle with either its hazard lights activated or people visibly present outside the vehicle on or next to a street having two or more lanes in the same direction, the driver of a vehicle must, if it is possible to do so, safely move the vehicle so as to leave a full lane vacant between the driver and any lane in which the stalled vehicle is completely or partially parked or otherwise stopped.

(d) If a lane change under paragraph (b) or (c) is impossible when approaching and before passing a stalled vehicle with either its hazard lights activated or people visibly present outside the vehicle on or next to a street or highway having only one lane in the same direction, the driver of a vehicle must reduce the speed of the motor vehicle to a speed that is reasonable and prudent under the conditions until the motor vehicle has completely passed the stalled vehicle, if it is possible to do so.

Subd. 13. **Impeding motorcycle.**

An operator of a motor vehicle **must not** intentionally impede or attempt to prevent the operation of a motorcycle when the motorcycle is operated under the conditions specified in section 169.974, subdivision 5, paragraph (g).

169.19 TURNING, STARTING, AND SIGNALING.

Subdivision 1. **Turning at intersection.**

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway. When necessary to accommodate vehicle configuration, a driver is permitted to make a right turn into the farthest lane of a roadway with two or more lanes in the same direction in order to make a U-turn at a reduced conflict intersection, if it is safe to do so.

(b) Approach for a left turn on other than one-way roadways shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the centerline thereof, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the centerline of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.

(c) Approach for a left turn from a two-way roadway into a one-way roadway shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the centerline thereof and by passing to the right of such centerline where it enters the intersection.

(d) A left turn from a one-way roadway into a two-way roadway shall be made from the left-hand lane and by passing to the right of the centerline of the roadway being entered upon leaving the intersection.

(e) Where both streets or roadways are one way, both the approach for a left turn and a left turn shall be made as close as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(f) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause markers, buttons, or signs to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, and when markers, buttons, or signs are so placed no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such markers, buttons, or signs.

(g) Whenever it is necessary for the driver of a motor vehicle to cross a bicycle lane adjacent to the driver's lane of travel to make a turn, the driver shall first signal the movement, then drive the motor vehicle into the bicycle lane prior to making the turn, but only after it is safe to do so. The driver shall then make the turn consistent with any traffic markers, buttons, or signs, yielding the right-of-way to any vehicles or bicycles approaching so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

Subd. 2.**U-turn.**

~~No vehicle shall be turned~~ The operator of a vehicle must not turn to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where the vehicle cannot be seen by the ~~driver~~ operator of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 1,000 feet~~, nor shall the driver~~. The operator of a vehicle must not turn the vehicle to proceed in the opposite direction unless the movement can be made safely and without interfering with other traffic. ~~When necessary to accommodate vehicle configuration on~~ The operator of a vehicle is permitted to make a right-hand turn into the farthest lane of a roadway with two or more lanes in the same direction~~, a driver may turn the vehicle into the farthest lane and temporarily use the shoulder to make a U-turn~~ in order to make a U-turn at a reduced-conflict intersection if it is safe to do so.

Subd. 3.**Starting parked car.**

No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

Subd. 4.**Change of course.**

No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required in this section, or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a highway unless and until the movement can be made with reasonable safety after giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

Subd. 5.**Signal to turn.**

A signal of intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning. A person whose vehicle is exiting a roundabout is exempt from this subdivision.

Subd. 6.**Signal to stop.**

No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear unless there is a good and sufficient reason for not being able to do so.

Subd. 7.**Signaling methods.**

The signals herein required shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by a signal lamp or signal device of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety, but when a vehicle is so constructed or loaded that a hand and arm signal would not be visible in normal sunlight, and at night both to the front and rear of such vehicle, then the signals must be given by such a lamp or device.

Subd. 8. **Hand signals.**

When the signal is given by means of the hand and arm the driver shall indicate intention to start, stop, or turn by extending the hand and arm from and beyond the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and these signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) left turn: hand and arm extended horizontally;

(2) right turn: hand and arm extended upward, except that a bicyclist or motorcyclist may extend the right hand and arm horizontally to the right side of the bicycle or motorcycle;

(3) stop or decrease speed: hand and arm extended downward.

169.20 RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Subdivision 1. **Approaching intersection.**

(a) When two vehicles enter an uncontrolled intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(b) When two vehicles enter an intersection controlled by stop signs or by blinking red traffic signals requiring drivers or vehicles from any direction to stop before proceeding, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(c) At an uncontrolled approach to a T-shaped intersection, the driver required to turn shall yield to the cross traffic.

(d) The driver of any vehicle traveling at an unlawful speed shall forfeit any right-of-way which the driver might otherwise have hereunder.

(e) The foregoing rules are modified as hereinafter stated in this section.

Subd. 2. **Left turn.**

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left within an intersection or into an alley, private road, or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

Subd. 3.**Through highway; stop sign.**

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall stop as required by this chapter at the entrance to a through highway and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from the through highway or which are approaching so closely on the through highway as to constitute an immediate hazard, but the driver having so yielded may proceed, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection on the through highway shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicles so proceeding into or across the through highway.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall likewise stop in obedience to a stop sign, as required herein, at an intersection where a stop sign is erected at one or more entrances thereto although not a part of a through highway, and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard, but may then proceed.

Subd. 4.**Vehicle entering roadway.**

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a roadway from any place other than a roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the roadway to be entered or crossed.

Subd. 5.**Emergency vehicle; penalties.**

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle equipped with at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, the driver of each other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in this position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. The driver of another vehicle on a one-way roadway shall drive to the closest edge or curb and stop.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle escorting the movement of an oversize or overweight vehicle or load need not sound an audible signal by siren but shall exhibit the light required by paragraph (a). The driver of each other vehicle then shall yield the right-of-way, as required by paragraph (a), to the emergency vehicle escorting the oversize or overweight vehicle or load.

(c) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle the driver of each streetcar shall immediately stop the car clear of any intersection and keep it in this position and keep the doors and gates of the streetcar closed until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(d) This subdivision does not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of persons using the highways.

(e) A driver who fails to comply with paragraph (a), (b), or (c) is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** and may be penalized according to section 169.89.

(f) A driver who intentionally obstructs an emergency vehicle or otherwise intentionally fails to comply with paragraph (a), (b), or (c) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 5a. **Arrest; citation; probable cause.**

(a) A peace officer may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has operated the vehicle in violation of subdivision 5, paragraph (a), (b), or (f), within the four-hour period following the termination of the emergency incident or a receipt of a report under paragraph (c). The arrest may be made even though the violation was not committed in the presence of the peace officer.

(b) A peace officer may issue a citation in lieu of arrest to the driver of a motor vehicle if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has operated the vehicle in violation of subdivision 5.

(c) Although probable cause may be otherwise satisfied by other evidentiary elements or factors, probable cause is sufficient for purposes of this subdivision when a member of the crew of an authorized emergency vehicle responding to an emergency incident makes a timely report of the violation of subdivision 5 and provides a description of the vehicle used to commit the offense and the vehicle's license plate number. For the purposes of an arrest under paragraph (a), "timely" means that the report must be made within a four-hour period following the termination of the emergency incident.

Subd. 5b. **Violation; penalty for owner or lessee.**

(a) If a motor vehicle is operated in violation of subdivision 5, the owner of the vehicle, or for a leased motor vehicle the lessee of the vehicle, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if (1) a person other than the owner or lessee was operating the vehicle at the time the violation occurred, or (2) the owner presents written evidence that the motor vehicle had been reported to a law enforcement agency as stolen at the time of the violation.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a lessor of a motor vehicle if the lessor keeps a record of the name and address of the lessee.

(d) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit or limit the prosecution of a motor vehicle operator who violates subdivision 5.

(e) A violation under paragraph (a) does not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of the owner's or lessee's driver's license.

Subd. 6. **Funeral procession.**

When any funeral procession identifies itself by using regular lights on all cars and by keeping all cars in close formation, the driver of every other vehicle, except an emergency vehicle, shall yield the right-of-way.

Subd. 7. **Transit bus; school bus.**

(a) The driver of a vehicle traveling in the right-hand lane of traffic shall yield the right-of-way to any transit bus attempting to enter that lane from a bus stop or shoulder, as indicated by a flashing left turn signal.

(b) The driver of a vehicle traveling in the right-hand lane of traffic shall yield the right-of-way to any school bus attempting to enter that lane from a shoulder, right-turn lane, or other location where the school bus has stopped to load or unload passengers. The school bus must indicate the intent to enter the right-hand lane of traffic by activating a flashing left turn signal.

Subd. 8. **Roundabouts.**

If two vehicles with a total length in excess of 40 feet, a total width in excess of ten feet, or any combination of vehicles, approach or drive through a roundabout at approximately the same time or so closely as to constitute a hazard of collision, the operator of the vehicle or combination of vehicles on the right must yield the right-of-way to the vehicle or combination of vehicles on the left and, if necessary, must reduce speed or stop in order to so yield.

169.201 YIELD SIGN.

The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall slow to a speed that is reasonable for conditions of traffic and visibility, and stop if necessary, and yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian legally crossing the roadway, and to all vehicles on the intersecting street or highway which are so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

PEDESTRIANS

169.202 BLIND PERSON CARRYING WHITE CANE.

Subdivision 1. **Limitation on carrying.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to carry a white painted cane unless said person is a blind person.

Subd. 2.**Blind pedestrian has right-of-way.**

Any person operating a motor vehicle in this state shall bring such motor vehicle to a stop and give the right-of-way at any intersection of any street, avenue, alley or other public highway to a blind pedestrian who is carrying a cane predominantly white or metallic in color, with or without red tip, or using a guide dog, when such blind person enters said intersection.

169.21 PEDESTRIAN.

Subdivision 1. **Obey traffic-control signals.**

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections as heretofore declared in this chapter, but at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this section and section 169.22.

Subd. 2. **Rights in absence of signal.**

(a) Where traffic-control signals are not in place or in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall stop to yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a marked crosswalk or at an intersection with no marked crosswalk. The driver must remain stopped until the pedestrian has passed the lane in which the vehicle is stopped. No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield. This provision shall not apply under the conditions as otherwise provided in this subdivision.

(b) When any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an intersection with no marked crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle.

(c) It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle through a column of school children crossing a street or highway or past a member of a school safety patrol or adult crossing guard, while the member of the school safety patrol or adult crossing guard is directing the movement of children across a street or highway and while the school safety patrol member or adult crossing guard is holding an official signal in the stop position. A peace officer may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has operated the vehicle in violation of this paragraph within the past four hours.

(d) A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person who violates this subdivision a second or subsequent time within one year of a previous conviction under this subdivision is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. **Crossing between intersections.**

(a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or at an intersection with no marked crosswalk shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(b) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(c) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

(d) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section every driver of a vehicle shall (1) exercise due care to avoid colliding with any bicycle or pedestrian upon any roadway and (2) give an audible signal when necessary and exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

Subd. 4. **Use right half of crosswalk.**

Pedestrians shall move when practicable upon the right half of crosswalks.

Subd. 5.**Walk on left side of roadway.**

Pedestrians when walking or moving in a wheelchair along a roadway shall, when practicable, walk or move on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder giving way to oncoming traffic. Where sidewalks are provided and are accessible and usable it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk or move in a wheelchair along and upon an adjacent roadway.

Subd. 6. **Driver education ~~curriculum~~; vulnerable road users.**

The ~~class D curriculum, in addition to driver education classroom curriculum prescribed in rules of statutes for class D motor vehicles, must include instruction on~~ commissioner must adopt rules for persons enrolled in driver education programs offered at public schools, private schools, and commercial driver training schools to require inclusion of a section on vulnerable road users in the course of instruction. The instruction must include information on:

(1) the rights and responsibilities of vulnerable road users, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 92b;

(2) the specific duties of a driver when encountering a bicycle, other nonmotorized vehicles, or a pedestrian~~.~~;

(3) safety risks for vulnerable road users and motorcyclists or other operators of two- or three-wheeled vehicles; and

(4) best practices to minimize dangers and avoid collisions with vulnerable road users and motorcyclists or other operators of two- or three-wheeled vehicles.

169.212 OPERATION OF ELECTRIC PERSONAL ASSISTIVE MOBILITY DEVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Rights and responsibilities of pedestrians.**

Except as otherwise provided by law, a person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device has the rights and responsibilities of a pedestrian.

Subd. 2.**Operation.**

(a) An electric personal assistive mobility device may be operated on a bicycle path.

(b) No person may operate an electric personal assistive mobility device on a roadway, sidewalk, or bicycle path at a rate of speed that is not reasonable and prudent under the conditions. Every person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device on a roadway, sidewalk, or bicycle path is responsible for becoming and remaining aware of the actual and potential hazards then existing on the roadway or sidewalk and must use due care in operating the device.

(c) An electric personal assistive mobility device may be operated on a roadway only:

(1) while making a direct crossing of a roadway in a marked or unmarked crosswalk;

(2) where no sidewalk is available;

(3) where a sidewalk is so obstructed as to prevent safe use;

(4) when so directed by a traffic-control device or by a peace officer; or

(5) temporarily in order to gain access to a motor vehicle.

(d) An electric personal assistive mobility device may not be operated at any time on a roadway with a speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour except to make a direct crossing of the roadway in a marked crosswalk.

(e) An electric personal assistive mobility device may not be operated at any time while carrying more than one person.

(f) A person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device on a sidewalk must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians at all times. A person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device on a bicycle path must yield the right-of-way to bicycles at all times.

Subd. 3.**Reflectors.**

An electric personal assistive mobility device may not be operated unless the device bears reflectorized material on the front, back, and wheels, visible at night from 600 feet when illuminated by the lower beams of headlamps of a motor vehicle.

Subd. 4.**Local regulation.**

A local road authority may not further regulate the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices, except that a local road authority may allow and regulate the operation of these devices on roadways within its jurisdiction that have a speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour.

169.215 CROSSING FOR SENIORS OR DISABLED PERSONS.

Subdivision 1. **Designation of crossings.**

Local authorities may designate a crossing for senior citizens or disabled persons on any street or highway in the vicinity of a senior citizen housing project, senior citizen nursing home, or residential care facility for disabled persons on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation prescribed by the commissioner and subject to the uniform specifications adopted pursuant to subdivision 2. Designation of a crossing for senior citizens or disabled persons on a trunk highway is subject to the written consent of the commissioner.

Subd. 2.**Uniform specifications.**

The commissioner shall adopt uniform specifications for crossings for senior citizens or disabled persons. The specifications shall include criteria for determining the need for a crossing and the type and design of traffic-control devices or signals that may be used at the crossing. The specifications shall be incorporated as a part of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices required pursuant to section 169.06.

169.2151 PEDESTRIAN SAFETY CROSSINGS.

A local road authority may provide by ordinance for the designation of pedestrian safety crossings on highways under the road authority's jurisdiction where pedestrian safety considerations require extra time for pedestrian crossing in addition to the time recommended under the Minnesota Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for pedestrian signals. The ordinance may provide for timing of pedestrian signals for such crossings, consistent with the recommendations of the uniform manual for pedestrian signal timing at senior citizen and disabled pedestrian crossings. Cities other than cities of the first class may designate a pedestrian safety crossing only with the approval of the road authority having jurisdiction over the crossing. The authority of local road authorities to determine pedestrian signal timing under this section is in addition to any other control exercised by local road authorities over the timing of pedestrian signals.

169.219 PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The commissioner of public safety shall include in the department's series of public service announcements information that educates the public about traffic regulations that are frequently violated, including the requirement for a vehicle driver to stop to yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian in a crosswalk. The commissioner shall distribute these announcements for broadcast in this state on radio and television.

169.22 HITCHHIKING; SOLICITATION OF BUSINESS.

Subdivision 1. **Soliciting ride.**

No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any private vehicle.

Subd. 2.**Soliciting employment, business, or contributions.**

No person shall stand on a roadway for the purpose of soliciting employment, business, or contributions from the occupant of any vehicle.

BICYCLES AND MOTORIZED BICYCLES

169.222 OPERATION OF BICYCLE.

Subdivision 1. **Traffic laws apply.**

(a) Every person operating a bicycle has all of the rights and duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle by this chapter, except in respect to those provisions in this chapter relating expressly to bicycles and in respect to those provisions of this chapter which by their nature cannot reasonably be applied to bicycles. This subdivision applies to a bicycle operating on the shoulder of a roadway.

(b) A person lawfully operating a bicycle (1) on a sidewalk, or (2) across a roadway or shoulder while using a crosswalk has all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under the same circumstances.

Subd. 2.Manner and number riding.

(a) For purposes of this subdivision,"bicycle" includes a tandem bicycle, electric-assisted bicycle, cargo or utility bicycle, or trailer.

(b) No person may operate a bicycle while carrying more than the number of riders for which the bicycle is designed or equipped.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), an adult bicycle operator may carry a child in a trailer or seat designed for carrying children that is securely attached to a bicycle.

Subd. 3.Clinging to vehicle.

Persons riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, toboggan, sled, skateboard, or toy vehicle **shall not** attach the same or themselves to any street car or vehicle upon a roadway.

Subd. 4.Riding rules.

(a) Every person operating a bicycle on a road must ride as close to the right-hand curb or edge of the road as the bicycle operator determines is safe. A person operating a bicycle is not required to ride as close to the right-hand curb or edge when:

(1) overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

(2) preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway;

(3) reasonably necessary to avoid conditions that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge, including fixed or moving objects, vehicles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or narrow-width lanes;

(4) operating on the shoulder of a roadway or in a bicycle lane; or

(5) operating in a right-hand turn lane before entering an intersection.

(b) If a bicycle is traveling on a shoulder of a roadway, the bicycle operator must travel in the same direction as adjacent vehicular traffic.

(c) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway or shoulder must not ride more than two abreast and, on a laned roadway, shall ride within a single lane.

(d) A person operating a bicycle upon a sidewalk, or across a roadway or shoulder on a crosswalk, must yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and give an audible signal when necessary before overtaking and passing any pedestrian. A person must not ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district unless permitted by local authorities. Local authorities may prohibit the operation of bicycles on any sidewalk or crosswalk under their jurisdiction.

(e) An individual operating a bicycle or other vehicle on a bikeway must (1) give an audible signal a safe distance prior to overtaking a bicycle or individual, (2) leave a safe clearance distance when overtaking a bicycle or individual proceeding in the same direction, and (3) maintain clearance until safely past the overtaken bicycle or individual.

(f) Notwithstanding section 169.06, subdivision 4, a bicycle operator may cross an intersection proceeding from the leftmost one-third of a dedicated right-hand turn lane without turning right.

Subd. 4a. **Stopping requirements.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "in the vicinity" means located in an intersection or approaching an intersection in a manner that constitutes a hazard of collision during the time that a bicycle operator would occupy the intersection.

(b) A bicycle operator who approaches a stop sign must slow to a speed that allows for stopping before entering the intersection or the nearest crosswalk. Notwithstanding subdivision 1 and section 169.06, subdivision 4, if there is not a vehicle in the vicinity, the operator may make a turn or proceed through the intersection without stopping.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision alters the right-of-way requirements under section 169.20. The provisions under this subdivision do not apply when traffic is controlled by a peace officer or a person authorized to control traffic under section 169.06.

Subd. 5.**Carrying articles.**

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handle bars or from properly operating the brakes of the bicycle.

Subd. 6.**Bicycle equipment.**

(a) No person shall operate a bicycle at nighttime unless the bicycle or its operator is equipped with (1) a lamp which emits a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front; and (2) a red reflector of a type approved by the Department of Public Safety which is visible from all distances from 100 feet to 600 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. A bicycle equipped with lamps that are visible from a distance of at least 500 feet from both the front and the rear is deemed to fully comply with this paragraph.

(b) No person may operate a bicycle at any time when there is not sufficient light to render persons and vehicles on the highway clearly discernible at a distance of 500 feet ahead unless the bicycle or its operator is equipped with reflective surfaces that shall be visible during the hours of darkness from 600 feet when viewed in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. The reflective surfaces shall include reflective materials on each side of each pedal to indicate their presence from the front or the rear and with a minimum of 20 square inches of reflective material on each side of the bicycle or its operator. Any bicycle equipped with side reflectors as required by regulations for new bicycles prescribed by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission shall be considered to meet the requirements for side reflectorization contained in this subdivision.

(c) A bicycle may be equipped with a front lamp that emits a white flashing signal, or a rear lamp that emits a red flashing signal, or both.

(d) A bicycle may be equipped with tires having studs, spikes, or other protuberances designed to increase traction.

(e) No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a rear brake or front and rear brakes which will enable the operator to make a braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement. A bicycle equipped with a direct or fixed gear that can make the rear wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement shall be deemed to fully comply with this paragraph.

(f) A bicycle may be equipped with a horn or bell designed to alert motor vehicles, other bicycles, and pedestrians of the bicycle's presence.

(g) No person shall operate upon a highway any two-wheeled bicycle equipped with handlebars so raised that the operator must elevate the hands above the level of the shoulders in order to grasp the normal steering grip area.

(h) No person shall operate upon a highway any bicycle which is of such a size as to prevent the operator from stopping the bicycle, supporting it with at least one foot on the highway surface and restarting in a safe manner.

Subd. 6a. **Electric-assisted bicycle; riding rules.**

(a) A person may operate an electric-assisted bicycle in the same manner as provided for operation of other bicycles, including but not limited to operation on the shoulder of a roadway, a bicycle lane, and a bicycle route, and operation without the motor engaged on a bikeway or bicycle trail.

(b) A person may operate a class 1 or class 2 electric-assisted bicycle with the motor engaged on a bicycle path, bicycle trail, or shared use path unless prohibited under section 85.015, subdivision 1d; 85.018, subdivision 2, paragraph (d); or 160.263, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), as applicable.

(c) A person may operate a class 3 electric-assisted bicycle with the motor engaged on a bicycle path, bicycle trail, or shared use path unless the local authority or state agency having jurisdiction over the bicycle path or trail prohibits the operation.

(d) The local authority or state agency having jurisdiction over a trail that is designated as nonmotorized and that has a natural surface tread made by clearing and grading the native soil with no added surfacing materials may regulate the operation of an electric-assisted bicycle.

(e) ~~No~~ A person under the age of 15 ~~shall~~ must not operate an electric-assisted bicycle.

Subd. 6b. **Electric-assisted bicycle; equipment.**

(a) The manufacturer or distributor of an electric-assisted bicycle must apply a label to the bicycle that is permanently affixed in a prominent location. The label must contain the ~~classification~~ class number, top assisted speed, and motor wattage of the electric-assisted bicycle, and must be printed in a legible font with at least 9-point type. A multiple mode electric-assisted bicycle must have labeling that identifies the highest class or each of the electric-assisted bicycle classes in which it is capable of operating.

(b) A person must not modify an electric-assisted bicycle to change the motor-powered speed capability or motor engagement so that the bicycle no longer meets the requirements for the applicable class, unless:

(1) the person replaces the label required in paragraph (a) with revised information~~.~~; or

(2) for a vehicle that no longer meets the requirements for any electric-assisted bicycle class, the person removes the labeling as an electric-assisted bicycle.

(c) An electric-assisted bicycle must operate in a manner so that the electric motor is disengaged or ceases to function ~~when the rider stops pedaling or~~: (1) when the brakes are applied; or (2) except for a class 2 electric-assisted bicycle or a multiple mode electric-assisted bicycle operating in class 2 mode, when the rider stops pedaling.

(d) A class 3 electric-assisted bicycle or multiple mode electric-assisted bicycle must be equipped with a speedometer that displays the speed at which the bicycle is traveling in miles per hour.

(e) A multiple mode electric-assisted bicycle equipped with a throttle must not be capable of exceeding 20 miles per hour on motorized propulsion alone in any mode when the throttle is engaged.

Subd. 7.**Sale with reflectors and other equipment.**

(a) No person shall sell or offer for sale any new bicycle unless it is equipped with reflectors and other equipment as required by subdivision 6, paragraphs (b) and (e) and by applicable regulations for new bicycles prescribed by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a new bicycle may be sold or offered for sale without pedals if the bicycle otherwise meets the requirements of paragraph (a).

Subd. 8.**Turning, lane change.**

An arm signal to turn right or left shall be given continuously during the last 100 feet traveled by the bicycle before turning, unless the arm is needed to control the bicycle, and shall be given while the bicycle is stopped waiting to turn.

Subd. 9.**Bicycle parking.**

(a) A person may park a bicycle on a sidewalk unless prohibited or restricted by local authorities. A bicycle parked on a sidewalk shall not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic.

(b) A bicycle may be parked on a roadway at any location where parking is allowed if it is parked in such a manner that it does not obstruct the movement of a legally parked motor vehicle.

Subd. 10.**Bicycle events.**

(a) Bicycle events, parades, contests, or racing on a highway shall not be unlawful when approved by state or local authorities having jurisdiction over that highway. Approval shall be granted only under conditions which assure reasonable safety for all participants, spectators and other highway users, and which prevent unreasonable interference with traffic flow which would seriously inconvenience other highway users.

(b) By agreement with the approving authority, participants in an approved bicycle highway event may be exempted from compliance with any traffic laws otherwise applicable thereto, provided that traffic control is adequate to assure the safety of all highway users.

Subd. 11.**Peace officer operating bicycle.**

The provisions of this section governing operation of bicycles do not apply to bicycles operated by peace officers while performing their duties.

169.223 MOTORIZED BICYCLE.

Subdivision 1. **Safety equipment; parking.**

Section 169.974 relating to motorcycles is applicable to motorized bicycles, except as otherwise provided in this section and except that:

(1) protective headgear includes headgear that meets the standards under Code of Federal Regulations, title 16, part 1203, or successor requirements;

(2) a motorized bicycle equipped with a headlight and taillight meeting the requirements of lighting for motorcycles may be operated during nighttime hours;

(3) protective headgear is not required for operators 18 years of age or older; and

(4) the provisions of section 169.222, subdivision 9, governing the parking of bicycles apply to motorized bicycles.

Subd. 2. **License or permit.**

(a) A motorized bicycle may be operated under either a driver's license or a motorized bicycle permit issued under section 171.02, subdivision 3.

(b) A person under the age of 16 operating a motorized bicycle under a motorized bicycle permit is subject to the restrictions imposed by section 169.974, subdivision 2, on operation of a motorcycle under a two-wheel instruction permit, except that:

(1) a parent or guardian of an operator under the age of 16 may also ride on the motorized bicycle as a passenger or operator if the motorized bicycle is equipped with a seat and footrests for a second passenger;

(2) a motorized bicycle equipped with a headlight and taillight meeting the requirements of lighting for motorcycles may be operated during nighttime hours;

(3) protective headgear includes headgear described in subdivision 1; and

(4) protective headgear is required only until the operator reaches the age of 18 years.

Subd. 3. **Sidewalk and passenger prohibitions.**

No person shall operate a motorized bicycle upon a sidewalk at any time, except when such operation is necessary for the most direct access to a roadway from a driveway, alley or building. No person shall operate a motorized bicycle that is carrying any person other than the operator, except as allowed under subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. **Headlight requirement.**

The provisions of section 169.974, subdivision 5, paragraph ~~(i)~~ (k), apply to motorized bicycles that are equipped with headlights. A new motorized bicycle sold or offered for sale in Minnesota must be equipped with a headlight.

Subd. 5. **Other operation requirements and prohibitions.**

(a) A person operating a motorized bicycle on a roadway shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except in one of the following situations:

(1) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

(2) when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; or

(3) when reasonably necessary to avoid conditions, including fixed or moving objects, vehicles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or narrow width lanes, that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge.

(b) Persons operating motorized bicycles on a roadway may not ride more than two abreast and may not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic. On a laned roadway, a person operating a motorized bicycle shall ride within a single lane.

(c) This section does not permit the operation of a motorized bicycle on a bicycle path or bicycle lane that is reserved for the exclusive use of nonmotorized traffic.

169.224 NEIGHBORHOOD AND MEDIUM-SPEED ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "road authority" means the commissioner, as to trunk highways; the county board, as to county state-aid highways and county highways; the town board, as to town roads; and the governing body of a city, as to city streets.

Subd. 2. **Required equipment.**

Notwithstanding any other law, a neighborhood electric vehicle or a medium-speed electric vehicle may be operated on public streets and highways if it meets all equipment and vehicle safety requirements in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, and successor requirements.

Subd. 3.**Operation.**

(a) A neighborhood electric vehicle or a medium-speed electric vehicle may not be operated on a street or highway with a speed limit greater than 35 miles per hour, except to make a direct crossing of that street or highway.

(b) A person may operate a three-wheeled neighborhood electric vehicle without a ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle endorsement~~, provided~~ if the person has a valid driver's license issued under chapter 171.

Subd. 4.**Restrictions and prohibitions.**

(a) A road authority, including the commissioner of transportation by order, may prohibit or further restrict the operation of neighborhood electric vehicles and medium-speed electric vehicles on any street or highway under the road authority's jurisdiction.

(b) Neither a neighborhood electric vehicle nor a medium-speed electric vehicle may be used to take any examination to demonstrate ability to exercise control in the operation of a motor vehicle as required under section 171.13.

MOTORIZED FOOT SCOOTER

169.225 MOTORIZED FOOT SCOOTER.

Subdivision 1. **Application of traffic laws.**

Every person operating a motorized foot scooter shall have all rights and duties applicable to the operator of a bicycle, except in respect to those provisions relating expressly to motorized foot scooters and in respect to those provisions of law that by their nature cannot reasonably be applied to motorized foot scooters.

Subd. 2. **Sidewalk and passenger prohibition.**

No person may operate a motorized foot scooter upon a sidewalk, except when necessary to enter or leave adjacent property. No person may operate a motorized foot scooter that is carrying any person other than the operator.

Subd. 3. **Minimum age for operator.**

No person **under the age of 12 years** may operate a motorized foot scooter.

Subd. 4.**Protective headgear.**

No person under the age of 18 years may operate a motorized foot scooter without wearing properly fitted and fastened protective headgear that complies with standards established by the commissioner of public safety.

Subd. 5.**Required lighting equipment.**

A motorized foot scooter must be equipped with a headlight and a taillight that comply with standards established by the commissioner of public safety if the vehicle is operated under conditions when vehicle lights are required by law.

Subd. 6.**Operation requirements and prohibitions.**

(a) A person operating a motorized foot scooter on a roadway shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except in the following situations:

(1) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

(2) when preparing for a left turn, in which case the operator shall stop and dismount at the right-hand curb or right edge of the roadway, and shall complete the turn by crossing the roadway on foot, subject to restrictions placed by law on pedestrians; or

(3) when reasonably necessary to avoid impediments or conditions that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge, including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or narrow lanes.

(b) A person may operate a motorized foot scooter on a bicycle path, bicycle lane, bicycle trail, or bikeway that is not reserved for the exclusive use of nonmotorized traffic, unless the local authority or governing body having jurisdiction over that path, lane, trail, or bikeway prohibits operation by law.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS

169.26 SPECIAL STOPS AT RAILROAD CROSSING.

Subdivision 1. **Requirements.**

(a) Except as provided in section 169.28, subdivision 1, when any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this paragraph, the driver shall stop the vehicle not less than ten feet from the nearest railroad track and shall not proceed until safe to do so and until the roadway is clear of traffic so that the vehicle can proceed without stopping until the rear of the vehicle is at least ten feet past the farthest railroad track. These requirements apply when:

(1) a clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device warns of the immediate approach of a railroad train or other on-track equipment; or

(2) an approaching railroad train or other on-track equipment is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity.

(b) The fact that a moving railroad train or other on-track equipment approaching a railroad grade crossing is visible from the crossing is prima facie evidence that it is not safe to proceed.

(c) The driver of a vehicle shall stop and remain stopped and not traverse the grade crossing when (1) a human flagger signals the approach or passage of a railroad train or other on-track equipment, or (2) a crossing gate is lowered warning of the immediate approach or passage of a railroad train or other on-track equipment. No person may drive a vehicle past a flagger at a railroad crossing until the flagger signals that the way is clear to proceed or drive a vehicle past a lowered crossing gate.

Subd. 1a. **Violation.**

A police officer may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle if the police officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has operated the vehicle in violation of subdivision 1 **within the past four hours**.

Subd. 2.**Misdemeanor.**

(a) A driver who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(b) The owner or, in the case of a leased vehicle, the lessee of a motor vehicle is guilty of a petty misdemeanor if a motor vehicle owned or leased by that person is operated in violation of subdivision 1. This paragraph does not apply to a lessor of a motor vehicle if the lessor keeps a record of the name and address of the lessee. This paragraph does not apply if the motor vehicle operator is prosecuted for violating subdivision 1. A violation of this paragraph does not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of the owner's or lessee's driver's license.

Subd. 3.**Driver training.**

All driver education courses approved by the commissioner of public safety must include instruction on railroad-highway grade crossing safety. The commissioner of public safety shall by rule establish minimum standards of course content relating to operation of vehicles at railroad-highway grade crossings.

Subd. 4.**Pedestrians; penalty.**

(a) A pedestrian shall not pass through, around, over, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing while the gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

(b) A pedestrian shall not enter, remain upon, or traverse over a railroad track, grade crossing, or pedestrian walkway crossing a railroad track when an audible bell or clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device is operational and warning of the presence, approach, passage, or departure of a railroad train or other on-track equipment.

(c) A person who violates this subdivision is subject to a fine of up to $100.

169.28 CERTAIN VEHICLES TO STOP AT RAILROAD CROSSING.

Subdivision 1. **Requirements.**

(a) The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus whether carrying passengers or not, or of any Head Start bus whether carrying passengers or not, or of any vehicle that is required to stop at railroad grade crossings under Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 392.10, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop the vehicle not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet from the nearest rail of the railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along the track for any approaching railroad train or other on-track equipment, and for signals indicating the approach of a railroad train or other on-track equipment, except as otherwise provided in this section. The driver must not proceed until safe to do so and until the roadway is clear of traffic so that the vehicle can proceed without stopping until the rear of the vehicle is at least ten feet past the farthest railroad track. The driver must not shift gears while crossing the railroad tracks.

(b) A school bus or Head Start bus shall not be flagged across railroad grade crossings except at those railroad grade crossings that the local school administrative officer may designate.

(c) A type III vehicle, as defined in section 169.011, is exempt from the requirement of school buses to stop at railroad grade crossings.

(d) The requirements of this subdivision do not apply to the crossing of light rail vehicle track or tracks that are located in a public street when:

(1) the crossing occurs within the intersection of two or more public streets;

(2) the intersection is controlled by a traffic-control signal; and

(3) the intersection is marked with signs indicating to drivers that the requirements of this subdivision do not apply. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the owner or operator of the track or tracks is authorized to place, maintain, and display the signs upon and in the view of the public street or streets.

Subd. 2. **Exempt crossing.**

(a) The commissioner may designate a crossing as an exempt crossing:

(1) if the crossing is on a rail line on which service has been abandoned;

(2) if the crossing is on a rail line that carries fewer than five railroad trains each year, traveling at speeds of ten miles per hour or less; or

(3) as agreed to by the operating railroad and the Department of Transportation, following a diagnostic review of the crossing.

(b) The commissioner shall direct the railroad to erect at the crossing signs bearing the word "Exempt" that conform to section 169.06. The installation or presence of an exempt sign does not relieve a driver of the duty to use due care.

(c) A railroad train or other on-track equipment must not proceed across an exempt crossing unless a police officer is present to direct traffic or a railroad employee is on the ground to warn traffic until the railroad train enters the crossing.

(d) A vehicle that must stop at grade crossings under subdivision 1 is not required to stop at a marked exempt crossing unless directed otherwise by a police officer or a railroad employee.

169.29 CROSSING RAILROAD TRACKS WITH CERTAIN EQUIPMENT.

(a) No person shall operate or move any caterpillar tractor, steam shovel, derrick, roller, or any equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of six or less miles per hour or a vertical body or load clearance of less than nine inches above the level surface of a roadway upon or across any tracks at a railroad grade crossing without first complying with this section.

(b) Before making any crossing, the person operating or moving any vehicle or equipment set forth in this section shall first stop the same not less than ten, nor more than 50, feet from the nearest rail of the railway, and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along the track for any approaching railroad train or other on-track equipment and for signals indicating the approach of a railroad train or other on-track equipment, and shall not proceed until the crossing can be made safely.

(c) No crossing shall be made when warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagger or otherwise of the immediate approach of a railroad train or other on-track equipment or car.

(d) A stop is not required at a crossing on a rail line on which service has been abandoned and where a sign erected in conformance with section 169.06 and bearing the word "Exempt" has been installed, unless directed otherwise by a flagger. The installation or presence of an exempt sign shall not relieve any driver of the duty to use due care.

CONTROLLED-ACCESS AND THROUGH HIGHWAYS

169.30 DESIGNATION OF THROUGH HIGHWAYS.

(a) The commissioner, with reference to state trunk highways, and local authorities, with reference to other highways under their jurisdiction, may designate through highways by erecting stop signs or yield signs at entrances thereto or may designate any intersection as a stop or yield intersection by erecting like signs at one or more entrances to such intersection; provided, that local authorities, with the consent of the commissioner, may designate through highway or stop or yield intersections on state trunk highways.

(b) Every driver of a vehicle shall stop at a stop sign or at a clearly marked stop line before entering the intersection, except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal.

169.305 CONTROLLED-ACCESS RULES AND PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Entrance and exit; crossover; use regulations; signs; rules.**

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access highway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

(b) When special crossovers between the main roadways of a controlled-access highway are provided for emergency vehicles or maintenance equipment and such crossovers are signed to prohibit "U" turns, it shall be unlawful for any vehicle, except an emergency vehicle, maintenance equipment, construction equipment including contractor's and state-owned equipment when operating within a marked construction zone, or a vehicle operated by a commercial vehicle inspector of the Department of Public Safety, to use such crossover. Vehicles owned and operated by elderly and needy persons under contract with the commissioner of transportation pursuant to section 160.282 for maintenance services on highway rest stop and tourist centers outside the seven-county metropolitan area as defined in section 473.121, may also use these crossovers while those persons are proceeding to or from work in the rest area or tourist center if authorized by the commissioner, and the vehicle carries on its roof a distinctive flag designed and issued by the commissioner. For the purposes of this clause "emergency vehicle" includes a tow truck or towing vehicle if it is on the way to the location of an accident or a disabled vehicle.

(c) The commissioner of transportation may by order, and any public authority may by ordinance, with respect to any controlled-access highway under their jurisdictions prohibit or regulate the use of any such highway by pedestrians, bicycles, or other nonmotorized traffic, or by motorized bicycles, or by any class or kind of traffic which is found to be incompatible with the normal and safe flow of traffic.

(d) The commissioner of transportation or the public authority adopting any such prohibitory rules shall erect and maintain official signs on the controlled-access highway on which such rules are applicable and when so erected no person shall disobey the restrictions stated on such signs.

Subd. 2. **Backing.**

Except for a driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in the course of performing duties, no driver of a vehicle shall back the same upon the roadway or shoulder of any controlled-access highway.

Subd. 3. **Petty misdemeanor.**

Any person who violates the provisions of this section or any order or ordinance promulgated or enacted by the commissioner of transportation or a public authority pursuant thereto is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

BUS USE OF SHOULDERS

169.306 USE OF SHOULDERS BY BUSES.

(a) A road authority, as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 25, is authorized to permit transit buses and Metro Mobility buses use of a shoulder, as designated by the road authority, of a freeway or expressway, as defined in section 160.02, in Minnesota.

(b) If a road authority permits the use of a freeway or expressway shoulder by transit buses, the road authority shall permit the use on that shoulder of a bus (1) with a seating capacity of 40 passengers or more operated by a motor carrier of passengers, as defined in section 221.012, subdivision 26, while operating in intrastate commerce or (2) providing regular route transit service, as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 8, or Metro Mobility services, and operated by or under contract with the Metropolitan Council, a local transit authority, or a transit authority created by the legislature. Drivers of these buses must have adequate training in the requirements of paragraph (c), as determined by the commissioner.

(c) Buses authorized to use the shoulder under this section may be operated on the shoulder only when main-line traffic speeds are less than 35 miles per hour, except as provided for in paragraph (f). Drivers of buses being operated on the shoulder may not exceed the speed of main-line traffic by more than 15 miles per hour and may never exceed 35 miles per hour, except as provided for in paragraph (f). Drivers of buses being operated on the shoulder must yield to merging, entering, and exiting traffic and must yield to other vehicles on the shoulder. Buses operated on the shoulder must be registered with the Department of Transportation.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the term "Metro Mobility bus" means a motor vehicle of not less than 20 feet in length engaged in providing special transportation services under section 473.386 that is:

(1) operated by or under contract with a public or private entity receiving financial assistance to provide transit services from the Metropolitan Council or the commissioner of transportation; and

(2) authorized by a road authority to use freeway or expressway shoulders.

(e) This section does not apply to the operation of buses on dynamic shoulder lanes.

(f) The commissioner may authorize different operating conditions and maximum speeds, not to exceed the posted speed limit, based upon an engineering study and recommendation by the road authority. The engineering study must be conducted by the road authority and must conform with the manual and specifications adopted under section 169.06, subdivision 1, and applicable state and federal standards. The road authority shall consult the public transit operator before recommending operating conditions different from those authorized by law.

OTHER TRAFFIC RULES

169.31 STOP AT SIDEWALK.

The driver of a vehicle within a business or residence district emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or into the sidewalk area and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and all other traffic on the sidewalk.

169.315 OPENING AND CLOSING VEHICLE DOOR.

No person shall open any door on a motor vehicle unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic. No person shall allow any door on the side of a vehicle adjacent to moving traffic to remain open for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

STOPPING, PARKING PROVISIONS

169.32 STOPPING, STANDING, AND PARKING.

(a) Upon any highway outside of a business or residence district no person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the paved or improved or main-traveled part of the highway when it is practical to stop, park, or so leave such vehicle off such part of said highway, but in every event a clear and unobstructed width of at least 20 feet of such part of the highway opposite such standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicle be available from a distance of 200 feet in each direction upon such highway.

(b) This section shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the paved or improved or main-traveled portion of a highway in such a manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such disabled vehicle in such position.

(c) This section shall not apply to the driver of a school bus stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school child or school children provided the school bus is equipped and identified as provided in sections 169.441 and 169.442, subdivision 1, and is displaying the flashing red lamps and stop arm required therein.

169.33 POLICE MAY MOVE VEHICLE.

(a) When any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the provisions of section 169.32, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the paved or improved or main-traveled part of such highway.

(b) When any police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any street or highway or upon any bridge or causeway or in any tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle and remove the same to the nearest convenient garage or other place of safety.

169.34 PROHIBITIONS; STOPPING, PARKING.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibitions.**

(a) ~~No person shall~~ A person must not stop, stand, or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control device, in any of the following places:

(1) on a sidewalk;

(2) in front of a public or private driveway;

(3) within an intersection;

(4) within ten feet of a fire hydrant;

(5) on a crosswalk;

(6) within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;

(7) within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;

~~(8) between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by signs or markings;~~

~~(9)~~ (8) within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;

~~(10)~~ (9) within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance when properly signposted;

~~(11)~~ (10) alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when such stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;

~~(12)~~ (11) on the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;

~~(13)~~ (12) upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel, except as otherwise provided by ordinance;

~~(14)~~ (13) within a bicycle lane, except when posted signs permit parking; or

~~(15)~~ (14) at any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

(b) ~~No person shall~~ A person must not move a vehicle not owned by ~~such~~ the person into any prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful.

(c) ~~No person shall~~ A person must not, for camping purposes, leave or park a travel trailer on or within the limits of any highway or on any highway right-of-way, except where signs are erected designating the place as a campsite.

(d) ~~No person shall~~ A person must not stop or park a vehicle on a street or highway when directed or ordered to proceed by any peace officer invested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic.

Subd. 2. **Violation; penalty for owner or lessee.**

(a) If a motor vehicle is stopped, standing, or parked in violation of subdivision 1, the owner of the vehicle, or for a leased motor vehicle the lessee of the vehicle, is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

(b) The owner or lessee may not be fined under paragraph (a) if (1) another person is convicted for, or pleads guilty to, that violation, or (2) the motor vehicle was stolen at the time of the violation.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a lessor of a motor vehicle if the lessor keeps a record of the name and address of the lessee.

(d) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit or limit the prosecution of a motor vehicle operator who violates subdivision 1.

(e) A violation under paragraph (a) does not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of the owner's or lessee's driver's license.

169.342 GOOD SAMARITAN; EXCEPTION TO STOPPING AND PARKING.

(a) A person who stops or parks that person's motor vehicle on any highway or street for the sole purpose of aiding another motorist who signals for assistance by raising the hood of the vehicle or displaying a flag, flare or similar signal is not in violation of any law, ordinance, or rule prohibiting the stopping or parking of a motor vehicle, and no peace officer shall issue a traffic ticket therefor if:

(1) the motorist in distress is not already being given aid or assistance;

(2) the person takes reasonable safety precautions in stopping and parking the vehicle, and conforms with other laws regulating the stopping and parking of vehicles;

(3) the person is not in violation of traffic laws or rules other than the prohibition against stopping and parking; and

(4) the person promptly leaves the scene if directed to leave by a peace officer.

(b) This section does not apply to any person who stops or parks a vehicle next to an unattended vehicle.

169.345 PARKING PRIVILEGE FOR PHYSICALLY DISABLED.

Subdivision 1. **Scope of privilege.**

(a) A vehicle described in section 168.021, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), that prominently displays the certificate authorized by this section or that bears the disability plate or plates issued under section 168.021 may be parked by or solely for the benefit of a physically disabled person:

(1) in a designated parking space for disabled persons, as provided in section 169.346;

(2) in a metered parking space without obligation to pay the meter fee and without time restrictions unless time restrictions are separately posted on official signs; and

(3) without time restrictions in a nonmetered space where parking is otherwise allowed for passenger vehicles but restricted to a maximum period of time and that does not specifically prohibit the exercise of disabled parking privileges in that space.

A person may park the vehicle for a physically disabled person in a parking space described in clause (1) or (2) only when actually transporting the physically disabled person for the sole benefit of that person and when the parking space is within a reasonable distance from the drop-off point.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, a certificate is prominently displayed if it is displayed so that it may be viewed from the front and rear of the motor vehicle by hanging it from the rearview mirror attached to the front windshield of the motor vehicle or, in the case of a motorcycle or a motorized bicycle, is secured to the vehicle. If there is no rearview mirror or if the certificate holder's disability precludes placing the certificate on the mirror, the certificate must be displayed on the dashboard of the vehicle. No part of the certificate may be obscured.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), clauses (1), (2), and (3), this section does not permit parking in areas prohibited by sections 169.32 and 169.34, in designated no parking spaces, or in parking spaces reserved for specified purposes or vehicles. A local governmental unit may, by ordinance, prohibit parking on any street or highway to create a fire lane, or to accommodate heavy traffic during morning and afternoon rush hours and these ordinances also apply to physically disabled persons.

Subd. 2. **Definitions.**

(a) For the purpose of section 168.021 and this section, the following terms have the meanings given them in this subdivision.

(b) "Health professional" means a licensed physician, licensed physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, licensed physical therapist, or licensed chiropractor.

(c) "Long-term certificate" means a certificate issued for a period greater than 12 months but not greater than 71 months.

(d) "Organization certificate" means a certificate issued to an entity other than a natural person for a period of three years.

(e) "Permit" refers to a permit that is issued for a period of 30 days, in lieu of the certificate referred to in subdivision 3, while the application is being processed.

(f) "Physically disabled person" means a person who:

(1) because of disability cannot walk without significant risk of falling;

(2) because of disability cannot walk 200 feet without stopping to rest;

(3) because of disability cannot walk without the aid of another person, a walker, a cane, crutches, braces, a prosthetic device, or a wheelchair;

(4) is restricted by a respiratory disease to such an extent that the person's forced (respiratory) expiratory volume for one second, when measured by spirometry, is less than one liter;

(5) has an arterial oxygen tension (PaO_2) of less than 60 mm/Hg on room air at rest;

(6) uses portable oxygen;

(7) has a cardiac condition to the extent that the person's functional limitations are classified in severity as class III or class IV according to standards set by the American Heart Association;

(8) has lost an arm or a leg and does not have or cannot use an artificial limb; or

(9) has a disability that would be aggravated by walking 200 feet under normal environmental conditions to an extent that would be life threatening, or,

(10) is legally blind.

(g) A pregnant person experiencing any of the conditions described in paragraph (f) is eligible for parking privileges pursuant to this section.

(h) "Short-term certificate" means a certificate issued for a period greater than six months but not greater than 12 months.

(i) "Six-year certificate" means a certificate issued for a period of six years.

(j) "Temporary certificate" means a certificate issued for a period not greater than six months.

Subd. 2a. **Health professional's medical statement.**

(a) The commissioner shall develop a format for the medical statement. The medical statement must be signed by a health professional who certifies that the applicant is a physically disabled person as defined in subdivision 2. The commissioner may request additional information from the health professional if needed to verify the applicant's eligibility. The medical statement that the applicant is a physically disabled person must specify whether the disability is permanent or temporary and, if temporary, the opinion of the health professional as to the duration of the disability. A health professional who fraudulently certifies to the commissioner that a person is a physically disabled person as defined in subdivision 2, and that the person is entitled to the disability plates authorized by section 168.021 or to the certificate authorized by this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of $500.

(b) The commissioner may waive the requirement of providing a statement of a health professional if the applicant has previously filed with the commissioner a statement of a health professional certifying that the applicant has a permanent physical disability.

Subd. 3. **Identifying certificate.**

(a) The commissioner shall issue (1) immediately, a permit valid for 30 days if the person is eligible for the certificate issued under this section and (2) an identifying certificate for a vehicle described in section 168.021, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), when a physically disabled applicant submits proof of physical disability under subdivision 2a. The commissioner shall design separate certificates for persons with permanent and temporary disabilities that can be readily distinguished from each other from outside a vehicle at a distance of 25 feet or, in the case of a motorcycle or a motorized bicycle, can be readily secured to the motorcycle or motorized bicycle. An applicant may be issued up to two certificates if the applicant has not been issued disability plates under section 168.021.

(b) The operator of a vehicle displaying a certificate has the parking privileges provided in subdivision 1 only while the vehicle is actually parked while transporting a physically disabled person.

(c) The commissioner shall cancel all certificates issued to an applicant who fails to comply with the requirements of this subdivision.

Subd. 3a. **Organization certificates.**

(a) An organization providing transportation to one or more physically disabled persons may apply to the commissioner for one or more organization certificates for motor vehicles owned or operated on behalf of the organization.

(b) The organization shall submit a written statement of intent to the commissioner signed by an officer of the organization. The statement must:

(1) indicate the number of certificates requested;

(2) state that all issued certificates must be used solely for the benefit of physically disabled persons;

(3) state that the organization shall report lost or stolen certificates to the commissioner within 24 hours of first discovery; and

(4) state that the organization shall immediately notify the commissioner of any misuse or suspected misuse of any certificate issued to the organization.

(c) An organization shall include with the application a description of the internal controls to be used to ensure the proper use of certificates and to account for all issued certificates. The controls must include:

(1) maintenance of a current list of the make, model, and plate number of all motor vehicles in which a certificate issued to the organization will be used; and

(2) maintenance of a current list of the name and driver's license number of all individuals authorized to operate the motor vehicle in which certificates issued to the organization will be used.

(d) When the commissioner is satisfied that an organization will use a certificate to transport physically disabled persons, the commissioner shall issue without charge (1) immediately, a permit valid for 30 days if the organization is eligible for a certificate and (2) an organization certificate for the motor vehicle.

(e) The certificate issued to an organization transporting physically disabled persons must be renewed every third year. On original application and renewal, the organization must present evidence that each certificate issued continues to be used exclusively to transport physically disabled persons.

(f) The commissioner shall cancel all certificates issued to an applicant who fails to comply with the requirements of this subdivision.

Subd. 3b. **Certificate design, format, information.**

A certificate must be made of plastic or similar durable material and must bear its expiration date prominently on both sides. A certificate issued to a temporarily disabled person must display the date of expiration of the duration of the disability, as determined under subdivision 3 or 3a. Each applicant must be provided a summary of the parking privileges and restrictions that apply to each motor vehicle for which the certificate is used.

Subd. 3c. **Fees; organization, temporary, and short-term certificates.**

The commissioner may charge a fee of $5 for issuance of each organization certificate, each temporary certificate, and each short-term certificate and a fee of $5 for a duplicate to replace a lost, stolen, or damaged organization, temporary, or short-term certificate. The commissioner shall not issue more than three duplicate certificates for lost, stolen, or canceled certificates within any six-year period without the approval of the Minnesota State Council on Disability.

Subd. 4. **Unauthorized use or noncompliance; cancellation; misdemeanor.**

(a) If a peace officer, authorized parking enforcement employee or agent of a statutory or home rule charter city or town, representative of the Minnesota State Council on Disability, or an authorized agent of a citizen enforcement program under section 169.346, subdivision 4, finds that a certificate, permit, or disability plate is being improperly used, or the applicant is no longer eligible, the officer, municipal employee, representative, or agent shall report the violation or situation to the commissioner. The commissioner may cancel the certificate, permit, or disability plates issued under section 168.021 on determining that:

(1) the certificate, permit, or plates were used improperly;

(2) the certificate, permit, or plates were fraudulently obtained;

(3) the certificate, permit, or plates were issued in error;

(4) the person who was issued the certificate, permit, or plates is deceased;

(5) the person who was issued the certificate, permit, or plates no longer maintains a Minnesota address; or

(6) the person or organization has failed to comply with the requirements of this section.

(b) A person who uses a certificate, permit, or disability plates in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of $500.

169.346 DISABILITY PARKING AREAS; CRITERIA, ENFORCEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Disability parking space prohibitions.**

A person **shall not**:

(1) park a motor vehicle in or obstruct access to a parking space or associated access aisle designated and reserved for the physically disabled, on either private or public property;

(2) park a motor vehicle in or obstruct access to an area designated by a local governmental unit as a transfer zone for disabled persons;

(3) alter a certificate;

(4) exercise the parking privilege provided in section 169.345, unless:

(i) that person is a physically disabled person as defined in section 169.345, subdivision 2, or the person is transporting or parking a motor vehicle for a physically disabled person; and

(ii) the motor vehicle visibly displays one of the following: a disability plate issued under section 168.021, a certificate issued under section 169.345, a permit valid for 30 days issued under section 168.021 or 169.345, or an equivalent certificate, insignia, or plate issued by another state, a foreign country, or one of its political subdivisions; or

(5) park a motor vehicle in an area used as a regular route transit stopping point where a transit vehicle that is accessible to the physically disabled regularly stops and a sign that bears the international symbol of access in white on blue is posted. A sign posted under this clause may display other information relating to the regular route transit service. For

purposes of this clause, an area used as a regular route transit stopping point consists of the 80 feet immediately preceding the sign described in this clause.

Subd. 1a. **Disability parking when designated spaces occupied or unavailable.**

In the event the designated disability parking spaces are either occupied or unavailable, a vehicle bearing a valid disability parking certificate issued under section 169.345 or license plates for physically disabled persons under section 168.021 may park at an angle and occupy two standard parking spaces.

Subd. 2. **Disability parking space signs.**

(a) Parking spaces reserved for physically disabled persons must be designated and identified by the posting of signs incorporating the international symbol of access in white on blue and indicating that violators are subject to a fine of up to $200. These parking spaces are reserved for disabled persons with motor vehicles displaying the required certificate, plates, permit valid for 30 days, or insignia.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, a parking space that is clearly identified as reserved for physically disabled persons by a permanently posted sign that does not meet all design standards, is considered designated and reserved for physically disabled persons. A sign posted for the purpose of this section must be visible from inside a motor vehicle parked in the space, be kept clear of snow or other obstructions which block its visibility, and be nonmovable.

Subd. 2a. **Parking space free of obstruction; penalty.**

The owner or manager of the property on which the designated parking space is located must ensure that the parking space and associated access aisle are kept free of obstruction. If the owner or manager does not have the parking space properly posted or knowingly allows the parking space or access aisle to be blocked by plowed snow, merchandise, or similar obstructions, the owner or manager is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to $500.

Subd. 3. **Misdemeanor; enforcement.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **misdemeanor** and must be fined not less than $100 and not more than $200. This subdivision must be enforced in the same manner as parking ordinances or regulations in the governmental subdivision in which the violation occurs. **Law enforcement officers may tag motor vehicles parked on either private or public property in violation of subdivision 1**. Parking enforcement employees or agents of statutory or home rule charter cities or towns may tag or otherwise issue citations for motor vehicles parked on public property in violation of subdivision 1. If a holder of a disability certificate or disability plates allows a person who is not otherwise eligible to use the certificate or plates, then the holder is not eligible to be issued or to use a disability certificate or plates for 12 months after the date of violation. Except when the permit or certificate is expired by, or is otherwise invalid for, more than 90 days, a physically disabled person, or a person parking a motor vehicle for a disabled person, who is charged with violating subdivision 1 because the person parked in a parking space for physically disabled persons without the required certificate, license plates, or permit must not be convicted if the person (1) produces in court or before the court appearance the required certificate, permit, or evidence that the person has been issued plates under section 168.021, (2) surrenders the expired permit or certificate, and (3) demonstrates entitlement to the certificate, plates, or permit at the time of arrest or tagging. To be valid, the certificate or permit must show that it is owned by the same person that owned the expired certificate or permit displayed at the time the tag was issued. The registered vehicle owner is subject to the provisions of this subdivision.

Subd. 4. **Local ordinance; citizen enforcement program.**

A statutory or home rule charter city may, by ordinance, establish a program to enforce the parking restrictions of this section or any similar local ordinance, relating to parking spaces for the physically disabled, by using citizen volunteers to issue citations to violators. The ordinance shall contain a process for training program participants in the requirements of the law, the method of issuing citations, and other related matters. Program participants who satisfy the training requirements of the ordinance are authorized to issue citations for violations of this section and are exempt from any other training or licensure requirements imposed on law enforcement officers by chapter 626.

Subd. 5. **Local ordinance; long-term parking.**

A statutory or home rule charter city may enact an ordinance establishing a permit program for long-term disability parking. If a city enacts the ordinance, a permit program for long-term disability parking must establish as a minimum:

(1) a limitation on disability parking of a maximum of four hours during the hours of enforcement, on one-hour, 90-minute, and two-hour parking meters;

(2) a requirement for city parking lots and ramps to provide a 50 percent discount on monthly fees for contracted parkers with disabilities or a 50 percent reduction in the hourly rate for parkers with disabilities, with appropriate vehicle identification, who park in designated disability parking spaces; and

(3) issuance of a special needs permit to an employed person with severe disability for an all-day, on-street parking permit that will accommodate the person's access needs.

169.35 PARKING.

Subdivision 1. **Parallel to curb.**

Except where angle parking is permitted by local ordinance, each vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway where there is an adjacent curb shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of the vehicle parallel with and **within 12 inches of the right-hand curb**, provided, that such exception shall only apply to a state trunk highway after approval by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. **Where no curb.**

Upon streets and highways not having a curb each vehicle stopped or parked shall be stopped or parked parallel with and to the right of the paved or improved or main-traveled part of the street or highway.

Subd. 3. **One-way roadway.**

Local authorities with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction and with the consent of the commissioner with respect to state trunk highways may by ordinance permit parking of vehicles with the left hand wheels adjacent to and within 12 inches of the left hand curb of a one-way roadway.

OTHER TRAFFIC RULES

169.37 OBSTRUCTING VIEW OF DRIVER.

No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

No passenger in a vehicle or streetcar shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle or streetcar.

169.40 FIRE TRUCK; FIRE STATION.

Subdivision 1. **Following fire truck; parking at fire scene.**

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than 500 feet, or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where a fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

Subd. 2. **Fire station entrance.**

No person shall drive a vehicle within 50 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station while a fire apparatus is being driven into the fire station unless on official business.

169.41 CROSSING FIRE HOSE.

No streetcar or vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street, private driveway, or streetcar track, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

169.42 LITTERING; DROPPING OBJECT ON VEHICLE; MISDEMEANOR.

Subdivision 1. **Objects on highway.**

No person shall throw, deposit, place, or dump, or cause to be thrown, deposited, placed, or dumped upon any street or highway or upon any public or privately owned land adjacent thereto without the owner's consent any snow, ice, glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans, garbage, swill, papers, ashes, cigarette filters, debris from fireworks, refuse, carcass of any dead animal, offal, trash or rubbish or any other form of offensive matter, or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal, or vehicle upon any such street or highway.

Subd. 2. **Dropping dangerous object on highway.**

Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any of the material specified in subdivision 1, shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

Subd. 3. **Removing object; responsibility.**

Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

Subd. 4. **Dropping object on vehicle.**

No person shall drop or hurl any destructive or injurious material or object at or upon any motor vehicle upon any highway or the occupants thereof.

Subd. 5. **Misdemeanor.**

Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor.** The record of any conviction of or plea of guilty under this section of a person operating a motor vehicle shall be immediately forwarded to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion upon that offender's driving record. Any second or subsequent offense under this section shall require a minimum fine in the amount of $400. Any judge may, for any violation of this section, order the offender to pick up litter along any public highway or road for four to eight hours under the direction of the Department of Transportation, with the option of a jail sentence being imposed.

169.421 CIVIL LIABILITY FOR LITTERING.

Subdivision 1. **Finding.**

The legislature finds that the cost of removal and disposal of solid waste, including litter, from vehicles is an onerous burden upon the public, and that the criminal law is not always adequate in dealing with the problem. This requires the imposition of civil liability as provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "owner" as to a vehicle means the owner of the vehicle, but in the case of a leased vehicle means the lessee.

Subd. 3. **Civil liability imposed.**

If any solid waste, including litter, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans, bottles, garbage, papers, refuse, trash, cigarette filters, debris from fireworks, or any form of offensive matter is thrown, deposited, placed, or dumped from a vehicle upon any street or highway, public land, or upon private land without the consent of the owner of the land, a violation of this subdivision occurs and civil liability is imposed upon the owner of the vehicle. The driver and passengers riding in a vehicle are constituted as the agents of the owner of the vehicle for purposes of this subdivision. It is a defense to any action brought pursuant to this section that the vehicle was stolen. This section is not applicable to the owner of a vehicle transporting persons for hire or transporting school children.

Subd. 4. **Civil penalty; damages.**

A person who violates this section is subject to the civil penalties for littering and an action for damages as specified in section 115A.99.

Subd. 5. **Procedures.**

A civil action may be commenced as is any civil action or by the issuance of a citation to the owner of the vehicle by any law enforcement officer who has reason to believe that a violation has occurred. Actions commenced by the issuance of a citation by a law enforcement officer shall be tried by the prosecuting authority responsible for misdemeanor prosecutions in the jurisdiction where a violation occurs. Any damages recovered in an action brought by a public agency shall be deposited in the treasury of the jurisdiction trying the action and distributed as provided in section 484.90. Any district court may establish a separate civil calendar for cases brought under this section.

Subd. 6. **Relationship to criminal law; election of remedy.**

If an act is a violation of this section and of a statute or ordinance providing a criminal penalty, a public agency elects its remedy by commencing either an action under this section or a criminal prosecution, and the commencement of one type of action by a public agency is a bar to its bringing of the other.

Subd. 7. **Payment.**

Any district court may establish a schedule of costs and civil damages, and procedures for payment, in cases brought by a public agency under which the defendant may consent to default judgment and make payment according to the schedule without making a personal appearance in court.

Subd. 8. **Citation.**

This section may be cited as the "Civil Litter Act."

169.43 SWINGING GATE ON TRUCK.

(a) No truck shall be operated on any highway with gate, loading rack, or partition carried in any manner on any part of the exterior of the truck, unless the top and bottom of such gate, loading rack or partition is securely attached to the truck, so as to prevent swinging or becoming loose.

(b) No truck shall be driven or parked on any highway with tailgate or tailboard hanging down or projecting from the vehicle except while such vehicle is being loaded or unloaded, and except when a load on the tailboard renders impossible the closing of the tailboard.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY

169.441 SCHOOL BUS IDENTIFICATION.

Subdivision 1. **Identification and signal requirements, generally.**

For purposes of sections 169.441 to 169.448, school bus means a motor vehicle that is outwardly equipped and identified as a school bus. A motor vehicle that satisfies the identification requirements of this section and the signal equipment requirements of section 169.442 is considered outwardly equipped and identified as a school bus.

Subd. 2a. **Head Start bus; color; identification.**

(a) A Head Start bus is exempt from the color requirements of this chapter.

(b) A type A, B, C, or D Head Start bus must bear on its front and rear a plainly visible sign containing the words "Head Start bus" in letters at least eight inches in height.

Subd. 3.**Sign on bus; application of other law.**

(a) Sections 169.443, subdivision 2; and 169.444, subdivisions 1, 4, and 5, apply only if the school bus bears on its front and rear a plainly visible sign containing the words "school bus" in letters at least eight inches in height.

(b) Except as provided in section 169.443, subdivision 8, a school bus sign must be removed or covered when the vehicle is being used as other than a school bus.

169.442 SCHOOL BUS SIGNALS.

Subdivision 1. **Signals required.**

A type A, B, C, or D school bus must be equipped with at least one stop-signal arm, prewarning flashing amber signals, and flashing red signals.

Subd. 4. **Optional warning system.**

In addition to equipment required under subdivision 1, and notwithstanding section 169.64, a school bus may be equipped with a driver-activated, exterior student-control, warning system. The driver shall activate this system when the use of the stop-signal arm and flashing red signals is required under section 169.443, subdivision 1.

Subd. 5. **White strobe lamps on certain buses transporting children.**

A school bus or a Head Start bus may be equipped with a flashing strobe lamp under section 169.64, subdivision 8.

Subd. 6. **Supplemental warning system.**

In addition to the signals required under subdivision 1, a type A, B, C, or D school bus may be equipped with a supplemental warning system under section 169.4503, subdivision 31.

169.443 SAFETY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN; BUS DRIVER'S DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Using bus signals.**

A driver of a school bus shall activate the prewarning flashing amber signals of the bus before stopping to load or unload school children. The driver shall activate and continuously operate the amber signals for a distance of at least 100 feet before stopping in a speed zone of 35 miles per hour or less and at least 300 feet before stopping in a speed zone of more than 35 miles per hour. On stopping for this purpose, the driver shall extend the stop-signal arm system and activate the flashing red signals. The driver shall not retract the stop-signal arm system nor extinguish the flashing red signals until loading or unloading is completed, students are seated, and children who must cross the roadway are safely across.

Subd. 2. **Use of stop-signal arm.**

(a) The stop-signal arm system of a school bus must be used in conjunction with the flashing red signals only when the school bus is stopped on a street or highway to load or unload school children.

(b) A local authority, including the governing body of an Indian tribe, may by ordinance require that a school bus activate the stop-signal arm system and flashing red signals while stopped to unload school children at a location other than a location on a street or highway. The ordinance must designate each location where the requirement is imposed. The requirement is effective only if the local authority has erected signs at or near the location to provide adequate notice that other vehicles are required to obey section 169.444, subdivision 1, when those signals are activated.

(c) A school bus driver is prohibited from loading or unloading passengers in a designated right-turn lane or in a lane immediately adjacent to a designated right-turn lane unless:

(1) a school bus stop designated by the district transportation safety director is located in the right-turn lane;

(2) the driver stops the bus at the extreme right side of the right-turn lane; and

(3) the driver activates the prewarning flashing amber signals, flashing red signals, and stop-signal arm, unless the school board or its designee, based on safety considerations, provides written direction to the driver not to do so.

After loading or unloading passengers, the school bus driver may re-enter the right-hand lane of traffic without turning right. The school bus must indicate the intent to enter the right-hand lane of traffic by activating a flashing left turn signal.

Subd. 3. **When signals not used.**

School bus drivers shall not activate the prewarning flashing amber signals or flashing red signals and shall not use the stop arm signal:

(1) in special school bus loading areas where the bus is entirely off the traveled portion of the roadway and where no other motor vehicle traffic is moving or is likely to be moving within 20 feet of the bus;

(2) when directed not to do so, in writing, by the local school board;

(3) when a school bus is being used on a street or highway for purposes other than the actual transportation of school children to or from school or a school-approved activity, except as provided in subdivision 8;

(4) at railroad grade crossings;

(5) when operating the bus under section 169.4475; and

(6) when loading and unloading people at designated school bus stops where people are not required to cross the street or highway, while the bus is completely off the traveled portion of a roadway that has adequate shoulders. The driver shall drive the bus completely off the traveled portion of this roadway before loading or unloading people. A school bus stop is designated under this clause if the transportation director of the school district in which the bus stop is located, in consultation with the road authority, certifies the integrity of the shoulder and the safety of the location for loading and unloading people. Each designated school bus stop must be documented and approved by the school board.

Subd. 4. **Street crossings.**

Where school children must cross a roadway before getting on or after getting off the school bus, the driver of the school bus or a school bus patrol may supervise the crossing, using the standard school patrol flag or signal as approved and prescribed by the commissioner of public safety. Before moving the school bus, the driver of the bus shall visually determine that all children have crossed the roadway and that those who are to do so have boarded the school bus.

Subd. 5. **Moving bus after children unloaded.**

When children are getting off a school bus or Head Start bus, the driver shall visually determine that they are a safe distance from the bus before moving the bus.

Subd. 6. **Type III vehicles.**

The driver of a type III vehicle shall load or unload school children or Head Start passengers only from the right-hand side of the vehicle, provided that on a one-way street the driver shall load or unload school children or Head Start passengers only from the curb side of the vehicle. When loading or unloading school children or Head Start passengers, the driver shall activate the vehicle's four-way hazard lights described in section 169.59, subdivision 4.

Subd. 7. **Misdemeanor.**

A person who violates this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 8. **Use for recreational or educational activity.**

A school bus that transports over regular routes and on regular schedules persons age 18 or under to and from a regularly scheduled recreational or educational activity must comply with subdivisions 1 and 7. Notwithstanding section 169.441, subdivision 3, a school bus may provide such transportation only if (1) the "school bus" sign is plainly visible; (2) the school bus has a valid certificate of inspection under section 169.451; (3) the driver of the school bus possesses a driver's license with a valid school bus endorsement under section 171.10; and (4) the entity that organizes the recreational or educational activity, or the contractor who provides the school buses to the entity, consults with the superintendent of the school district in which the activity is located or the superintendent's designee on the safety of the regular routes used.

Subd. 9. **Personal cellular phone call prohibition.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "school bus" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 71. In addition, the term includes type III vehicles as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 71, when driven by employees or agents of school districts.

(b) A school bus driver may not operate a school bus while communicating over, or otherwise operating, a cellular phone for personal reasons, whether handheld or hands free, when the vehicle is in motion or a part of traffic.

169.444 SAFETY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN; DUTIES OF OTHER DRIVERS.

Subdivision 1. **Children getting on or off school bus.**

When a school bus is stopped on a street or highway, or other location where signs have been erected under section 169.443, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), and is displaying an extended stop-signal arm and flashing red lights, the driver of a vehicle approaching the bus shall stop the vehicle at least 20 feet away from the bus. The vehicle driver shall not allow the vehicle to move until the school bus stop-signal arm is retracted and the red lights are no longer flashing.

Subd. 1a. **Passing on right.**

No person may pass or attempt to pass a school bus in a motor vehicle on the right-hand, passenger-door side of the bus when the school bus is displaying the prewarning flashing amber signals as required in section 169.443, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. **Violations by drivers; penalties.**

(a) A person who fails to stop a vehicle or to keep it stopped, as required in subdivision 1, or who violates subdivision 1a, is guilty of a **misdemeanor** punishable by a fine of not less than $500.

(b) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if the person fails to stop a motor vehicle or to keep it stopped, as required in subdivision 1, or who violates subdivision 1a, and commits either or both of the following acts:

(1) passes or attempts to pass the school bus in a motor vehicle on the right-hand, passenger-door side of the bus; or

(2) passes or attempts to pass the school bus in a motor vehicle when a school child is outside of and on the street or highway used by the school bus or on the adjacent sidewalk.

Subd. 3. **Prosecutor.**

(a) The attorney in the jurisdiction in which the violation occurred who is responsible for prosecution of misdemeanor violations of this section shall also be responsible for prosecution of gross misdemeanor violations of this section.

(b) When an attorney responsible for prosecuting gross misdemeanors under this section requests criminal history information relating to prior convictions under this section from a court, the court must furnish the information without charge.

Subd. 4. **Exception for separated roadway.**

(a) A person driving a vehicle on a street or highway with separated roadways is not required to stop the vehicle when approaching or meeting a school bus that is on a different roadway.

(b) "Separated roadway" means a road that is separated from a parallel road by a ~~safety isle or safety zone~~ physical barrier, raised median, or depressed median.

Subd. 5. **Cause for arrest.**

A peace officer may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has operated the vehicle in violation of subdivision 1 or 1a within the past four hours.

Subd. 6. **Violation; penalty for owner or lessee.**

(a) If a motor vehicle is operated in violation of subdivision 1 or 1a, the owner of the vehicle, or for a leased motor vehicle the lessee of the vehicle, is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

(b) The owner or lessee may not be fined under paragraph (a) if (1) another person is convicted for that violation, or (2) the motor vehicle was stolen at the time of the violation.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a lessor of a motor vehicle if the lessor keeps a record of the name and address of the lessee.

(d) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit or limit the prosecution of a motor vehicle operator for violating subdivision 1 or 1a.

(e) A violation under paragraph (a) does not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of the owner's or lessee's driver's license.

Subd. 7. **Evidentiary presumption.**

(a) There is a rebuttable presumption that signals described in section 169.442 were in working order and operable when a violation of subdivision 1, 1a, 2, or 5 was allegedly committed, if the signals of the applicable school bus were inspected and visually found to be in working order and operable within 12 hours preceding the incident giving rise to the violation.

(b) There is a rebuttable presumption that a motor vehicle outwardly equipped and identified as a school bus satisfies all of the identification and equipment requirements of section 169.441 when a violation of subdivision 1, 1a, 2, or 5 was allegedly committed, if the applicable school bus bears a current inspection certificate issued under section 169.451.

Subd. 8. **Scheduling cases.**

When necessary or desirable to ensure that a school bus driver who witnessed or otherwise can provide relevant information concerning a violation of this section is available to be present at a court proceeding held to determine an alleged violation of this section, the court administrator shall schedule the proceeding to be held between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

169.445 COOPERATION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Cooperation of school authorities.**

The commissioner of public safety shall ensure that local authorities having jurisdiction over school buses shall cooperate with law enforcement and judicial authorities in reporting and prosecuting violators of sections 169.443 and 169.444.

169.446 SAFETY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN; TRAINING AND EDUCATION RULES.

Subdivision 1. **Peace officer training.**

The Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training shall include sections 169.441 to 169.448 and the enforcement of sections 169.443, 169.444, 169.447, and 169.448 in the instruction for the professional peace officer education program. The board shall notify the chief law enforcement officer of each law enforcement agency in the state of these sections.

Subd. 2. **Driver training programs.**

The commissioner of public safety shall adopt rules requiring a minimum of 30 minutes of thorough instruction concerning section 169.444 for persons enrolled in driver training programs offered at public, private and parochial schools, and commercial driver training schools. The instruction must encompass at least the responsibilities of drivers, the content and requirements of section 169.444, and the penalties for violating that section.

169.447 SCHOOL BUS AND HEAD START BUS SAFETY.

Subdivision 1. **Passenger seating.**

(a) The number of pupils or other authorized passengers transported in a school bus or Head Start bus must not be more than the number of pupils or passengers that can be fully seated. Seating capacity must be adjusted according to each passenger's individual physical size, but not more than the manufacturers' rated seating capacity.

(b) No person shall stand in the school bus or Head Start bus when the bus is in motion.

Subd. 2. **Driver seat belt.**

School buses and Head Start buses **must** be equipped with driver seat belts and seat belt assemblies of the type described in section 169.685, subdivision 3. A properly adjusted and fastened seat belt, including both the shoulder and lap belt when the vehicle is so equipped, **shall** be worn by the driver.

Subd. 2a. **Passenger lap and shoulder belts.**

(a) In addition to the requirements in section 169.4501, subdivision 1, a school bus may be equipped with an approved lap belt or an approved lap and shoulder belt installed for each passenger seating position on the bus. The design and installation of lap belts and lap and shoulder belts required under this paragraph must meet the standards of the commissioner established under paragraph (b).

(b) The commissioner shall consider all concerns necessary to properly integrate lap belts or lap and shoulder belts into the current compartmentalization safety system and prescribe standards for the design and installation of lap and shoulder belts required under paragraph (a). The standards are not subject to chapter 14 and are specifically not subject to section 14.386.

(c) This subdivision does not apply to specially equipped school buses under section 169.4504.

(d) A passenger on a school bus equipped with lap belts or lap and shoulder belts must use these lap belts or lap and shoulder belts unless the passenger, or if the passenger is a minor, the passenger's parent or guardian, has notified the school district in writing that the passenger does not intend to wear the lap belt or lap and shoulder belt.

(e) In an action for personal injury or wrongful death against a school district, a school bus operator under contract with a school district, or any agent or employee of a school district or operator, or against a volunteer, no such person or entity shall be held liable solely because the injured party was not wearing a safety belt; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to grant immunity from liability for failure to:

(1) maintain in operating order any equipment required by statute, rule, or school district policy; or

(2) comply with an applicable statute, rule, or school district policy.

(f) In an action for personal injury or wrongful death, a school district, a school bus contract operator, any agent or employee of a school district or operator, or a volunteer is not liable for failing to assist any child with the adjustment, fastening, unfastening, or other use of the lap belt or lap and shoulder belt.

Subd. 4. **Aisle and exit.**

The driver of a school bus or Head Start bus shall keep the aisle and emergency exit of a school bus or Head Start bus unobstructed at all times when children are being transported.

Subd. 5. **Trailer behind school bus.**

A school bus may pull a trailer, as defined by section 169.011, subdivision 86, only when traveling to or from cocurricular or extracurricular activities, as defined in section 123B.49.

169.4475 SPECIAL EVENT SCHOOL BUS USE.

Subdivision 1. **Temporary use authority.**

A pupil transport entity that meets the requirements of this section may operate a school bus for which the entity has paid registration tax under section 168.013, subdivision 18, to provide transportation that is not pupil transportation without reregistration of the bus, issuance of new plates, or payment of additional taxes and fees under chapter 168.

Subd. 2. **Requirements.**

A pupil transport entity may operate a school bus under this section if:

(1) the transportation is performed under an agreement with a tax exempt entity under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 289A.02, subdivision 7, solely to transport participants in conjunction with a special event of up to two days organized or substantially sponsored by the tax exempt entity; and

(2) the pupil transportation entity meets the requirements of a motor carrier of passengers under chapter 221, including but not limited to use of a temporary vehicle identification card under section 221.132 for the school bus.

Subd. 3. **School bus equipment.**

Notwithstanding section 169.448, subdivision 1, a school bus operated under this section may:

(1) be painted national school bus glossy yellow; and

(2) be equipped with a stop-signal arm, prewarning flashing amber signals, and flashing red signals.

169.448 OTHER BUSES.

Subdivision 1. **Restrictions on appearance; misdemeanor.**

(a) A bus that is not used as a school bus must not be operated on a street or highway unless it is painted a color significantly different than national school bus glossy yellow.

(b) A bus that is not used as a school bus or Head Start bus may not be operated if it is equipped with school bus or Head Start bus-related equipment and printing.

(c) A violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

(d) This subdivision does not apply to a school bus owned by or under contract to a school district operated as a charter or leased bus.

(e) This subdivision does not apply to a school bus operated by a licensed child care provider if:

(1) the stop-signal arm is removed;

(2) the lighting systems for prewarning flashing amber signals, flashing red signals, and supplemental warnings under section 169.4503, subdivision 31, are deactivated;

(3) the school bus is identified as a "child care bus" in letters at least eight inches high on the front and rear top of the bus;

(4) the name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator of the bus is identified on each front door of the bus in letters not less than three inches high; and

(5) the conditions under section 171.02, subdivision 2a, paragraphs (a) to (j) and (l), have been met.

Subd. 2. **School motor coach.**

(a) A school district may not acquire a motor coach for transportation purposes.

(b) A motor coach acquired by a school district before March 26, 1986, may be used by it only to transport students participating in school activities, their instructors, and supporting personnel to and from school activities. A motor coach may not be outwardly equipped and identified as a school bus. A motor coach operated under this subdivision is not a school bus for purposes of section 123B.92. The commissioner of education shall implement rules governing the equipment, identification, operation, inspection, and certification of motor coaches operated under this subdivision.

(c) After January 1, 1998, a school district may not own or operate a motor coach for any purpose.

Subd. 3. **Head Start vehicle.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, a vehicle used to transport students under Public Law 99-425, the Head Start Act, may be equipped as a school bus or Head Start bus.

Subd. 4. **Day activity center buses.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, a vehicle used to transport adults to and from a day activity center may be equipped with prewarning flashing amber signals and a stop-signal arm, and the operator of the vehicle may activate this equipment, under the following circumstances:

(1) the operator possesses a commercial driver's license with a school bus endorsement;

(2) the vehicle is engaged in picking up or dropping off adults at locations predesignated by the day activity center that owns or leases the bus;

(3) the vehicle is identified as a "day activity center bus" in letters at least eight inches high on the front and rear top of the bus; and

(4) the name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator of the bus is identified on each front door of the bus in letters not less than three inches high.

The provisions of section 169.444 relating to duties of care of a motorist to a school bus, and violations thereof, apply to a vehicle described in this section when the vehicle is operated in conformity with this subdivision. The provisions of section 169.443 relating to bus driver's duties apply to a vehicle described in this section except those that by their nature have no application.

169.449 SCHOOL BUS OPERATION.

Subdivision 1. **Rules.**

The commissioner of public safety shall adopt rules governing the operation of school buses used for transportation of school children, when owned or operated by a school or privately owned and operated under a contract with a school. Each school, its officers and employees, and each person employed under the contract is subject to these rules.

Subd. 2. **Enforcement.**

The operation of a school bus on the public streets or highways in violation of rules concerning the operation of school buses adopted by the commissioner under subdivision 1 is a misdemeanor. The State Patrol shall enforce rules adopted under subdivision 1 when a school bus is operated on a public street or highway.

169.4511 SCHOOL BUS ACCIDENT AND SUBSEQUENT OPERATION.

Subdivision 1. **Postcrash inspection.**

(a) A peace officer responding to an accident involving a school bus or Head Start bus **must** immediately notify the State Patrol if the accident results in:

(1) a fatality;

(2) bodily injury to a person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or

(3) one or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring a motor vehicle to be transported away from the scene by tow truck or other motor vehicle.

(b) No person shall drive or knowingly permit or cause to be driven, for the purpose of transporting students, any school bus or Head Start bus after such an accident unless:

(1) the vehicle has been inspected by the Minnesota State Patrol and the State Patrol has determined that the vehicle may safely be operated; or

(2) a waiver has been granted under subdivision 2.

(c) A violation of this section is a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Waiver.**

A state trooper or designee of the Minnesota State Patrol called to the scene of an accident by a responding peace officer under subdivision 1 may waive the inspection requirement of subdivision 1 if the trooper or State Patrol designee determines that a postcrash inspection is not needed or cannot be accomplished without unreasonable delay. The trooper or State Patrol designee granting a waiver must provide to the driver of the school bus for which the waiver is granted a written statement that the inspection has been waived. The written statement must include the incident report number assigned to the accident by the State Patrol.

169.454 TYPE III VEHICLE STANDARDS.

Subdivision 1. **Standards.**

This section applies to type III vehicles used for the transportation of school children when owned and operated by a school district or privately owned and operated. All related equipment provided on the vehicle must comply with federal motor vehicle safety standards where applicable. If no federal standard applies, equipment must be manufacture's standard.

Subd. 2. **Age of vehicle.**

Vehicles model year 2007 or older must not be used as type III vehicles to transport school children, except those vehicles that are manufactured to meet the structural requirements of federal motor vehicle safety standard 222, Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 571.

Subd. 3. **Color.**

Vehicles must be painted a color other than national school bus yellow.

Subd. 4. **Fire extinguisher.**

A minimum of one 10BC rated dry chemical type fire extinguisher is required. The extinguisher must be mounted in a bracket, and must be located in the driver's compartment and be readily accessible to the driver and passengers. A pressure indicator is required and must be easily read without removing the extinguisher from its mounted position.

Subd. 5. **First aid kit and body fluids cleanup kit.**

A minimum of a ten-unit first aid kit, and a body fluids cleanup kit is required. They must be contained in removable, moisture- and dust-proof containers mounted in an accessible place within the driver's compartment and must be marked to indicate their identity and location.

Subd. 6. **Identification.**

The vehicle must not have the words "school bus" in any location on the exterior of the vehicle, or in any interior location visible to a motorist.

Subd. 7. **Lamps and signals.**

Installation and use of the eight-lamp warning system is prohibited.

All lamps on the exterior of the vehicle must conform with and be installed as required by federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 108, Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 571.

Subd. 8. **Stop-signal arm.**

Installation and use of a stop-signal arm is prohibited.

Subd. 9. **Mirrors.**

The interior clear rearview mirror must afford a good view of pupils and roadway to the rear. Two exterior clear rearview mirrors must be provided, one to the left and one to the right of the driver. Each mirror must be firmly supported and adjustable to give the driver clear view past the left rear and the right rear of the bus.

Subd. 12. **Option.**

Type III vehicles may carry fire extinguisher, first aid kit, and warning triangles in the trunk or trunk area of the vehicle, if a label in the driver and front passenger area clearly indicates the location of these items.

Subd. 13. **Exemption.**

When a vehicle otherwise qualifying as a type III vehicle under section 169.011, subdivision 71, whether owned and operated by a school district or privately owned and operated, is used to transport school children in a nonscheduled situation, it shall be exempt from the vehicle requirements of this section and the licensing requirements of section 171.321, if the vehicle is properly registered and insured and operated by an employee or agent of a school district with a valid driver's license.

169.4581 CRIMINAL CONDUCT ON SCHOOL BUS.

Each local law enforcement agency shall adopt a written policy regarding procedures for responding to criminal incidents on school buses. In adopting a policy, each law enforcement agency shall consult with local school officials, with representatives of private companies that contract with school districts to provide transportation, and with parents of students. The policy must recognize that responding to reports of criminal conduct on school buses is the responsibility of law enforcement officials.

169.4582 REPORTABLE OFFENSE ON SCHOOL BUS.

Subdivision 1. **Reportable offense; definition.**

"Reportable offense" means misbehavior causing an immediate and substantial danger to self or surrounding persons or property under section 121A.45.

Subd. 2.**Duty to report; school official.**

Consistent with the school bus safety policy under section 123B.91, subdivision 1, the school principal, the school transportation safety director, or other designated school official shall immediately report to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the misbehavior occurred and to the school superintendent if the reporting school official knows or has reason to believe that a student has committed a reportable offense on a school bus or in a bus loading or unloading area. The reporting school official shall issue a report to the commissioner of public safety concerning the incident upon request of the commissioner.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT, SAFETY

169.46 HITCHING BEHIND VEHICLE.

No person shall hitch a toboggan, hand sled, bicycle, or other similar device onto any motor vehicle or streetcar while being used on a highway.

169.467 MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in sections 169.467 to 169.469, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Motor vehicle.**

"Motor vehicle" means **any vehicle driven or drawn by mechanical power manufactured primarily for use on the public streets, roads and highways, except any vehicle operated exclusively on a rail or rails.**

Subd. 3. **New motor vehicle; new vehicle.**

"New motor vehicle" or "new vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined herein heretofore unregistered.

Subd. 4. **New item of motor vehicle equipment.**

"New item of motor vehicle equipment" or "new equipment" means any option, device, accessory or other equipment in the possession of a retail merchant including an automobile dealer prior to its initial retail sale designed to be attached to a motor vehicle as a part thereof or to be used in conjunction therewith.

Subd. 5. **Motor vehicle safety standard.**

"Motor vehicle safety standard" means a minimum standard for motor vehicle performance, or motor vehicle equipment performance which is practicable, which meets the need for motor vehicle safety and which provides objective criteria.

169.47 UNSAFE EQUIPMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor; exceptions.**

(a) It is unlawful and punishable as hereinafter provided for any person to drive or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven on any highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, or which does not contain those parts or is not at all times equipped with such lamps and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required in this chapter, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this chapter, or for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required under this chapter.

(b) The provisions of this chapter with respect to equipment on vehicles do not apply to implements of husbandry, road machinery, or road rollers except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(c) For purposes of this section, a specialized vehicle resembling a low-slung trailer having a short bed or platform shall be deemed to be an implement of husbandry when such vehicle is used exclusively to transport implements of husbandry, provided, however, that no such vehicle shall operate on the highway before sunrise or after sunset unless proper lighting is affixed to the implement being drawn.

169.471 TELEVISION; HEADPHONES.

Subdivision 1. **Television screen in vehicle.**

No television screen shall be installed or used in any motor vehicle where images from the screen are visible to the driver while operating the motor vehicle except:

(1) video screens installed in law enforcement vehicles;

(2) closed-circuit video systems used exclusively to aid the driver's visibility to the front, rear, or sides of the vehicle; and

(3) video screens installed as part of a vehicle control system or used in intelligent vehicle highway applications.

Subd. 2. **Use of headphones in vehicle.**

(a) No person, while operating a motor vehicle, shall **wear headphones or earphones** that are used in both ears simultaneously for purposes of receiving or listening to broadcasts or reproductions from radios, tape decks, or other sound-producing or transmitting devices.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit:

(1) the use of a hearing aid device by a person who needs the device;

(2) the use of a communication headset by a firefighter while operating a fire department emergency vehicle in response to an emergency; or

(3) the use of a communication headset by an emergency medical services person while operating an ambulance subject to section 144E.101.

169.475 USE OF WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS DEVICE. ("Distracted Driving")

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Electronic message" means a self-contained piece of digital communication that is designed or intended to be transmitted between physical devices. An electronic message includes, but is not limited to: email; a text message; an instant message; a command or request to access a web page; a voice mail message; a transmitted image; transmitted video content, including through video calling; transmitted gaming data; and other data transmitted using a commonly recognized electronic communications protocol. An electronic message does not include: voice or audio data transmitted as a result of making a phone call; data transmitted between a motor vehicle and a wireless communications device located in the vehicle; data transmitted by a two-way radio, citizens band radio, or amateur radio used in accordance with Federal Communications Commission rules and regulations; or data transmitted automatically without direct initiation by a person.

(c) "Voice-activated or hands-free mode" means an attachment, accessory, wirelessly paired or tethered capability, application, wireless connection, or built-in feature of a wireless communications device or a motor vehicle that allows the person to use verbal or single touch commands to:

(1) activate or deactivate the device; and

(2) activate or deactivate a function or software application of the device.

Voice-activated or hands-free mode does not include typing or scrolling on a device.

(d) For purposes of this section, a motor vehicle is not in motion or a part of traffic if the vehicle is lawfully stopped, is in a location that is not designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, and is not obstructing traffic.

Subd. 2. **Prohibition on use; penalty.**

(a) Except as provided in subdivision 3, when a motor vehicle is in motion or a part of traffic, the person operating the vehicle upon a street or highway is prohibited from:

(1) **holding** a wireless communications device with one or both hands; or

(2) **using** a wireless communications device to:

(i) initiate, compose, send, retrieve, or read an electronic message;

(ii) engage in a cellular phone call, including initiating a call, talking or listening, and participating in video calling; and

(iii) access the following types of content stored on the device: video content, audio content, images, games, or software applications.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) **a second or subsequent time must pay a fine of $275**.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions.**

(a) The prohibitions in subdivision 2 do not apply if a person uses a wireless communications device:

(1) solely in a voice-activated or hands-free mode to (i) initiate or participate in a cellular phone call, provided that the person does not hold the device with one or both hands; or (ii) initiate, compose, send, or listen to an electronic message;

(2) to view or operate a global positioning system or navigation system in a manner that does not require the driver to type while the vehicle is in motion or a part of traffic, provided that the person does not hold the device with one or both hands;

(3) to listen to audio-based content in a manner that does not require the driver to scroll or type while the vehicle is in motion or a part of traffic, provided that the person does not hold the device with one or both hands;

(4) to obtain emergency assistance to (i) report a traffic accident, medical emergency, or serious traffic hazard, or (ii) prevent a crime about to be committed;

(5) in the reasonable belief that a person's life or safety is in immediate danger; or

(6) in an authorized emergency vehicle while in the performance of official duties.

(b) The exception in paragraph (a), clause (1), does not apply to accessing non navigation video content, engaging in video calling, engaging in live-streaming, accessing gaming data, or reading electronic messages.

169.48 VEHICLE LIGHTING.

Subdivision 1. **Lights to be displayed.**

(a) Every vehicle upon a highway within this state:

(1) at any time from sunset to sunrise;

(2) at any time when it is raining, snowing, sleeting, or hailing; and

(3) at any other time when visibility is impaired by weather, smoke, fog or other conditions or there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of 500 feet ahead;

shall display lighted headlamps, lighted tail lamps, and illuminating devices, as hereinafter, respectively, required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles and law enforcement vehicles, as hereinafter stated. In addition to the other requirements of this paragraph, every school bus transporting children upon a highway within this state, at any time from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset, shall display lighted headlamps, lighted tail lamps, and illuminating devices as required by this paragraph, except that the operator shall use the lowermost distribution of light specified in section 169.60 unless conditions warrant otherwise.

(b) When requirement is hereinafter declared as to the distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, these provisions shall apply during the time stated in this section upon a straight level unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different time or condition is expressly stated and unless otherwise specified the location of lamps and devices shall refer to the center of such lamps or devices. Parking lamps shall not be used in lieu of headlamps to satisfy the requirements of this section.

Subd. 2. **Certain violations; negligence.**

Notwithstanding section 169.96, a violation of subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), is not negligence per se or prima facie evidence of negligence.

169.49 HEADLAMPS.

(a) Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle must be equipped with at least two headlamps, including at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle. Headlamps must comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in sections 169.47 to 169.66.

(b) Every motorcycle must be equipped with at least one and not more than four headlamps, which must comply with the requirements and limitations of sections 169.47 to 169.66.

169.50 REAR LAMPS.

Subdivision 1. **Requirements; exception.**

(a) Every motor vehicle and every vehicle that is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles must be equipped with at least one tail lamp, exhibiting a red light plainly visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear.

(b) Every motor vehicle, other than a truck-tractor, and every vehicle that is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles, registered in this state and manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1960, must be equipped with at least two tail lamps mounted on the rear and on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable. When lighted, the tail lamps must comply with the provisions of this section.

(c) An implement of husbandry being towed by a motor vehicle at a speed of not more than 30 miles per hour, displaying a slow-moving vehicle emblem, and complying with section 169.55, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (4), is not subject to the requirements of this section.

Subd. 2. **License plates.**

Either such rear lamp or separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it legible from a distance of 50 feet to the rear. Any rear lamp or rear lamps, together with any separate lamp for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.

Subd. 3. **Reflectors.**

On and after January 1, 1960, each new motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, hereafter sold and each such vehicle hereafter operated on a highway, shall carry at the rear either as a part of the rear lamp, or separately, at least two reflectors. The reflectors shall be of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety and shall be mounted as close as is practicable to the extreme edges of the vehicle at a height not more than 60, nor less than 20 inches above the surface upon which the vehicle stands. Each such reflector shall be so designed and maintained as to be visible at night from all distances within 300 to 50 feet from the vehicle, except that on a commercial vehicle the reflectors shall be visible from all distances within 500 to 50 feet from the vehicle, when directly in front of a motor vehicle displaying lawfully lighted headlamps.

169.51 CLEARANCE AND MARKER LAMPS.

(a) Every motor vehicle or motor-drawn vehicle designed or used for the transportation of property, or for the transportation of passengers for compensation, shall display lighted lamps, as required in this section.

(b) Every such vehicle having a width, including load thereon, at any part in excess of 80 inches shall be equipped with four clearance lamps, two located on the front at opposite sides and not more than six inches from the extreme outer edge of the vehicle or load, displaying a white or amber light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle, and two located on the rear on opposite sides not more than six inches from the extreme outer edge of the vehicle or load, displaying a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear of the vehicle. The front clearance lamps shall be located at a height of not less than 24 inches above the headlamp centers. The rear clearance lamps shall be in addition to the red rear lamp hereinbefore required.

(c) Every such vehicle or combination of such vehicles which exceeds 30 feet in overall length shall be equipped with at least four side marker lamps, one on each side near the front and one on each side near the rear. Such lamps shall be at a height of not less than 24 inches above the surface upon which the vehicle stands. The lamps near the front shall display a white or amber light and lamps near the rear shall display a red light, each visible from a distance of 500 feet to the side of the vehicle on which it is located. If the clearance lamps on the right and left sides of the vehicle, as hereinbefore required, display lights visible from a distance of 500 feet at right angles to the right and left side, respectively, of the vehicle, they shall be deemed to meet the requirements as to marker lamps, provided an additional marker lamp, white or amber, is displayed approximately midway between the above specified marker lamps.

169.515 LIGHTS ON GRANT PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "high poverty area" means a census tract as reported in the most recently completed decennial census published by the United States Bureau of the Census that has a poverty area rate of at least 20 percent or in which the median family income does not exceed 80 percent of the greater of the statewide or metropolitan median family income.

Subd. 2. **Grant program established.**

The Lights On grant program is established under this section to provide drivers on Minnesota roads with vouchers of up to $250 to use at participating auto repair shops to repair or replace broken or malfunctioning lighting equipment required under sections 169.49 to 169.51.

Subd. 3. **Eligibility.**

Counties, cities, towns, the State Patrol, and local law enforcement agencies, including law enforcement agencies of a federally recognized Tribe, as defined in

United States Code, title 25, section 5304(e), are eligible to apply for grants under this section.

Subd. 4. **Application.**

(a) The commissioner of public safety must develop application materials and procedures for the Lights On grant program.

(b) The application must describe the type or types of intended vouchers, the amount of money requested, and any other information deemed necessary by the commissioner.

(c) Applicants must submit an application under this section in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner.

(d) Applicants must describe how grant money will be used to provide and distribute vouchers to drivers.

Subd. 5. **Use of grant award.**

(a) Applicants must keep records of vouchers distributed and records of all expenses associated with awarded grant money.

(b) Applicants must not use awarded grant money for administrative costs. A nonstate organization that contracts with the commissioner to operate the program must not retain any of the grant money for administrative costs.

Subd. 6. **Vouchers.**

(a) An applicant must not distribute more than one voucher per motor vehicle in a 90-day period.

(b) A voucher that is distributed to a driver must contain the following information:

(1) the motor vehicle license plate number;

(2) the date of issuance; and

(3) the badge number of the peace officer distributing the voucher.

Subd. 7. **Grant criteria.**

Preference for grant awards must be given to applicants whose proposals provide resources and vouchers to individuals residing in geographic areas that (1) have higher crash rates or higher numbers of tickets issued for broken or malfunctioning lighting equipment, or (2) are high poverty areas.

169.52 PROJECTING LOAD; LIGHT OR FLAG.

When the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times when lighted lamps on vehicles are required in this chapter, a red light or lantern plainly visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the sides and rear. The light or lantern required under this section shall be in addition to the rear light required upon every vehicle. At any time when no lights are required there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of such load a red, yellow or orange flag or cloth not less than 16 inches square.

169.522 SLOW-MOVING VEHICLE, SIGN REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Displaying emblem; rules.**

(a) All animal-drawn vehicles, motorized golf carts when operated on designated roadways pursuant to section 169.045, implements of husbandry, and other machinery, including all road construction machinery, which are designed for operation at a speed of 30 miles per hour or less, must display a triangular slow-moving vehicle emblem, except (1) when being used in actual construction and maintenance work and traveling within the limits of a construction area marked in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, as set forth in section 169.06, or (2) for a towed implement of husbandry that is empty and that is not self-propelled, in which case it may be towed at lawful speeds greater than 30 miles per hour without removing the slow-moving vehicle emblem. The emblem must consist of a fluorescent or illuminated red-orange triangle with a dark red reflective border and be mounted so as to be visible from a distance of not less than 600 feet to the rear. When a primary power unit towing an implement of husbandry or other machinery displays a slow-moving vehicle emblem visible from a distance of 600 feet to the rear, it is not necessary to display a similar emblem on the secondary unit. All slow-moving vehicle emblems sold in this state must be so designed that when properly mounted they are visible from a distance of not less than 600 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beam of headlamps on a motor vehicle. The commissioner of public safety shall adopt standards and specifications for the design and position of mounting the slow-moving vehicle emblem. Such standards and specifications must be adopted by rule in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) An alternate slow-moving vehicle emblem consisting of a dull black triangle with a white reflective border may be used after obtaining a permit from the commissioner under rules of the commissioner. A person with a permit to use an alternate slow-moving vehicle emblem must:

(1) carry in the vehicle a regular slow-moving vehicle emblem and display the emblem when operating a vehicle between sunset and sunrise, and at any other time when visibility is impaired by weather, smoke, fog, or other conditions; and

(2) permanently affix to the rear of the slow-moving vehicle at least 72 square inches of reflective tape that reflects the color red.

(c) In addition to the emblem requirement under this subdivision, an animal-drawn vehicle must comply with section 169.58, subdivision 6.

Subd. 2. **Prohibition on use.**

The use of this emblem is restricted to the slow-moving vehicles specified in subdivision 1 and its use on any other type of vehicle or stationary object on the highway is prohibited.

Subd. 3. **Display required.**

No person shall sell, lease, rent, or operate any slow-moving vehicle, as defined in subdivision 1, except motorized golf carts and except those units designed to be completely mounted on a primary power unit, which is manufactured or assembled on or after July 1, 1967, unless the vehicle is equipped with a slow-moving vehicle emblem-mounting device as specified in subdivision 1. Provided however, a slow-moving vehicle must not be operated without such slow-moving vehicle emblem.

169.53 LIGHTS FOR PARKED VEHICLES.

When a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a highway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times when lighted lamps on vehicles are required, it shall be equipped with one or more lamps which shall exhibit a white or amber light on the roadway side visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear, except that local authorities may provide by ordinance that no lights need be displayed upon a vehicle when stopped or parked in accordance with local parking regulations upon a highway where there is sufficient light to clearly reveal any person or object within a distance of 500 feet upon the highway. Any lighted headlamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

169.541 LIGHTING EXEMPTION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT; STANDARDS.

Subdivision 1. **Exemption.**

Sections 84.87, 84.928, 86B.511, and 169.48 to 169.65, relating to lighting of vehicles and watercraft, do not apply to a licensed peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), while operating a motor vehicle or watercraft owned, leased, or otherwise the property of the state or a political subdivision, in the performance of the officer's law enforcement duties if the officer's conduct is reasonable and is consistent with the standards adopted under subdivision 2, and if the officer reasonably believes that operating the vehicle without lights is necessary under the circumstances to investigate a criminal violation or suspected criminal violation of state laws, rules, or orders or local laws, ordinances, or regulations.

Subd. 2. **POST Board standards.**

The Peace Officer Standards and Training Board shall adopt standards governing situations in which licensed peace officers as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), may operate a vehicle or watercraft without lights as provided in subdivision 1.

169.55 LIGHTS ON ALL VEHICLES.

Subdivision 1. **Lights or reflectors required.**

At the times when lighted lamps on vehicles are required each vehicle including an animal-drawn vehicle and any vehicle specifically excepted in sections 169.47 to 169.79, with respect to equipment and not previously required to be equipped with lamps, must be equipped with one or more lighted lamps or lanterns projecting a white light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and with a lamp or lantern exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear, except that reflectors meeting the maximum requirements of this chapter may be used in lieu of the lights required in this subdivision.

Subd. 2. **Implement of husbandry.**

(a) At the times when lighted lamps on vehicles are required:

(1) every self-propelled implement of husbandry must be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light to the front, and at least one lamp displaying a red light to the rear;

(2) every self-propelled implement of husbandry must also display two red reflectors visible to the rear;

(3) every combination of a self-propelled and towed implement of husbandry must be equipped with at least one lamp mounted to indicate as nearly as practicable the extreme left projection of the combination and displaying a white or amber light to the front and a red or amber light to the rear of the self-propelled implement of husbandry; and

(4) the last unit of every combination of implements of husbandry must display two red reflectors visible to the rear.

(b) The reflectors must be of the type approved for use upon commercial vehicles. The reflectors must be mounted as close as practicable to the extreme edges of the implement of husbandry. The reflectors must be reflex reflectors that are visible at night from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

Subd. 3. **Implement of husbandry; hazard warning lights.**

No person may operate a self-propelled implement of husbandry manufactured after January 1, 1970, on a highway unless the implement of husbandry displays vehicular hazard warning lights visible to the front and rear in normal sunlight.

169.56 AUXILIARY LIGHTS.

Subdivision 1. **Spotlight.**

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two spot lamps and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used upon approaching another vehicle that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will be directed on the road surface to the left of the center of the vehicle, nor more than 100 feet ahead of the vehicle upon which such lamps are mounted.

Subd. 2. **Fog light.**

Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two fog lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 12 inches nor more than 30 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands and so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of the center of the vehicle shall at a distance of 25 feet ahead project higher than a level of four inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Lighted fog lamps meeting the above requirements may be used with lower headlamp beams as specified in section 169.60.

Subd. 3. **Auxiliary low-beam light.**

Except as provided in subdivision 5, any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary low-beam lamps mounted on the front at a height of not less than 24 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of section 169.60 shall apply to any combination of headlamps and auxiliary low-beam lamps.

Subd. 4. **Auxiliary driving light.**

Except as provided in subdivision 5, any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 16 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands.

The provisions of section 169.60 shall apply to any combination of headlamps and auxiliary driving lamps.

Subd. 5. **Exception for light obstructed by snowplow blade.**

(a) The auxiliary lamps permitted in subdivision 3 may be mounted more than 42 inches high on any truck equipped with a snowplow blade that obstructs the required headlights. The lights may not be illuminated when a snowplow blade is not mounted on the vehicle.

(b) No other vehicle may be operated on a public highway unless the auxiliary lamps permitted in subdivisions 3 and 4 comply with the height requirements or are completely covered with an opaque material.

Subd. 6. **Motorcycle ground light.**

Notwithstanding section 169.64, subdivision 4a, a motorcycle may be equipped with white ground lights mounted under the motorcycle if:

(1) the bulbs or strips are not visible to operators of other vehicles; and

(2) the lights are aimed as to project a steady, nonflashing beam not more than six feet in radius directly onto the roadway and illuminate an area around the motorcycle.

169.57 VEHICLE SIGNALS.

Subdivision 1. **Stoplights.**

(a) Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under this chapter, shall be equipped with at least two stop lamps on the rear which shall emit a red or yellow light and which shall be actuated upon application of the service (foot) brake and which may, but need not be, incorporated with the tail lamps and which shall be plainly visible and understandable from a distance of 100 feet to the rear during normal sunlight and at night.

(b) No person shall sell or offer for sale or operate on the highways any motor vehicle registered in this state and manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1960, unless it is equipped with at least two stop lamps meeting the requirements of this subdivision, except that a motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or truck-tractor manufactured or assembled after said date shall be equipped with at least one stop lamp meeting the requirements of this subdivision.

Subd. 2. **Turn signal.**

(a) Any vehicle may be equipped, and when required under this chapter shall be equipped, with a lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device of such color as may be approved by the commissioner of public safety and capable of clearly indicating any intention to turn either to the right or to the left and shall be visible and understandable during both daytime and nighttime from a distance of 100 feet both to the front and rear.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any new motor vehicle, excepting motorcycles, motor scooters, and bicycles with motor attached, unless it is equipped with turn signals meeting the requirements of this chapter.

Subd. 3. **Maintenance.**

(a) When a vehicle is equipped with stop lamps or signal lamps, the lamps **must at all times be maintained in good working condition**.

(b) All mechanical signal devices **must be** self-illumined when in use at the times when lighted lamps on vehicles are required.

Subd. 4. **Alteration of stop lamp prohibited.**

On a vehicle that must be equipped with a single center high-mounted stop lamp under federal motor vehicle safety standards, and on any other vehicle equipped with a similar stop lamp, a person may not alter the stop lamp by the addition of an overlay or other device, or install a replacement lens, if the alteration or installation alters or obscures any portion of the lamp or affects the intensity of light emitted.

169.58 IDENTIFICATION LAMPS.

Subdivision 1. **Wide or long vehicle.**

Any vehicle or combination of vehicles having a width including load thereon at any part in excess of 80 inches or which exceeds 30 feet in overall length may be equipped with identification lamps on the front displaying three amber or white lights and identification lamps on the rear displaying three red lights, and when so equipped the lights in each such group shall be evenly spaced not less than 6 nor more than 12 inches apart, along a horizontal line as near to the top of the vehicle as practicable, and these lights shall be visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front and rear, respectively, of the vehicle.

Subd. 2. **Red lamp; permit for volunteer emergency responders.**

Upon obtaining a permit from the commissioner of public safety, any motor vehicles operated by an active member of a volunteer fire department authorized by or contracting with any city, town, or township in this state, an emergency medical first responder, or an ambulance crew member may be equipped with a lamp emitting a red light to the front of such vehicle. The lens of such lamp shall be not more than three inches in diameter. Such lamp shall be lighted only when the member of the volunteer fire department, ambulance crew member, or emergency medical first responder is responding to an emergency call in connection with duties as a volunteer firefighter, ambulance crew member, or responder. The commissioner of public safety is hereby authorized to issue permits on applications of a member of a volunteer fire department properly certified to by the chief of said volunteer fire department, and on applications for emergency medical first responders or ambulance crew members. The commissioner of public safety must be notified immediately upon the termination of membership in a volunteer fire department or when an ambulance or permitted emergency medical first responder ceases operations.

Subd. 3. **Volunteer ambulance driver.**

The commissioner of public safety, upon application therefor, may issue a permit to any certificated volunteer ambulance driver authorizing the driver to equip any privately owned motor vehicle operated by the driver with a lamp emitting a red light to the front of the vehicle. The lamps shall conform to specifications adopted by the commissioner. The lamp shall be lighted only when the driver is proceeding to the location of an ambulance in response to an emergency call. The application shall be in the form prescribed by the commissioner and shall contain verification satisfactory to the commissioner of the applicant's status as a certificated volunteer ambulance driver. Any permit issued shall expire immediately upon termination of the permittee's employment as a volunteer ambulance driver.

Subd. 4. **Lighted sign on vehicle.**

A vehicle engaged in deliveries to residences may display a lighting device mounted on the vehicle, which may project a red light to the front if the sign projects one or more additional colors to the front.

Subd. 5. **Transportation network company vehicle.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, the definitions in section 65B.472, subdivision 1, apply except that "transportation network company vehicle" has the meaning given to "personal vehicle" in section 65B.472, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

(b) A transportation network company vehicle may be equipped with no more than two removable, interior-mounted, trade dress identifying devices as provided by the transportation network company that are designed to assist riders in identifying and communicating with drivers. The identifying device may be illuminated and emit a steady beam of solid colored light in any direction when the driver is logged into the digital network. The identifying device must not: (1) display the colors red, amber, or blue; (2) project a flashing, oscillating, alternating, or rotating light; or (3) project a glaring or dazzling light.

Subd. 6. **Animal-drawn vehicles.**

(a) An animal-drawn vehicle must be equipped with an identification lamp or lamps that indicate the vehicle's presence and are visible from a distance of at least 500 feet from both the front and the rear. The lighting requirement under this subdivision may be met using a lamp powered by energy generated from the vehicle's movement.

(b) This subdivision does not apply to an animal-drawn vehicle that: (1) operates exclusively between the hours of sunrise and sunset and never during periods of reduced visibility, inclement weather, or insufficient light; or (2) never operates on a public roadway.

169.59 WARNING LIGHTS.

Subdivision 1. **Fender lights.**

Any vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps, one on each side which shall emit a white light without glare.

Subd. 2. **Running board light.**

Any vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running board courtesy lamp on each side thereof, which shall emit a white or yellow light without glare.

Subd. 3. **Backup light.**

Any vehicle may be equipped with not more than two backup lamps, either separately or in combination with another lamp, and not more than two rear cornering lamps, except that the lamps must not be continuously lighted when the vehicle is in forward motion, nor shall it project a glaring light.

Subd. 4. **Flashing warning light.**

Any vehicle may be equipped with lamps which may be used for the purpose of warning the operators of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking, or passing, and when so equipped may display such warning in addition to any other warning signals required by this section or section 169.50, subdivision 1 or 3; 169.56, subdivision 1, 2, 3, or 4; 169.57, subdivision 1; or 169.64, subdivision 3. The lamps used to display such warnings to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneous flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warnings to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. Instead of a pair of lamps that flash simultaneously, either one or two strobe lights or rotating beacon lights with an amber or yellow lens may be used both to the front and rear of the vehicle. These warning lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet under normal atmospheric conditions at night.

169.60 DISTRIBUTION OF LIGHT.

Except as hereinafter provided, the headlamps, the auxiliary low-beam lamps, or the auxiliary driving lamps, or combinations thereof, on motor vehicles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

(a) There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 350 feet ahead for all conditions of loading.

(b) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 100 feet ahead; and on a straight level road under any condition of loading none of the high-intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

(c) All road-lighting equipment manufactured and installed on and after January 1, 1938, shall be so arranged that when any beam is used which is not in conformity with paragraph (b), means shall be provided for indicating to the driver when such beams are being used.

169.61 COMPOSITE BEAM.

(a) When a motor vehicle is being operated on a highway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times when lighted lamps on vehicles are required in this chapter, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations.

(b) When the driver of a vehicle approaches a vehicle within 1,000 feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver.

(c) When the driver of a vehicle follows another vehicle within 200 feet to the rear, except when engaged in the act of overtaking and passing, such driver shall use a distribution of light permissible under this chapter other than the uppermost distribution of light specified in section 169.60.

169.62 CERTAIN LIGHTS PERMITTED ON OLD MOTOR VEHICLES.

Headlamps arranged to provide a single distribution of light not supplemented by auxiliary driving lamps shall be permitted on motor vehicles manufactured and sold prior to January 1, 1938, in lieu of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment herein specified if the single distribution of light complies with the following requirements and limitations:

(a) The headlamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is fully loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the lamp beam rises above a horizontal plane passing through the headlamp centers parallel to the level surface upon which the vehicle stands, and in no case higher than 42 inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of 75 and more feet ahead.

(b) The intensity shall be sufficient to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 200 feet.

169.63 NUMBER OF LAMPS.

(a) At all times when lighted lamps on vehicles are required in this chapter, **at least two lighted headlamps shall be displayed**, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle; provided, that under adverse weather conditions two lighted auxiliary lamps, one on each side at the front of the vehicle, may be used in lieu of two lighted headlamps, except when such vehicle is parked subject to the rules governing lights on parked vehicles.

(b) When a motor vehicle equipped with headlamps, as herein required, is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps, spot lamps or any other lamps on the front thereof projecting a beam of intensity greater than 300-candle power, not more than a total of four of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway.

(c) The maximum beam candle power from any combination of lamps used at any time for road lighting shall not exceed that authorized by the commissioner of public safety.

169.64 PROHIBITED LIGHTS; EXCEPTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Bright light.**

Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle, other than a headlamp, a spot lamp, or an auxiliary driving lamp, which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than 300-candle power, shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than 75 feet from the vehicle.

Subd. 2. **Colored light.**

(a) Unless otherwise authorized by the commissioner of public safety, no vehicle shall be equipped, nor shall any person drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any highway with any lamp or device displaying a red light or any colored light other than those required or permitted in this chapter.

(b) A vehicle manufactured for use as an emergency vehicle may display and use colored lights that are not otherwise required or permitted in this chapter, provided that the vehicle is owned and operated according to section 168.10, is owned and operated solely as a collector's item and not for general transportation purposes, and is registered under section 168.10, subdivision 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1g, or 1h. A person may not activate the colored lights authorized under this paragraph on streets or highways except as part of a parade or other special event.

Subd. 3. **Flashing lights; glaring lights.**

(a) Flashing lights are prohibited, except:

(1) on an authorized emergency vehicle, school bus, bicycle as provided in section 169.222, subdivision 6, road maintenance equipment, tow truck or towing vehicle as provided in section 168B.16, service vehicle, farm tractor, self-propelled farm equipment, rural mail carrier vehicle, or funeral home vehicle;

(2) on any vehicle as a means of indicating a right or left turn, or the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual care in approaching, overtaking, or passing; or

(3) as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) All flashing warning lights must be of the type authorized by section 169.59, subdivision 4, unless otherwise permitted or required in this chapter.

(c) A stop lamp or signal lamp is prohibited from projecting a glaring or dazzling light, except for:

(1) strobe lamps as provided under subdivision 8 or section 169.59, subdivision 4; or

(2) a school bus equipped with a supplemental warning system under section 169.4503, subdivision 31.

Subd. 4. **Blue light.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) to (d), blue lights are prohibited on all vehicles except road maintenance equipment and snow removal equipment operated by or under contract to the state or a political subdivision thereof.

(b) Authorized emergency vehicles may display flashing blue lights to the rear of the vehicle as a warning signal in combination with other lights permitted or required by this chapter. In addition, authorized emergency vehicles may display, mounted on the passenger side only, flashing blue lights to the front of the vehicle as a warning signal in combination with other lights permitted or required by this chapter.

(c) A motorcycle may display a blue light of up to one-inch diameter as part of the motorcycle's rear brake light.

(d) A motor vehicle may display a blue light of up to one-inch diameter as part of the vehicle's rear brake light if:

(1) the vehicle is a collector vehicle, as described in section 168.10; or

(2) the vehicle is eligible to display a collector plate under section 168.10.

Subd. 4a. **White light.**

(a) It is **unlawful to project a white light at the rear of a vehicle** while traveling on any street or highway, **except**:

(1) for a vehicle moving in reverse;

(2) for a school bus equipped with a supplemental warning system under section 169.4503, subdivision 31;

(3) for a strobe lamp as provided under subdivision 8;

(4) as required for license plate illumination under section 169.50, subdivision 2;

(5) as provided in section 169.59, subdivision 4; and

(6) as otherwise provided in this subdivision.

(b) A lighting device mounted on top of a vehicle engaged in deliveries to residences may project a white light to the rear if the sign projects one or more additional colors to the rear.

(c) An authorized emergency vehicle may display an oscillating, alternating, or rotating white light used in connection with an oscillating, alternating, or rotating red light when responding to emergency calls.

Subd. 6. **Flashing amber light.**

(a) Any service vehicle may be equipped with a flashing amber lamp of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety.

(b) A service vehicle shall not display the lighted lamp authorized under paragraph (a) when traveling upon the highway or at any other time except at the scene of a disabled vehicle or while engaged in snow removal or road maintenance.

(c) A self-propelled implement of husbandry may display the lighted lamp authorized under paragraph (a) at any time.

Subd. 8. **Strobe lamp.**

(a) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a vehicle may be equipped with a 360-degree flashing strobe lamp that emits a white light with a flash rate of 60 to 120 flashes a minute, and the lamp may be used as provided in this subdivision, if the vehicle is:

(1) a school bus that is subject to and complies with the equipment requirements of section 169.442, subdivision 1, or a Head Start bus. The lamp must operate from a separate switch containing an indicator lamp to show when the strobe lamp is in use; or

(2) a road maintenance vehicle owned or under contract to the Department of Transportation or a road authority of a county, home rule or statutory city, or town, but the strobe lamp may only be operated while the vehicle is actually engaged in snow removal during daylight hours.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a vehicle may be equipped with a 360-degree flashing strobe lamp that emits an amber light with a flash rate of 60 to 120 flashes a minute, and the lamp may be used as provided in this subdivision, if the vehicle is a rural mail carrier vehicle, provided that the strobe lamp is mounted at the highest practicable point on the vehicle. The strobe lamp may only be operated while the vehicle is actually engaged during daylight hours in the delivery of mail to residents on a rural mail route.

(c) A strobe lamp authorized by this subdivision must be of a double flash type certified to the commissioner of public safety by the manufacturer as being weatherproof and having an effective light output that meets or exceeds the most recent version of SAE International standard J845, Class 2, or a subsequent standard.

Subd. 9. **Warning lamp on vehicles collecting solid waste or recycling.**

A solid waste vehicle or recycling vehicle may be equipped with a single amber warning lamp that meets the most current ~~Society of Automotive Engineers~~ SAE International standard for authorized maintenance and service vehicles, Class 2. The lamp may be operated only when the collection vehicle is in the process of collecting solid waste or recycling and is either:

(1) stopped at an establishment where solid waste or recycling is to be collected; or

(2) traveling at a speed that is at least ten miles per hour below the posted speed limit and moving between establishments where solid waste or recycling is to be collected.

Subd. 10. **Cover for lamp or reflector.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), it is prohibited for any person to:

(1) equip a motor vehicle with any equipment or material that covers a headlamp, tail lamp, or reflector; or

(2) operate a motor vehicle fitted with or otherwise having equipment or material that covers a headlamp, tail lamp, or reflector.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to:

(1) any manufacturer's original equipment or material;

(2) any equipment or material that is clear and colorless; or

(3) the covering for auxiliary lights required under section 169.56.

169.65 SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIGHTING AND OTHER DEVICES.

(a) The commissioner of public safety is hereby authorized and required to adopt and enforce standard specifications as to the amount, color and direction of light to be emitted or reflected by lighting devices and as to the general construction and mounting on the vehicle for compliance with the requirements and limitations of this chapter.

(b) No person shall have for sale, sell, or offer for sale for use upon or as a part of the equipment of a vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, or use upon any such vehicle, any headlamp, auxiliary driving lamp, rear lamp, signal lamp, spot lamp, clearance lamp, marker lamp or reflector, or parts of any of the foregoing, unless of a type which has been submitted to and approved by the commissioner of public safety.

(c) No person shall have for sale, sell, or offer for sale for use upon or as a part of the equipment of a vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, or bicycle, or use upon any such vehicle, any lamp or device mentioned in this section, which has been approved by the commissioner of public safety unless such lamp or device bears thereon the trademark or name and model designation all permanently marked under which it is approved so as to be legible when installed.

(d) No person shall use upon any vehicle, trailer or semitrailer or bicycle any lamps mentioned in this section unless such lamps are equipped with bulbs of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety, having a rated candle power, and are mounted and adjusted as to focus and aim in accordance with instructions of the commissioner of public safety.

(e) The commissioner of public safety is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove lighting devices.

(f) The commissioner of public safety is hereby required to approve or disapprove any lighting device, of a type on which approval is specifically required in this chapter, within a reasonable time after such device has been submitted.

(g) The commissioner of public safety is further authorized to set up a procedure which shall be followed when any device is submitted for approval.

(h) The commissioner of public safety is authorized to set and collect a reasonable fee for the testing and approval of all types of devices upon which approval is required in this chapter. Such fee may be sufficient in amount to reimburse the Department of Public Safety for all costs connected with such test and approval.

(i) The commissioner of public safety, upon approving any such lamp or device, shall issue to the applicant a certificate of approval, together with any instructions determined by the commissioner of public safety.

(j) The commissioner of public safety shall publish lists of all lamps and devices by name and type which have been approved by the commissioner of public safety, together with instructions as to the permissible candlepower rating of the bulbs which the commissioner of public safety has determined for use therein and such other instructions as to adjustment as the commissioner of public safety may deem necessary. No person shall sell for use or use on any vehicle any reconverted lamp or any device redesigned for a use other than for which it was originally approved unless authorized by the commissioner of public safety.

169.67 BRAKES.

Subdivision 1. **Motor vehicle.**

Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, when operated upon a highway, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two wheels. If these two separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two wheels.

Subd. 2. **Motorcycle and bicycle.**

Every motorcycle, and bicycle with motor attached, when operated upon a highway, shall be equipped with at least one brake, which may be operated by hand or foot.

Subd. 3. **Trailer, semitrailer.**

(a) No trailer or semitrailer with a gross vehicle weight of 3,000 or more pounds, or a gross weight that exceeds the empty weight of the towing vehicle, may be drawn on a highway unless it is equipped with brakes that are adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold the trailer or semitrailer. A surge brake on a trailer or semitrailer meets the requirement of this paragraph for brakes adequate to stop and hold the trailer or semitrailer.

(b) No trailer or semitrailer with a gross vehicle weight of more than 3,000 pounds may be drawn on a highway unless it is equipped with brakes that are so constructed that they are adequate to stop and hold the trailer or semitrailer whenever it becomes detached from the towing vehicle.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d), paragraph (a) does not apply to:

(1) a towed custom service vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle that is equipped with brakes that meet the standards of subdivision 5, provided that such a towed custom service vehicle that exceeds 30,000 pounds gross weight may not be drawn at a speed of more than 45 miles per hour;

(2) a motor vehicle drawn by another motor vehicle that is equipped with brakes that meet the standards of subdivision 5; and

(3) a disabled vehicle while being towed to a place of repair.

(d) Vehicles described in paragraph (c), clause (2), may be operated without complying with paragraph (a) only if the trailer or semitrailer does not exceed the following gross weights:

(1) 3,000 pounds while being drawn by a vehicle registered as a passenger automobile, other than a pickup truck as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 26;

(2) 12,000 pounds while being drawn by any other motor vehicle.

Subd. 4. **Service brakes on wheels; exceptions.**

(a) All motor vehicles, trailers, and semitrailers manufactured after June 30, 1988, must be equipped with foot brakes on all wheels.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to:

(1) a mobile crane that is not operated at a speed of more than 45 miles per hour and is capable of stopping within the performance standards of subdivision 5;

(2) a motorcycle;

(3) a trailer or semitrailer with a gross weight of less than 3,000 pounds;

(4) a swivel-type third wheel on a travel trailer; and

(5) a temporary auxiliary axle attached to a motor vehicle during a period of vehicle weight restrictions for the purpose of relieving the weight on another axle, if the combined gross weight on the temporary axle and the axle being relieved does not exceed 18,000 pounds and the motor vehicle meets all brake requirements under this section.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not require brakes on the front wheels of a vehicle having three or more axles and manufactured before July 1, 1988, if the brakes on the other wheels of the vehicle meet the standards of subdivision 5.

Subd. 5. **Performance standards.**

Every motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, at all times and under all conditions of loading, upon application of the service (foot) brake, shall be capable of (1) developing a braking force that is not less than the percentage of its gross weight tabulated herein for its classification, (2) decelerating in a stop from not more than 20 miles per hour at not less than the feet per second per second tabulated herein for its classification, and (3) stopping from a speed of 20 miles per hour in not more than the distance tabulated herein for its classification, such distance to be measured from the point at which movement of the service brake pedal or control begins. Tests for deceleration and stopping distance shall be made on a substantially level (not to exceed plus or minus one percent grade), dry, smooth, hard surface that is free from loose material.

All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

169.68 HORN, SIREN.

(a) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway must be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet. However, the horn or other warning device must not emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation, give audible warning with the horn, but shall not otherwise use the horn when upon a highway.

(b) A vehicle must not be equipped with, and a person shall not use upon a vehicle, any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section.

(c) It is permissible, but not required, for any commercial vehicle to be equipped with a theft alarm signal device, so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal.

(d) All authorized emergency vehicles must be equipped with a siren capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type conforming to the federal certification standards for sirens, as determined by the General Services Administration. However, the siren must not be used except when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which latter events the driver of the vehicle shall sound the siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the vehicle's approach.

(e) It is permissible, but not required, for a bicycle to be equipped with a horn or bell designed to alert motor vehicles, other bicycles, and pedestrians of the bicycle's presence.

169.684 SEAT BELT; DECLARATION OF POLICY.

It is the policy of this state that enactment of a mandatory automobile seat belt usage law is intended to be compatible with support for federal safety standards requiring automatic crash protection and should not be used in any manner to rescind federal automatic crash protection system requirements for new vehicles.

169.685 SEAT BELT; PASSENGER RESTRAINT SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN.

Subdivision 1.**Requirement; exemptions.**

After January 1, 1964, all new motor vehicles, not exempt from Minnesota license fees, other than a bus, school bus, motorcycle, motorized bicycle, farm tractor, road tractor, and truck, sold or offered for sale or registered in Minnesota shall be equipped to permit the installation of seat belts in the front seat thereof.

Subd. 2.**Required after registration.**

Within 30 days after the registration of such motor vehicle, it shall be equipped with seat belts installed for use in the left front and right front seats thereof.

Subd. 3.**Standards.**

The specifications and requirements for seat belts or seat belt assemblies shall conform with the minimum standards for seat belts or seat belt assemblies heretofore adopted by the Society of Automotive Engineers and in effect on January 1, 1963.

Subd. 3a. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "**Booster seat**" means a child passenger restraint system that meets applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards and is designed to provide belt-positioning that elevates a child to be properly seated with a safety belt.

(c) "**Child passenger restraint system**" means a device that:

(1) meets applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards of the United States Department of Transportation and complies with any other applicable federal regulations;

(2) is designed to restrain, seat, or position children; and

(3) is appropriate to the age of the child being restrained.

Child passenger restraint system includes a booster seat.

(d) "Properly restrained" means restrained or secured according to the instructions of both the motor vehicle manufacturer and the child passenger restraint system manufacturer.

(e) "Secured with a safety belt" means restrained or secured by a seat belt that (1) meets applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards, and (2) is properly adjusted and fastened, including both the shoulder and lap straps when equipped in the vehicle.

Subd. 4.**Admissibility into evidence.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), proof of the use or failure to use seat belts or a child passenger restraint system as described in subdivision ~~5~~ 4a, or proof of the installation or failure of installation of seat belts or a child passenger restraint system as described in subdivision ~~5 shall not be~~ 4a is not admissible in evidence in any litigation involving personal injuries or property damage resulting from the use or operation of any motor vehicle.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not affect the right of a person to bring an action for damages arising out of an incident that involves a defectively designed, manufactured, installed, or operating seat belt or child passenger restraint system. Paragraph (a) does not prohibit the introduction of evidence pertaining to the use of a seat belt or child passenger restraint system in an action described in this paragraph.

Subd. 4a. **Child passenger restraint systems.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), every driver in this state who transports a child or children under the age of 18 years in a motor vehicle that is in motion or a part of traffic and is required under federal motor vehicle safety standards to be equipped with a safety belt or lower anchors and tethers for children in a passenger seating position must have the child or children secured as follows:

(1) a child who is younger than two years of age must be properly restrained in a rear-facing child passenger restraint system with an internal harness, until the child reaches the weight or height limit of the child passenger restraint system;

(2) a child who is at least two years of age and exceeds the rear-facing weight or height limit of the child passenger restraint system must be properly restrained in a forward-facing child passenger restraint system with an internal harness, until the child reaches the weight or height limit of the child passenger restraint system;

(3) a child who is at least four years of age and exceeds the weight or height limit of the forward-facing child passenger restraint system must be properly restrained in a booster seat and secured with a safety belt;

(4) a child who is at least nine years of age or exceeds the weight or height limit of the child passenger restraint system or the booster seat must be secured with a

safety belt adjusted and fastened around the child's body to fit correctly. The safety belt fits correctly when the child sits all the way back against the vehicle seat, the child's knees bend over the edge of the vehicle seat, the lap strap fits snugly across the child's thighs and lower hips and not the child's abdomen, and the shoulder strap snugly crosses the center of the child's chest and not the child's neck;

(5) a child who is younger than 13 years of age must be transported in the rear seat of a motor vehicle, when available, and must be properly restrained in a child passenger restraint system or booster seat or secured with a safety belt; and

(6) a child who, because of age or weight, can be placed in more than one category under this paragraph must be placed in the more protective category, where clause (1) provides for the most protective and clause (5) provides for the least protective.

(b) The driver of a motor vehicle transporting a child who is younger than six years of age or weighs less than 60 pounds must transport the child in a rear seat if:

(1) the vehicle is equipped with a passenger side air bag supplemental restraint system;

(2) the air bag system is activated; and

(3) a rear seat is available.

(c) When the number of children in the motor vehicle under 13 years of age exceeds the number of age- or size-appropriate child passenger restraint systems and safety belts available in the motor vehicle, the unrestrained children must be seated in a rear seat, if rear seats are available.

(d) The weight and height limits of a child passenger restraint system under this subdivision are as established by the child passenger restraint system manufacturer.

Subd. 5.**Violation; petty misdemeanor.**

Any motor vehicle operator who violates ~~this~~ subdivision 4a is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $50. The fine may be waived or the amount reduced if the motor vehicle operator produces evidence that within 14 days after the date of the violation a child passenger restraint system meeting federal motor vehicle safety standards was purchased or obtained for the exclusive use of the operator.

~~(c)~~ (b) At the time of issuance of a citation under this subdivision, a peace officer may provide to the violator information on obtaining a free or low-cost child passenger restraint system.

~~(d)~~ (c) The fines collected for violations of this subdivision must be deposited in the ~~state treasury and credited to a special account to be known as the~~ Minnesota child passenger restraint and education account.

Subd. 6. **Exceptions.**

(a) This section **does not apply to**:

(1) a person transporting a child in an emergency medical vehicle while in the performance of official duties and when the physical or medical needs of the child make the use of a child passenger restraint system unreasonable or when a child passenger restraint system is not available;

(2) a **peace officer** transporting a child while in the performance of official duties and when a child passenger restraint system is not available, provided that a seat belt must be substituted;

(3) a person while operating a motor vehicle for hire, including a taxi, airport limousine, and bus, but excluding a rented, leased, or borrowed motor vehicle; and

(4) a person while operating a school bus that has a gross vehicle weight rating of greater than 10,000 pounds.

(b) A child passenger restraint system is not required for a child who cannot, in the judgment of a licensed physician, be safely transported in a child passenger restraint system because of a medical condition, body size, or physical disability. A motor vehicle operator claiming exemption for a child under this paragraph must possess a typewritten statement from the physician stating that the child cannot be safely transported in a child passenger restraint system. The statement must give the name and birth date of the child, be dated within the previous six months, and be made on the physician's letterhead or contain the physician's name, address, and telephone number. A person charged with violating subdivision 5 may not be convicted if the person produces the physician's statement in court or in the office of the arresting officer.

(c) A person offering a motor vehicle for rent or lease shall provide a child passenger restraint device to a customer renting or leasing the motor vehicle who requests the device. A reasonable rent or fee may be charged for use of the child passenger restraint device.

Subd. 7. **Appropriation; special account.**

The Minnesota child passenger restraint and education account is created in the ~~state treasury~~ special revenue fund, consisting of fines collected under subdivision 5 and other money appropriated or donated. The money in the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner of public safety to be used to provide child passenger restraint systems to families in financial need, school districts and child care providers that provide for the transportation of pupils to and from school using type III vehicles or school buses with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less, and to provide an educational program on the need for and proper use of child passenger restraint systems. Information on the commissioner's activities and expenditure of funds under this section must be available upon request.

169.686 SEAT BELT USE REQUIRED; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1.**Seat belt requirement.**

(a) Except as provided in section 169.685, a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt, including both the shoulder and lap belt when the vehicle is so equipped, shall be worn by the driver and passengers of a passenger vehicle, commercial motor vehicle, type III vehicle, and type III Head Start vehicle. Notwithstanding the equipment exemption in section 169.685, subdivision 1, this paragraph applies to the driver and passengers of an autocycle equipped with seat belts.

(b) A person who is 15 years of age or older and who violates paragraph (a) is subject to a fine of $25. The driver of the vehicle in which a violation occurs is subject to a $25 fine for each violation of paragraph (a) by the driver or by a passenger under the age of 15, but the court may not impose more than one surcharge under section 357.021, subdivision 6, on the driver. The Department of Public Safety shall not record a violation of this subdivision on a person's driving record.

(c) The driver of a bus is not subject to the fine under paragraph (b) for a violation of paragraph (a) by a passenger under the age of 15. This paragraph does not apply to (1) a school bus, including a type III vehicle; and (2) a Head Start bus, including a type III Head Start vehicle.

Subd. 1a.**Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "**Passenger vehicle**" means:

(1) a passenger automobile defined in section 168.002, subdivision 24;

(2) a pickup truck;

(3) a van;

(4) a commuter van, as defined in section 168.126; and

(5) a recreational vehicle, as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 27.

(c) "Passenger vehicle" does not include a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, bus, school bus, a vehicle designed to operate exclusively on railroad tracks, a farm truck as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 8, or special mobile equipment as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 31.

(d) "Pickup truck" means a truck, regardless of manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity, that is commonly known as a pickup truck.

(e) "Van" means a vehicle, regardless of the manufacturer's nominal rated carrying capacity, of a box-like design that (1) has no barrier or separation between the operator's area and the remainder of the cargo-carrying area, or (2) is designed to carry 15 or fewer passengers, including the driver.

Subd. 2.**Seat belt exemptions.**

This section shall not apply to:

(1) a person driving a passenger vehicle in **reverse**;

(2) a person riding in a vehicle in which all the seating positions equipped with safety belts are occupied by other persons in safety belts;

(3) a person who is in possession of a written certificate from a licensed physician verifying that because of medical unfitness or physical disability the person is unable to wear a seat belt;

(4) a person who is actually engaged in work that requires the person to alight from and reenter a motor vehicle at frequent intervals and who, while engaged in that work, does not drive or travel in that vehicle at a speed exceeding 25 miles per hour;

(5) a rural mail carrier of the United States Postal Service or a newspaper delivery person while in the performance of duties;

(6) a person driving or riding in a passenger vehicle manufactured before January 1, 1965; and

(7) a person driving or riding in a pickup truck while engaged in normal farming work or activity.

Subd. 3.**Appropriation; special account.**

The fines collected for a violation of subdivision 1 must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to a special account to be known as the emergency medical services relief account. Ninety percent of the money in the account shall be distributed to the eight regional emergency medical services systems designated by the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board under section 144E.50, for personnel education and training, equipment and vehicle purchases, and operational expenses of emergency life support transportation services. The board of directors of each emergency medical services region shall establish criteria for funding. Ten percent of the money in the account shall be distributed to the commissioner of public safety for the expenses of traffic safety educational programs conducted by State Patrol troopers.

169.69 MUFFLER.

Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order which blends the exhaust noise into the overall vehicle noise and is in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise, and no person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass, or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a street or highway. The exhaust system shall not emit or produce a sharp popping or crackling sound. Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with such parts and equipment so arranged and kept in such state of repair as to prevent carbon monoxide gas from entering the interior of the vehicle.

No person shall have for sale, sell or offer for sale or use on any motor vehicle any muffler that fails to comply with the specifications as required by the commissioner of public safety.

169.693 MOTOR VEHICLE NOISE LIMITS.

It is unlawful to operate a motor vehicle in violation of motor vehicle noise rules adopted by the Pollution Control Agency.

169.70 REAR VIEW MIRROR.

Every motor vehicle constructed, loaded, or connected with another vehicle that obstructs the driver's view to the rear from the driver's position must be equipped with a mirror or other technology that reflects or displays to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

169.71 WINDSHIELD.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibitions generally; exceptions.**

(a) A person shall not drive or operate any motor vehicle with:

(1) a windshield cracked or discolored to an extent to limit or obstruct proper vision;

(2) any objects suspended between the driver and the windshield, other than:

(i) sun visors;

(ii) rearview mirrors;

(iii) driver feedback and safety monitoring equipment when mounted immediately behind, slightly above, or slightly below the rearview mirror;

(iv) global positioning systems or navigation systems when mounted or located near the bottommost portion of the windshield;

(v) electronic toll collection devices; and

(vi) an identifying device as provided in section 169.58, subdivision 5, when the device is mounted or located near the bottommost portion of the windshield; or

(3) any sign, poster, or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, sidewings, or side or rear windows of the vehicle, other than a certificate or other paper

required to be so displayed by law or authorized by the state director of the Division of Emergency Management or the commissioner of public safety.

(b) Paragraph (a), clauses (2) and (3), do not apply to law enforcement vehicles.

(c) Paragraph (a), clause (2), does not apply to authorized emergency vehicles.

Subd. 2. **Windshield wiper.**

The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle.

Subd. 3. **Defrosting requirement.**

No person shall drive any motor vehicle with the windshield or front side windows covered with steam or frost to such an extent as to prevent proper vision.

Subd. 4. **Glazing material; prohibitions.**

A person must not drive or operate **any motor vehicle required to be registered in the state of Minnesota** upon any street or highway under the following conditions:

(1) when the windshield is composed of, covered by, or treated with any material which has the effect of making the windshield more reflective or in any other way reducing light transmittance through the windshield;

(2) when any window on the vehicle is composed of, covered by, or treated with any material that has a highly reflective or mirrored appearance;

(3) when any side window or rear window is composed of or treated with any material so as to obstruct or substantially reduce the driver's clear view through the window or has a light transmittance of less than 50 percent plus or minus three percent in the visible light range or a luminous reflectance of more than 20 percent plus or minus three percent; or

(4) when any material has been applied after August 1, 1985, to any motor vehicle window without an accompanying permanent marking which indicates the percent of transmittance and the percent of reflectance afforded by the material. The marking must be in a manner so as not to obscure vision and be readable when installed on the vehicle.

Subd. 4a. **Glazing material; exceptions.**

(a) Subdivision 4 **does not apply to** glazing materials that:

(1) have not been modified since the original installation, nor to original replacement windows and windshields, that were originally installed or replaced in conformity with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 205;

(2) are required to satisfy prescription or medical needs, provided:

(i) the vehicle's driver or a passenger possesses a prescription or a physician's statement of medical need;

(ii) the prescription or statement specifically states the minimum percentage that light transmittance may be reduced to satisfy the prescription or medical needs of the patient; and

(iii) the prescription or statement contains an expiration date, which must be no more than two years after the date the prescription or statement was issued; or

(3) are applied to:

(i) the rear windows of a pickup truck as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 26;

(ii) the rear windows or the side windows on either side behind the driver's seat of a van as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 40;

(iii) the side and rear windows of a vehicle used to transport human remains by a funeral establishment holding a license under section 149A.50;

(iv) the side and rear windows of a limousine as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 15; or

(v) the rear and side windows of a police vehicle.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), clause (2), a driver of a vehicle may rely on a prescription or physician's statement of medical need issued to a person not present in the vehicle if:

(1) the prescription or physician's statement of medical need is issued to (i) the driver's parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, or spouse, or (ii) a person for whom the driver is a personal care attendant;

(2) the prescription or physician's statement of medical need specifies the make, model, and license plate of one or two vehicles that will have tinted windows; and

(3) the driver is in possession of the prescription or physician's statement of medical need.

Subd. 5. **Glazing material; prohibitions on sale.**

(a) No person shall sell or offer for sale or use on any motor vehicle, windows or windshields that are composed of, covered by, or treated with material that fails to comply with the provisions of subdivision 4. No person shall apply or offer to apply, as part of a business transaction, material to motor vehicle windows or windshields that fails to comply with the provisions of subdivision 4.

(b) Violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

(c) This subdivision does not apply to sale or offers for sale of a motor vehicle containing windows or windshields composed of, covered by, or treated with material that fails to comply with the provisions of subdivision 4.

169.72 TIRE SURFACE; METAL STUDS.

Subdivision 1. **Solid rubber, metal, and studded tires; exceptions; permits.**

(a) Every solid rubber tire on a vehicle must have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery.

(b) No person shall operate or move on any highway any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, having any metal tire in contact with the roadway, except in case of emergency.

(c) Except as provided in this section, no tire on a vehicle moved on a highway shall have on its periphery any block, stud, flange, cleat, or spike or any other protuberances of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire.

(d) It is permissible to use any of the following on highways:

(1) implements of husbandry with tires having protuberances which will not injure the highway;

(2) tire chains of reasonable proportions upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid; and

(3) tires on a bicycle as provided in section 169.222, subdivision 6.

(e) The commissioner and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may, in their discretion, issue special permits authorizing the operation upon a highway of traction engines or tractors having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of such movable tracks or farm tractors or other farm machinery, the operation of which upon a highway would otherwise be prohibited under this chapter.

Subd. 4. **Occasional use of studded tires by nonresidents.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1, a person, operating a motor vehicle properly licensed and registered in another state or province of a foreign country which authorizes the use of tires with metal studs or wire embedded tires on its highways, may operate the motor vehicle with tires having metal type studs or with tires having wire embedded therein on the highways of this state while occasionally within the state, and such use while occasionally within the state is not unlawful; provided that, the metal type studs shall not exceed 5/16 of an inch in diameter inclusive of the stud casing with an average protrusion beyond the tread surface of not more than 7/64 of an inch, and the number of studs in a tire shall not exceed two percent of the total net contact area. Use of a vehicle in this state on more than 30 days in any consecutive six-month period is not occasionally. Except, a person whose regular place of employment is within the state or who is a student at an educational institution located within the state, shall not operate a vehicle, regardless of its place of registration, upon any highway within the state if such vehicle is equipped with tires which would be unauthorized were the vehicle registered in this state.

Subd. 5. **Rural postal carrier.**

(a) A rural mail carrier of the United States Postal Service may apply to the commissioner for a permit to operate a rural mail delivery vehicle with tires having metal studs. An applicant must submit with the application for the permit (1) verification that the applicant is employed as a United States postal carrier, (2) a map showing the applicant's mail delivery route, and (3) identification of the vehicle the applicant uses on that mail delivery route.

(b) If the commissioner determines that (1) the applicant is employed as a United States postal carrier, and (2) less than 25 percent of the total mileage on the applicant's mail delivery route is paved, the commissioner may issue the permit. A permit under this subdivision is valid beginning November 1 of a calendar year and expires on April 15 of the following calendar year.

(c) A permit under this subdivision authorizes the permit holder to operate a motor vehicle equipped with tires having metal studs that meet the limitations in subdivision 4, while (1) traveling between the permit holder's residence and a mail pickup station, and (2) delivering United States mail on the permit holder's delivery route as shown in the map accompanying the permit application. The permit is valid only for the vehicle identified in the permit.

(d) The commissioner may amend a permit under this subdivision when (1) the permit holder submits evidence of a change in the permit holder's mail delivery route, or (2) the permit holder changes vehicles used in the route.

(e) The commissioner may revoke a permit when the commissioner determines that (1) the vehicle named in the permit is or has been operated in violation of this subdivision or the terms of the permit, or (2) the commissioner determines that more than 25 percent of the total mileage of the permit holder's mail delivery route is paved.

(f) Operation of a motor vehicle identified in a permit in violation of this subdivision or the terms of a permit issued under this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

(g) A permit holder under this subdivision must remove tires having metal studs from the vehicle identified in the permit (1) by 12:01 a.m. on April 16 of each year, and (2) whenever the permit holder transfers ownership of the vehicle or ceases employment as a United States postal carrier.

169.721 UNSAFE TIRES; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in sections 169.721 to 169.727, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Passenger automobile.**

"Passenger automobile" means any motor vehicle designed and used for the carrying of not more than nine persons, excluding motorcycles and motor scooters, but including within its meaning station wagons or other highway use motor vehicles using passenger automobile type tires.

Subd. 3. **Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety.

169.723 TIRES CONSIDERED UNSAFE.

A tire shall be considered unsafe if it has:

(1) any part of the ply or cord exposed; or

(2) any bump, bulge or separation; or

(3) a tread design depth of less than 2/32 (1/16) of an inch measured in the tread groove nearest the center of the tire at three locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire, exclusive of tie bars or for those tires with tread wear indicators; or

(4) been worn to the level of the tread wear indicators in any two tread grooves at three locations; or

(5) a marking "not for highway use," or "for racing purposes only," or "unsafe for highway use;" or

(6) tread or sidewall cracks, cuts or snags deep enough to expose the body cords; or

(7) been regrooved or recut below the original tread design depth, except special taxicab tires which have extra undertread rubber and are identified as such.

169.724 PROHIBITION; OPERATING AUTOMOBILE WITH UNSAFE TIRES.

No person shall drive, move or cause to be driven or moved any passenger automobile upon the highways of this state, unless such passenger automobile is equipped with tires in safe operating condition in accordance with rules promulgated by the commissioner.

169.726 AUTOMOBILE SALE PROHIBITED UNLESS TIRES ARE SAFE.

No person or organization shall sell or offer for sale, other than to a motor vehicle dealer, any passenger automobile for use on the public highways of this state, unless the passenger automobile is equipped with tires that are in compliance with the rules promulgated by the commissioner under authority of section 169.722. If the tires are not in compliance with the rules, the person or organization selling or offering to sell the passenger automobile shall cause, prior to sale, the tires to be removed from the vehicle and shall equip the vehicle with tires that are in compliance with the rules; unless the vehicle is towed or hauled away. No person, firm, corporation or organization shall sell or offer for sale, other than to a tire dealer, tires for highway use not in compliance with these rules.

169.727 UNSAFE TIRES; MISDEMEANOR.

Any person who violates the provisions of sections 169.721 to 169.727 or any rule promulgated pursuant thereto is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

169.73 BUMPERS, SAFEGUARDS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, "private passenger vehicle" means a four-wheeled passenger automobile as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 24; a van as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 40; a pickup truck as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 26; and a jeep-type automobile or other multipurpose vehicle. "Private passenger vehicle" does not include a collector vehicle or collector military vehicle as defined in section 168.10.

(b) "Suspension system" includes both the front and rear wheels and tires of a vehicle as specified in subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. **Bumper requirement.**

All private passenger vehicles shall be equipped with front and rear bumpers, except that pickup trucks and vans shall be equipped with front bumpers and with either rear bumpers or reflectors.

Subd. 3. **Bumper restrictions.**

No person shall operate a private passenger vehicle that: (a) was originally equipped with bumpers as standard equipment, unless the vehicle is equipped with bumpers equal to the original equipment; or (b) has a suspension system or body so modified that the height of the vehicle or any bumpers varies more than six inches from the original manufactured height for the vehicle.

Subd. 4. **Maximum bumper height.**

(a) Notwithstanding the restrictions contained in subdivision 3, bumpers required under this section shall not exceed a height of (1) 20 inches on any passenger automobile or station wagon or (2) 25 inches on any four-wheel drive multipurpose type vehicle, van as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 40, or pickup truck as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 26, when the vehicle is being operated on a public highway. The height of the bumper shall be determined by measuring from the bottom of the bumper, excluding any vertical bumper attachments, to the ground. A vehicle which has an original bumper which does not exceed a height of 30 inches may be modified by attaching a full width bumper to the regular bumper to meet the height requirement. The attached bumper must be at least 4.5 inches in vertical height, be centered on the vehicle's centerline, extend at least ten inches on either side of the frame, and be attached to the frame in at least four places with angle braces at no less than 45 degrees so that it effectively transfers impact to an extent equal to or greater than the original bumper.

(b) Competent evidence that a vehicle was originally manufactured with bumpers higher than prescribed in this subdivision shall be an affirmative defense in any action under this section.

Subd. 4a. **Rear-end protection for other vehicles.**

(a) Vehicles other than private passenger vehicles, collector vehicles, collector military vehicles, and other vehicles specifically exempted by law from such requirements must meet the rear-end protection requirements of federal motor carrier regulations, Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 393.86.

(b) Notwithstanding contrary regulations cited in paragraph (a), a truck-tractor and semitrailer combination with a semitrailer length longer than 50 feet whose frame or body extends more than 36 inches beyond the rear of its rearmost axle must not be operated on the highways of this state unless equipped with a bumper or underride guard on the extreme rear of the frame or body. The bumper or underride guard must:

(1) provide a continuous horizontal beam having a maximum ground clearance of 22 inches, as measured with the vehicle empty and on level ground; and

(2) extend to within four inches of the lateral extremities of the semitrailer on both left and right sides.

Subd. 5. **Misdemeanor.**

Any person who violates this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

169.733 WHEEL FLAPS ON TRUCK AND TRAILER.

Subdivision 1. **Vehicles generally.**

Every truck, truck-tractor, trailer, semitrailer, pole trailer, and rear-end dump truck, excepting rear-end dump farm trucks, must be provided with wheel flaps or other suitable protection above and behind the rearmost wheels of the vehicle or combination of vehicles to prevent, as far as practicable, the wheels from throwing dirt, water, or other materials on the windshields of following vehicles. The flaps or protectors must be at least as wide as the tires they are protecting and have a ground clearance of not more than nine inches from the ground when the vehicle is empty.

Subd. 2. **Vehicle with conveyor belt.**

For a dump truck or truck with a rigid box fastened to its frame and having a conveyor belt or chain in the bottom of the vehicle that moves the cargo to the rear end of the vehicle, the flaps must be mounted as far to the rear of the vehicle as practicable and have a ground clearance of not more than 18 inches when the vehicle is loaded.

Subd. 3. **Bottom-dump vehicle.**

In addition to meeting the requirements of subdivision 1, a bottom-dump cargo vehicle transporting sand, gravel, aggregate, dirt, lime rock, silica, or similar material must be equipped with a center flap between the wheel flaps, which must have a ground clearance of six inches or less when the vehicle is fully loaded.

Subd. 4. **Alternative requirements.**

If the motor vehicle is so designed and constructed that the above requirements are accomplished by means of body construction or other means of enclosure, then no protectors or flaps are required.

Subd. 5. **Extended flaps.**

If the rear wheels are not covered at the top by fenders, body or other parts of the vehicle, the flap or other protective means must be extended at least to a point directly above the center of the rearmost axle.

169.734 AUTOMOBILE FENDERS.

Every passenger automobile shall have fenders, or other devices, that are designed to prevent, as far as practicable, water, dirt, or other material being thrown up and to the rear by the wheels of the vehicle.

169.75 FLARES, FLAGS, OR REFLECTORS REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Number required.**

No person shall operate any motor vehicle towing a travel trailer, any passenger bus, or any other motor vehicle or combination of vehicles of an actual gross weight or manufacturer's rated gross weight of more than 10,000 pounds at any location upon an interstate highway or freeway or upon any other highway outside of a business or residence district at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise, unless there shall be carried in such vehicle the following equipment except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2.

At least three flares or three red electric lanterns or three emergency reflective triangles or three portable red reflector devices, each of which shall be capable of being seen and distinguished at a distance of 500 feet under normal atmospheric conditions at nighttime.

Subd. 2. **Flammables.**

No person shall at any time operate a motor vehicle transporting flammable liquids in bulk or compressed flammable gases as cargo or part of cargo upon a highway unless it carries three electric lanterns or three emergency reflective triangles or three portable reflector units to be used in lieu of flares and no open burning flares shall be carried on or placed adjacent to such vehicle.

Subd. 3. **Flags and reflectors.**

No person shall operate any motor vehicle towing a travel trailer, any passenger bus, or any other motor vehicle or combination of vehicles of an actual gross weight or manufacturer's rated gross weight of more than 10,000 pounds at any location upon any interstate highway or freeway or upon any other highway outside of a business or residence district unless there shall be carried in such vehicle at least three emergency reflective triangles or two red, yellow, or orange flags not less than 12 inches square which shall be displayed at any time from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset under circumstances which would require the use of warning lights at night and in the manner and position governing the use of warning lights as prescribed in subdivision 5, except a flag or reflector is not required to be displayed at the ten-foot distance.

Subd. 4. **Approved type.**

Every flare, lantern, signal, reflective triangle or reflector required in this section shall be of a type approved by the commissioner of public safety.

Subd. 5. **When used.**

When any vehicle subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 or 3 is disabled upon the roadway or shoulder at any location upon an interstate highway or freeway, or upon any other highway outside of a business or residence district during the period when lighted lamps must be displayed on vehicles and such motor vehicle cannot immediately be removed from the main-traveled portion of the highway or from the shoulder, the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle shall promptly cause flares, lanterns, or other signals to be lighted and placed as warning lights upon the highway, one at the traffic side of the standing vehicle approximately ten feet rearward or forward thereof in the direction of greatest hazard to traffic, one at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by such vehicle, and one at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the front of the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle, except:

(1) if disablement of any vehicle occurs within 500 feet of a curve, crest of a hill or other obstruction to view, the driver or other person in charge shall so place the warning signal in that direction so as to offer ample warning to other users of the highway but in no case less than 100 feet nor more than 500 feet from the disabled vehicle;

(2) if disablement of the vehicle occurs upon the roadway or shoulder of any one-way roadway of any highway, the driver or other person in charge shall place one warning signal at the traffic side of the vehicle not more than ten feet to the rear of the vehicle, one placed 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by the standing vehicle, and one such signal at a distance of approximately 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

FIRST AID EQUIPMENT IN POLICE VEHICLES

169.751 DEFINITIONS.

(a) For the purposes of sections 169.751 to 169.753 the following words have the meanings given.

(b) "First aid equipment" means equipment for the purpose of rendering first aid to sick or injured persons as prescribed by the Department of Public Safety for its State Patrol vehicles, including materials for the application of splints to fractures.

(c) "Patrol motor vehicles" means the State Patrol motor vehicles used in law enforcement of the Department of Public Safety, the county sheriffs, and the various city, town, and other local police departments.

169.752 PATROL MOTOR VEHICLES, FIRST AID EQUIPMENT.

Every patrol motor vehicle **shall** be equipped with and carry first aid equipment.

169.753 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINED IN FIRST AID.

Law enforcement officers operating patrol motor vehicles **shall** be trained in the use and application of first aid equipment.

TRANSPORTING PRESSURIZED GAS

169.762 PRESSURIZED FLAMMABLE GAS.

Subdivision 1. **Marking required.**

Any vehicle within this state which carries liquefied petroleum gas fuel or natural gas in a tank attached to the vehicle in any concealed area, including but not limited to trunks, compartments, or under the vehicle, shall display on the exterior of the vehicle the words "Pressurized Flammable Gas," or a standard abbreviation or symbol as determined by the Department of Public Safety, in block letters at least two inches high. The letters shall be of contrasting colors and shall be placed as near as possible to the area where the tank is located.

Subd. 2. **Dispensing prohibition.**

No person shall dispense liquefied petroleum gas fuel or natural gas into any tank in a concealed area of a vehicle unless the vehicle is in compliance with the requirements of subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

Any owner convicted of violating the provisions of subdivision 1 or 2 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

VEHICLE INSPECTIONS

169.771 SPOT-CHECK OF MOTOR VEHICLE.

Subdivision 1. **Inspection program.**

The intent of this section is to establish a motor vehicle inspection program administered by the commissioner of public safety evidencing substantial compliance with the federal Highway Safety Act of 1966, Public Law 89-564.

Subd. 2. **Inspection by state trooper.**

(a) The commissioner of public safety is directed to accelerate spot-check inspections for unsafe motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. Such inspections shall be conducted by the personnel of the State Patrol who shall give the operator of a commercial motor vehicle a signed and dated document as evidence of the inspection.

(b) However, personnel of the State Patrol may not conduct another spot inspection of a commercial motor vehicle if (1) the operator of the vehicle can show evidence of an inspection, which is free of critical defects, conducted in Minnesota according to this section or section 169.781 within the previous 90 days and (2) a state trooper does not have probable cause to believe the vehicle or its equipment is unsafe or that the operator has engaged in illegal activity. In addition, if the operator shows the state trooper evidence that the commercial motor vehicle has been inspected within the previous 90 days, but the officer has probable cause to believe the vehicle or its equipment is unsafe or to suspect illegal activity, then the vehicle may be inspected to confirm the existence or absence of an unsafe condition or of the suspected illegal activity.

(c) A vehicle stopped under this section and determined to be a covered farm vehicle as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 390.5, and not carrying hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the vehicle to be placarded in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 172.504, is exempt from further inspection under this section. If probable cause exists to believe the vehicle or its equipment is unsafe or illegal activity is suspected, enforcement action may be initiated.

Subd. 3. **Rules.**

The commissioner of public safety may establish such reasonable rules as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, but all spot-check inspections shall be held in compliance with subdivision 2 and in such a manner that the motor vehicle operators, either private or commercial, shall not be unnecessarily inconvenienced either by extended detours, unnecessary delays, or any other unreasonable cause.

Subd. 4. **Implied consent to inspection.**

Use of the highways and streets of this state shall constitute consent to spot-check inspections as provided herein.

169.79 VEHICLE REGISTRATION; DISPLAYING LICENSE PLATES.

Subdivision 1. **Registration required.**

No person shall operate, drive, or park a motor vehicle on any highway unless the vehicle is registered in accordance with the laws of this state and has the number plates or permit confirming that valid registration or operating authority has been obtained, except as provided in sections 168.10 and 168.12, subdivision 2f, as assigned to it by the commissioner of public safety, conspicuously displayed thereon in a manner that the view of any plate or permit is not obstructed. A plate issued under section 168.27 or a permit issued under chapter 168 may be displayed on a vehicle in conjunction with expired registration whether or not it displays the license plate to which the last registration was issued.

Subd. 2. **Semitrailer.**

If the vehicle is a semitrailer, the number plate displayed must be assigned to the registered owner and correlate to the documentation on file with the department.

Subd. 3. **Rear display of single plate.**

If the vehicle is a motorcycle, motor scooter, motorized bicycle, motorcycle sidecar, trailer registered at greater than 3,000 pounds gross vehicle weight (GVW), semitrailer, or vehicle displaying a dealer plate, then one license plate must be displayed horizontally or vertically, for a motorcycle issued vertical license plates under section 168.12, subdivision 2a, with the identifying numbers and letters facing outward from the vehicle and must be mounted on the rear of the vehicle.

Subd. 3a. Small trailer.

If the vehicle is a trailer with 3,000 pounds or less GVW with lifetime registration, the numbered plate or sticker must be adhered to the side of the trailer frame tongue near the hitch.

Subd. 3b. Roadable aircraft.

Notwithstanding subdivision 1 and section 168.09, subdivision 1, a roadable aircraft is **not** required to display a license plate.

Subd. 4. Collector's vehicle.

If the vehicle is (1) a collector's vehicle with a pioneer, classic car, collector, or street rod license; (2) a vehicle that meets the requirements of a pioneer, classic, or street rod vehicle except that the vehicle is used for general transportation purposes; or (3) a vehicle that is of model year 1972 or earlier, not registered under section 168.10, subdivision 1c, and is used for general transportation purposes, then one plate must be displayed on the rear of the vehicle, or one plate on the front and one on the rear, at the discretion of the owner.

Subd. 5. Truck-tractor, road-tractor, or farm truck.

If the vehicle is a truck-tractor, road-tractor, or farm truck, as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 8, but excluding from that definition semitrailers and trailers, then one plate must be displayed on the front of the vehicle.

Subd. 6. Other motor vehicles.

If the motor vehicle is any kind of motor vehicle other than those provided for in subdivisions 2 to 4, one plate must be displayed on the front and one on the rear of the vehicle.

Subd. 7. Plate fastened and visible.

All plates must be (1) **securely fastened** so as to prevent them from swinging, (2) **displayed horizontally** with the identifying numbers and letters facing outward from the vehicle, and (3) **mounted in the upright position**. The person driving the motor vehicle shall keep the plate legible and unobstructed and free from grease, dust, or other blurring material so that the lettering is plainly visible at all times. **It is unlawful to cover any assigned letters and numbers or the name of the state of origin of a license plate with any material whatever, including any clear or colorless material that affects the plate's visibility or reflectivity**.

Subd. 8. **Plate registration stickers.**

As viewed facing the plates:

(a) License plates issued to vehicles registered under section 168.017 must display the month of expiration in the lower left corner of each plate and the year of expiration in the lower right corner of each plate.

(b) License plates issued to vehicles registered under section 168.127 must display either fleet registration validation stickers in the lower right corner of each plate or distinctive license plates, issued by the registrar, with "FLEET REG" displayed on the bottom center portion of each plate.

(c) License plates issued after July 1, 2008, requiring validation must display the month of expiration in the lower left corner of each plate and the year of expiration in the lower right corner of the plate.

Subd. 9. **Tax-exempt vehicle marking.**

Vehicles displaying tax-exempt plates issued under section 16B.581 or 168.012 must have vehicle markings that comply with section 168.012, subdivision 1.

VEHICLE INSURANCE

169.791 CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PRODUCE PROOF OF INSURANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Terms defined.**

(a) For purposes of this section and sections 169.792 to 169.798, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety.

(c) "District court administrator" or "court administrator" means the district court administrator or a deputy district court administrator of the district court that has jurisdiction of a violation of this section.

(d) "Insurance identification card" means a card, including in an electronic format as provided in section 65B.482, subdivision 1, issued by an obligor to an insured stating that security as required by section 65B.48 has been provided for the insured's vehicle.

(e) "Law enforcement agency" means the law enforcement agency that employed the peace officer who demanded proof of insurance under this section or section 169.792.

(f) "Peace officer" or "officer" means an employee of a political subdivision or state law enforcement agency, including the Minnesota State Patrol, who is licensed by the

Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training and is authorized to make arrests for violations of traffic laws.

(g) "Proof of insurance" means an insurance identification card, written statement, or insurance policy as defined by section 65B.14, subdivision 2.

(h) "Vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in section 65B.43, subdivision 2, or a motorcycle as defined in section 65B.43, subdivision 13.

(i) "Written statement" means a written statement by a licensed insurance agent stating the name and address of the insured, the vehicle identification number of the insured's vehicle, that a plan of reparation security as required by section 65B.48 has been provided for the insured's vehicle, and the dates of the coverage.

(j) The definitions in section 65B.43 apply to sections 169.792 to 169.798.

Subd. 2. **Requirement for driver, whether or not owner.**

(a) Every driver shall have in possession at all times when operating a vehicle and shall produce on demand of a peace officer proof of insurance in force at the time of the demand covering the vehicle being operated. If the driver does not produce the required proof of insurance upon the demand of a peace officer, the driver is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who violates this section within ten years of the first of two prior convictions under this section, section 169.797, or a statute or ordinance in conformity with one of those sections. The same prosecuting authority who is responsible for prosecuting misdemeanor violations of this section is responsible for prosecuting gross misdemeanor violations of this section. A driver who is not the owner of the vehicle may not be convicted under this section unless the driver knew or had reason to know that the owner did not have proof of insurance required by this section, provided that the driver provides the officer with the name and address of the owner at the time of the demand or complies with subdivision 3.

(b) The use of an electronic device to display proof of insurance does not constitute consent for a peace officer to access other contents of the electronic device.

(c) If a person uses an electronic device to display proof of insurance, a peace officer is immune from liability for any damage to the device, unless the peace officer does not exercise due care in handling the device.

Subd. 2a. **Later production of proof by driver who is owner.**

A driver who is the owner of the vehicle may, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, produce proof of insurance stating that security had been provided for the vehicle that was being operated at the time of the demand to the court administrator. The required proof of insurance may be sent by mail by the driver as long as it is received no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. If a citation is issued, no person shall be convicted of violating this section if the court administrator receives the required proof of insurance no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. If the charge is made other than by citation, no person shall be convicted of violating this section if the person presents the required proof of insurance at the person's first court appearance after the charge is made.

Subd. 3. **Later production of information by driver who is not owner.**

If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, the driver shall, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, provide the district court administrator with proof of insurance or the name and address of the owner. Upon receipt of the name and address of the owner, the district court administrator shall communicate the information to the law enforcement agency.

Subd. 4. **Requirement for owner who is not driver.**

If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, the officer may send or provide a notice to the owner of the vehicle requiring the owner to produce proof of insurance for the vehicle that was being operated at the time of the demand. Notice by mail is presumed to be received five days after mailing and shall be sent to the owner's current address or the address listed on the owner's driver's license. Within ten days after receipt of the notice, the owner shall produce the required proof of insurance to the place stated in the notice received by the owner. The required proof of insurance may be sent by mail by the owner as long as it is received within ten days. Any owner who fails to produce proof of insurance within ten days of an officer's request under this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor. The peace officer may mail the citation to the owner's current address or address stated on the owner's driver's license. It is an affirmative defense to a charge against the owner that the driver used the owner's vehicle without consent, if insurance would not have been required in the absence of the unauthorized use by the driver. It is not a defense that a person failed to notify the Department of Public Safety of a change of name or address as required under section 171.11. The citation may be sent after the ten-day period.

Subd. 5. **Exemptions.**

Buses or other commercial vehicles operated by the Metropolitan Council, commercial vehicles required to file proof of insurance pursuant to chapter 221, and school buses as defined in section 171.01, subdivision 46, are exempt from this section.

Subd. 5a. **Consecutive sentences.**

The court may impose consecutive sentences for offenses arising out of a single course of conduct as permitted in section 609.035, subdivision 2.

Subd. 6. **Penalty.**

In addition to any sentence of imprisonment that the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $200 nor more than the maximum fine applicable to misdemeanors upon conviction under this section. The court may allow community service in lieu of any fine imposed if the defendant is indigent. In addition to criminal penalties, a person convicted under this section is subject to revocation of a driver's license or permit to drive under section 169.792, subdivision 7, and to revocation of motor vehicle registration under section 169.792, subdivision 12.

Subd. 7. **False information; penalty.**

Any person who knowingly provides false information to an officer or district court administrator under this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

* * *

SELF-INSURING

65B.48 REPARATION SECURITY COMPULSORY.

Subd. 3.**Self-insurance.**

Self-insurance, subject to approval of the commissioner, is effected by filing with the commissioner in satisfactory form:

(1) a continuing undertaking by the owner or other appropriate person to pay tort liabilities or basic economic loss benefits, or both, and to perform all other obligations imposed by sections 65B.41 to 65B.71;

(2) evidence that appropriate provision exists for prompt administration of all claims, benefits, and obligations provided by sections 65B.41 to 65B.71;

(3) evidence that reliable financial arrangements, deposits, or commitments exist providing assurance, substantially equivalent to that afforded by a policy of insurance complying with sections 65B.41 to 65B.71, for payment of tort liabilities, basic economic loss benefits, and all other obligations imposed by sections 65B.41 to 65B.71; and

(4) a nonrefundable initial application fee of $2,500 and a renewal fee of $1,200 for political subdivisions and $1,500 for nonpolitical entities every three years.

* * *

169.792 REVOCATION OF LICENSE FOR FAILURE TO PRODUCE PROOF OF INSURANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Implied consent.**

Any driver or owner of a vehicle consents, subject to the provisions of this section and section 169.791, to the requirement of having possession of proof of insurance, and to the revocation of the person's license if the driver or owner does not produce the required proof of insurance no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, if a citation is issued, or within ten days of receipt of a written notice, if a written notice is sent or given. Any driver of a vehicle who is not the owner of the vehicle consents, subject to the provisions of this section and section 169.791, to providing to the officer the name and address of the owner of the vehicle.

Subd. 2. **Requirement for driver whether or not owner.**

Except as provided in subdivision 3, every driver of a vehicle shall, upon the demand of a peace officer, produce proof of insurance in force for the vehicle that was being operated at the time of the demand, to the district court administrator no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. The required proof of insurance may be sent by the driver by mail as long as it is received no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. A driver who is not the owner does not violate this section unless the driver knew or had reason to know that the owner did not have proof of insurance required by this section, provided that the driver provides the officer with the owner's name and address at the time of the demand or complies with subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Requirement for driver who is not owner.**

If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, then the driver shall provide the officer with the name and address of the owner at the time of the demand or shall, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, provide the district court administrator with proof of insurance or the name and address of the owner. Upon receipt of the owner's name and address, the district court administrator shall forward the information to the law enforcement agency. If the name and address received from the driver do not match information available to the district court administrator, the district court administrator shall notify the law enforcement agency of the discrepancy.

Subd. 4. **Requirement for owner who is not driver.**

If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, the officer may send or provide a notice to the owner requiring the owner to produce proof of insurance in force at the time of the demand covering the vehicle being operated. The notice shall be sent to the owner's current address or the address listed on the owner's driver's license. Within ten days after receipt of the notice, the owner shall produce the required proof of insurance to the place stated in the notice received by the owner. Notice to the owner by mail is presumed to be received within five days after mailing. It is not a defense that a person failed to notify the Department of Public Safety of a change of name or address as required under section 171.11.

Subd. 5. **Written notice.**

(a) When proof of insurance is demanded and none is in possession, the law enforcement agency may send or give the driver written notice as provided in this subdivision, unless the officer issues a citation to the driver under section 169.791 or 169.797. If the driver is not the owner and does not produce the required proof of insurance within ten days of the demand, the law enforcement agency may send or give written notice to the owner of the vehicle.

(b) Within ten days after receipt of the notice, if given, the driver or owner shall produce the required proof of insurance to the place stated in the notice. Notice to the driver or owner by mail is presumed to be received within five days after mailing. It is not a defense that a person failed to notify the Department of Public Safety of a change of name or address as required under section 171.11.

(c) The Department of Public Safety shall prescribe a form setting forth the written notice to be provided to the driver or owner. The department shall, upon request, provide a sample of the form to any law enforcement agency. The notice shall provide that the driver or owner must produce the proof of insurance to the law enforcement agency, at the place specified in the notice. The notice shall also state:

(1) that Minnesota law requires every driver and owner to produce an insurance identification card, insurance policy, or written statement indicating that the vehicle had insurance at the time of an officer's demand, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, if a citation is issued, or within ten days of receipt of the written notice if a written notice is sent or given, provided, however, that a driver who does not own the vehicle shall provide the name and address of the owner;

(2) that if the driver fails to produce the information within the required time or if the owner fails to produce the information within ten days of receipt of the notice from the peace officer, the commissioner of public safety shall revoke the person's driver's license or permit to drive for a minimum of 30 days, and shall revoke the registration of the vehicle;

(3) that any person who displays or causes another to display an insurance identification card, insurance policy, or written statement, knowing that the insurance is not in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and

(4) that any person who alters or makes a fictitious identification card, insurance policy, or written statement, or knowingly displays an altered or fictitious identification card, insurance policy, or written statement, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 6. **Report to commissioner of public safety.**

If a driver fails to produce the required proof of insurance or name and address of the owner no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, the district court administrator shall report the failure to the commissioner. If an owner who is not the driver fails to produce the required proof of insurance, or if a driver to whom a citation has not been issued does not provide proof of insurance or the owner's name and address, within ten days of receipt of the notice, the law enforcement agency shall report the failure to the commissioner. Failure to produce proof of insurance or the owner's name and address as required by this section must be reported to the commissioner promptly regardless of the status or disposition of any related criminal charges.

Subd. 7. **License revocation.**

Upon receiving the notification under subdivision 6 or notification of a conviction for violation of section 169.791, the commissioner shall revoke the person's driver's license or permit to drive. The revocation shall be effective beginning 14 days after the date of notification by the district court administrator or officer to the Department of Public Safety. In order to be revoked, notice must have been mailed to the person by the commissioner at least ten days before the effective date of the revocation. If the person, before the effective date of the revocation, provides the commissioner with the proof of insurance or other verifiable insurance information as determined by the commissioner, establishing that the required insurance covered the vehicle at the time of the original demand, the revocation must not become effective. Revocation based upon receipt of a notification under subdivision 6 must be carried out regardless of the status or disposition of any related criminal charge. The person's driver's license or permit to drive shall be revoked for the longer of: (i) the period provided in section 169.797, subdivision 4, paragraph (f), including any rules adopted under that paragraph, or (ii) until the driver or owner files proof of insurance with the Department of Public Safety satisfactory to the commissioner of public safety. A license must not be revoked more than once based upon the same demand for proof of insurance.

Subd. 7a. **Early reinstatement.**

A person whose license or permit has been revoked under subdivision 7 may obtain a new license or permit before the expiration of the period specified in subdivision 7 if the person provides to the Department of Public Safety proof of insurance or other verifiable insurance information as determined by the commissioner, establishing that insurance covered the vehicle at the time of the original demand and that any required insurance on any vehicle registered to the person remains in effect. The person shall pay the fee required by section 171.29, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), before reinstatement.

The commissioner shall make a notation on the person's driving record indicating that the person satisfied the requirements of this subdivision. A person who knowingly provides false information for purposes of this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 8. **Administrative and judicial review.**

At any time during a period of revocation imposed under this section, a driver or owner may request in writing a review of the order of revocation by the commissioner. Upon receiving a request, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order, the evidence upon which the order was based, and any other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner, and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order. Within 15 days of receiving the request, the commissioner shall send the results of the review in writing to the person requesting the review. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act in sections 14.001 to 14.69.

The availability of administrative review for an order of revocation shall have no effect upon the availability of judicial review under section 171.19.

Subd. 10. **Termination of revocation period.**

Before reinstatement of a driver's license or permit to drive, the driver or owner shall produce proof of insurance, or other form of verifiable insurance information as determined by the commissioner, indicating that the driver or owner has insurance coverage satisfactory to the commissioner. The commissioner may require the insurance identification card provided to satisfy this subdivision be certified by the insurance carrier to be noncancelable for a period not to exceed 12 months. The commissioner of public safety may also require an insurance identification card to be filed with respect to any and all vehicles required to be insured under section 65B.48 and owned by any person whose driving privileges have been revoked as provided in this section before reinstating the person's driver's license. A person who knowingly provides false information for purposes of this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 11. **Exemptions.**

Buses or other commercial vehicles operated by the Metropolitan Council, commercial vehicles required to file proof of insurance pursuant to chapter 221, and school buses as defined in section 171.01, subdivision 46, are exempt from this section.

Subd. 12. **Vehicle registration revocation.**

If a person whose driver's license or permit is revoked under subdivision 7 is also the owner of the vehicle, the commissioner shall revoke the registration of the vehicle at the same time. If the owner of the vehicle does not have a driver's license or permit to drive, the commissioner shall revoke the registration of the vehicle. The commissioner shall reinstate registration of the vehicle only upon receiving proof of insurance or other verifiable insurance information as determined by the commissioner, and proof of compliance with all other requirements for reinstatement of motor vehicle registration, including payment of required fees.

169.793 VEHICLE INSURANCE; UNLAWFUL ACTS, PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Acts.**

It shall be unlawful for any person:

(1) to issue, to display, or cause or permit to be displayed, or have in possession, an insurance identification card, policy, or written statement knowing or having reason to know that the insurance is not in force or is not in force as to the vehicle in question;

(2) to alter or make a fictitious insurance identification card, policy, or written statement; and

(3) to display an altered or fictitious insurance identification card, insurance policy, or written statement knowing or having reason to know that the proof has been altered or is fictitious.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

Any person who violates any of the provisions of subdivision 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to any sentence of imprisonment that the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $200 nor more than the maximum fine applicable to misdemeanors. The court may allow community service in lieu of any fine imposed if the defendant is indigent.

169.796 VERIFICATION OF INSURANCE COVERAGE.

Subdivision 1. **Release of information.**

An insurance company shall release information to the Department of Public Safety or the law enforcement authorities necessary to the verification of insurance coverage. An insurance company or its agent acting on its behalf, or an authorized person who releases the above information, whether oral or written, acting in good faith, is immune from any liability, civil or criminal, arising in connection with the release of the information.

Subd. 2. **Receipt of data by electronic transfer.**

The commissioner may, in the commissioner's discretion, agree to receive by electronic transfer any information required by this chapter to be provided to the commissioner by an insurance company.

169.797 PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE VEHICLE INSURANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Tort liability.**

Every owner of a vehicle for which security has not been provided as required by section 65B.48, shall not by the provisions of chapter 65B be relieved of tort liability arising out of the operation, ownership, maintenance, or use of the vehicle.

Subd. 2. **Violation by owner.**

Any owner of a vehicle with respect to which security is required under sections 65B.41 to 65B.71 who operates the vehicle or permits it to be operated upon a public highway, street, or road in this state and who knows or has reason to know that the vehicle does not have security complying with the terms of section 65B.48 is guilty of a crime and shall be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 3. **Violation by driver.**

Any person who operates a vehicle upon a public highway, street, or road in this state who knows or has reason to know that the owner does not have security complying with the terms of section 65B.48 in full force and effect is guilty of a crime and shall be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 3a. **False statements.**

Any owner of a vehicle who falsely claims to have a plan of reparation security in effect at the time of registration of a vehicle pursuant to section 65B.48 is guilty of a crime and shall be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.**

(a) A person who violates this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor**. A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who violates this section within ten years of the first of two prior convictions under this section, section 169.791, or a statute or ordinance in conformity with one of those sections. The operator of a vehicle who violates subdivision 3 and who causes or contributes to causing a vehicle accident that results in the death of any person or in substantial bodily harm to any person, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7a, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. The same prosecuting authority who is responsible for prosecuting misdemeanor violations of this section is responsible for prosecuting gross misdemeanor violations of this section. In addition to any sentence of imprisonment that the court may impose on a person convicted of violating this section, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $200 nor more than the maximum amount authorized by law. The court may allow community service in lieu of any fine imposed if the defendant is indigent.

(b) A driver who is the owner of the vehicle may, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, produce proof of insurance stating that security had been provided for the vehicle that was being operated at the time of demand to the court administrator. The required proof of insurance may be sent by mail by the driver as long as it is received no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. If a citation is issued, no person shall be convicted of violating this section if the court administrator receives the required proof of insurance no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. If the charge is made other than by citation, no person shall be convicted of violating this section if the person presents the required proof of insurance at the person's first court appearance after the charge is made.

(c) If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, the driver shall, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, provide the district court administrator with proof of insurance or the name and address of the owner. Upon receipt of the name and address of the owner, the district court administrator shall communicate the information to the law enforcement agency.

(d) If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, the officer may send or provide a notice to the owner of the vehicle requiring the owner to produce proof of insurance for the vehicle that was being operated at the time of the demand. Notice by mail is presumed to be received five days after mailing and shall be sent to the owner's current address or the address listed on the owner's driver's license. Within ten days after receipt of the notice, the owner shall produce the required proof of insurance to the place stated in the notice received by the owner. The required proof of insurance may be sent by mail by the owner as long as it is received within ten days. Any owner who fails to produce proof of insurance within ten days of an officer's request under this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor. The peace officer may mail the citation to the owner's current address or address stated on the owner's driver's license. It is an affirmative defense to a charge against the owner that the driver used the owner's vehicle without consent, if insurance would not have been required in the absence of the unauthorized use by the driver. It is not a defense that a person failed to notify the Department of Public Safety of a change of name or address as required under section 171.11. The citation may be sent after the ten-day period.

(e) The court may impose consecutive sentences for offenses arising out of a single course of conduct as permitted in section 609.035, subdivision 2.

(f) In addition to the criminal penalty, the driver's license of an operator convicted under this section shall be revoked for not more than 12 months. If the operator is also an owner of the vehicle, the registration of the vehicle shall also be revoked for not more than 12 months. Before reinstatement of a driver's license or registration, the operator shall file with the commissioner of public safety the written certificate of an insurance carrier authorized to do business in this state stating that security has been provided by the operator as required by section 65B.48.

(g) The commissioner shall include a notice of the penalties contained in this section on all forms for registration of vehicles required to maintain a plan of reparation security.

Subd. 4a. **Registration revocation and license suspension.**

The commissioner of public safety shall revoke the registration of any vehicle and shall suspend the driver's license of any operator, without preliminary hearing upon a showing by department records, including accident reports required to be submitted by section 169.09, or other sufficient evidence that security required by section 65B.48 has not been provided and maintained. Before reinstatement of the registration, there shall be filed with the commissioner of public safety the written certificate of an insurance carrier authorized to do business in the state stating that security has been provided as required by section 65B.48. The commissioner of public safety may require the certificate of insurance provided to satisfy this subdivision to be certified by the insurance carrier to be noncancelable for a period not to exceed one year. The commissioner of public safety may also require a certificate of insurance to be filed with respect to all vehicles required to be insured under section 65B.48 and owned by any person whose driving privileges have been suspended or revoked as provided in this section before reinstating the person's driver's license.

Subd. 5. **Nonresident.**

When a nonresident's operating privilege is suspended pursuant to this section, the commissioner of public safety or a designee shall transmit a copy of the record of the action to the official in charge of the issuance of licenses in the state in which the nonresident resides.

Subd. 6. **License suspension.**

Upon receipt of notification that the operating privilege of a resident of this state has been suspended or revoked in any other state pursuant to a law providing for its suspension or revocation for failure to deposit security for the payment of judgments arising out of a vehicle accident, or for failure to provide security covering a vehicle if required by the laws of that state, the commissioner of public safety shall suspend the operator's license of the resident until the resident furnishes evidence of compliance with the laws of this state and if applicable the laws of the other state.

Subd. 7. **Notice of suspension.**

A driver's license suspension under this section is subject to the notice requirements of section 171.18, subdivision 2.

REQUIREMENT TO SHOW RENTAL AGREEMENT

169.7995 FAILURE TO PRODUCE RENTAL OR LEASE AGREEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "rental or lease agreement" means a written agreement to rent or lease a motor vehicle that contains the name, address, and driver's license number of the renter or lessee; and

(2) "person" has the meaning given the term in section 645.44, subdivision 7.

Subd. 2. **Requirement.**

Every person who rents or leases a motor vehicle in this state for a time period of less than 180 days shall have the rental or lease agreement covering the vehicle in possession at all times when operating the vehicle and shall produce it upon the demand of a peace officer. If the person is unable to produce the rental or lease agreement upon the demand of a peace officer, the person shall, within 14 days after the demand, produce the rental or lease agreement to the place stated in the notice provided by the peace officer. The rental or lease agreement may be mailed by the person as long as it is received within 14 days.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

A person who fails to produce a rental or lease agreement as required by this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor**. The peace officer may mail the citation to the address given by the person or to the address stated on the driver's license, and this service by mail is valid notwithstanding section 629.34. It is not a defense that the person failed to notify the Department of Public Safety of a change of name or address as required under section 171.11. The citation may be sent after the 14-day period.

Subd. 4. **False or fictitious rental or lease agreement.**

It is a **misdemeanor** for any person to alter or make a fictitious rental or lease agreement, or to display an altered or fictitious rental or lease agreement knowing or having reason to know the agreement is altered or fictitious.

SIZE, WEIGHT, AND LOAD RESTRICTIONS AND PERMITS

169.80 SIZE, WEIGHT, LOAD.

Subdivision 1. **Limitations; misdemeanor.**

(a) It is a misdemeanor for a person to drive or move, or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved, on a highway a vehicle or vehicles of a size or weight exceeding the limitations stated in sections 169.80 to 169.88, or otherwise in violation of sections 169.80 to 169.88, other than section 169.81, subdivision 5a, and the maximum size and weight of vehicles as prescribed in sections 169.80 to 169.88 shall be lawful throughout this state, and local authorities shall have no power or authority to alter these limitations except as express authority may be granted in sections 169.80 to 169.88.

(b) When all the axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles are weighed separately the sum of the weights of the axles so weighed shall be evidence of the total gross weight of the vehicle or combination of vehicles so weighed.

(c) When each of the axles of any group that contains two or more consecutive axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles have been weighed separately the sum of the weights of the axles so weighed shall be evidence of the total gross weight on the group of axles so weighed.

(d) When, in any group of three or more consecutive axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles any axles have been weighed separately and two or more axles consecutive to each other in the group have been weighed together, the sum of the weights of the axles weighed separately and the axles weighed together shall be evidence of the total gross weight of the group of axles so weighed.

(e) The provisions of sections 169.80 to 169.88 governing size, weight, and load do not apply to a vehicle operated under the terms of a special permit issued as provided by law.

Subd. 2. **Outside width.**

(a) The total outside width of a vehicle exclusive of rearview mirrors or load securement devices which are not an integral part of the vehicle and not exceeding three inches on each side, or the load may not exceed 102 inches except that the outside width of a vehicle owned by a political subdivision and used exclusively for the purpose of handling sewage sludge from sewage treatment facilities to farm fields or disposal sites, may not exceed 12 feet, and except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) A vehicle exceeding 102 inches in total outside width, owned by a political subdivision and used for the purpose of transporting or applying sewage sludge to farm fields or disposal sites may not transport sludge for distances greater than 15 miles, nor may it be used for transportation of sewage sludge or return travel between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or at any other time when visibility is impaired by weather, smoke, fog, or other conditions rendering persons and vehicles not clearly discernible on the highway at a distance of 500 feet.

(c) The total outside width of a low bed trailer or equipment dolly, and the load, used exclusively for transporting farm machinery and construction equipment may not exceed nine feet in width except that a low bed trailer or equipment dolly with a total outside width, including the load, in excess of 102 inches may not be operated on any interstate highway without first having obtained a permit for the operation under section 169.86. The vehicle must display 12-inch square red flags as markers at the front and rear of the left side of the vehicle.

(d) The total outside width of a passenger motor bus, operated exclusively in a city or contiguous cities in this state, may not exceed nine feet.

(e) The maximum width limitation in paragraph (a) for a recreational vehicle as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 27, is exclusive of appurtenances on the recreational vehicle that do not extend beyond the width of the exterior rearview mirror of the recreational vehicle if the recreational vehicle is self-propelled, or the exterior rearview mirror of the towing vehicle if the recreational vehicle is towed.

Subd. 3.**Load on passenger vehicle.**

No passenger-type vehicle shall be operated on any highway with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of such vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof.

Subd. 4. **Divisible load.**

(a) A load that is not a nondivisible load on a vehicle or combination of vehicles must be transported:

(1) with the load reduced or positioned in a manner so that the transportation does not exceed the size and weight limits of vehicles under this chapter; or

(2) under a special permit authorized in this chapter for which the transportation qualifies.

(b) The applicant for a special permit related to a nondivisible load has the burden of proof as to the number of work hours required to dismantle the load.

169.801 IMPLEMENT OF HUSBANDRY.

Subdivision 1. **Exemption from size, weight, load provisions.**

Except as provided in this section and section 169.82, the provisions of sections 169.80 to 169.88 that govern size, weight, and load do not apply to an implement of husbandry while operated in compliance with this section.

Subd. 2. **Weight restrictions.**

(a) An implement of husbandry that is not self-propelled and is equipped with pneumatic tires may not be operated on a public highway with a maximum wheel load that exceeds 500 pounds per inch of tire width.

(b) A person operating or towing an implement of husbandry on a bridge must comply with the gross weight limitations provided in section 169.824.

Subd. 3. **Hitches.**

A towed implement of husbandry must be equipped with (1) safety chains that meet the requirements of section 169.82, subdivision 3, paragraph (b); (2) a regulation fifth wheel and kingpin assembly approved by the commissioner of public safety; or (3) a hitch pin or other hitching device with a retainer that prevents accidental unhitching.

Subd. 4. **Bridge posting.**

Despite subdivision 2, a person operating or towing an implement of husbandry must comply with a sign that limits the maximum weight allowed on a bridge.

Subd. 5. **Height and width.**

A person operating or towing an implement of husbandry that is higher than 13 feet six inches or wider than allowed under section 169.80, subdivision 2, must ensure that the operation or transportation does not damage a highway structure, utility line or structure, or other fixture adjacent to or over a public highway.

Subd. 6. **Speed.**

No person may operate or tow an implement of husbandry at a speed of **more than 30 miles per hour**.

Subd. 7. **Driving rules.**

(a) An implement of husbandry may not be operated or towed on an interstate highway.

(b) An implement of husbandry may be operated or towed to the left of the center of a roadway only if ~~it~~ the operation does not extend into the left half of the roadway more than is necessary and:

(1) the operation is for the purpose of avoiding an obstacle on the right-hand side of the road and the following requirements are met:

(i) the implement crosses the center line for as brief a period of time as necessary to avoid the obstacle;

(ii) the implement returns to the right half of the roadway immediately after passing the obstacle and when safe to do so; and

(iii) no other vehicles are approaching from the opposite direction such that the approaching vehicle would be within the immediate vicinity of the implement before the implement returns to the right-hand side of the road; or

(2) the implement is escorted at the front by a vehicle displaying hazard warning lights visible in normal sunlight ~~and the operation does not extend into the left half of the roadway more than is necessary~~.

(c) An implement of husbandry, when operating in compliance with the requirements of this section and under paragraph (b), is not subject to the escort requirements in section 169.812, subdivision 2.

Subd. 8. **Lights.**

An implement of husbandry must be equipped with lights that comply with section 169.55, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 9. **Slow-moving vehicle emblem.**

An implement of husbandry must comply with section 169.522.

Subd. 10. **Brakes.**

Notwithstanding section 169.67:

(a) A self-propelled implement of husbandry must be equipped with brakes adequate to control its movement and to stop and hold it and any vehicle it is towing.

(b) A towed implement of husbandry must be equipped with brakes adequate to control its movement and to stop and hold it, unless the implement of husbandry is in a combination of vehicles that meets the requirements of section 169.67, subdivision 5.

(c) If a towed implement of husbandry with a gross vehicle weight of more than 6,000 pounds, or more than 3,000 pounds if manufactured after January 1, 2011, is required under paragraph (b) to have brakes, it must also be equipped with brakes adequate to stop and hold it if it becomes detached from the towing vehicle.

169.81 HEIGHT AND LENGTH LIMITATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Height.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), no vehicle unladen or with load shall exceed a height of 13 feet six inches.

(b) A double-deck bus may not exceed a height of 14 feet three inches. Any carrier operating a double-deck bus exceeding 13 feet six inches shall obtain from the commissioner, with respect to highways under the commissioner's jurisdiction, and from local authorities, with respect to highways under their jurisdiction, an annual permit to operate the bus upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the party granting the permit. Annual permits shall be issued in accordance with applicable provisions of section 169.86. The fee for an annual permit issued by the commissioner is as provided in section 169.86, subdivision 5.

Subd. 2. **Length of single vehicle; exceptions.**

(a) Statewide, no single vehicle may exceed 45 feet in overall length, including load and front and rear bumpers, except mobile cranes, which may not exceed 48 feet in overall length.

(b) Statewide, no semitrailer may exceed 48 feet in overall length, including bumper and load, but excluding non-cargo-carrying equipment, such as refrigeration units or air compressors, necessary for safe and efficient operation and located on the end of the semitrailer adjacent to the truck-tractor. However, statewide, a single semitrailer may exceed 48 feet, but not 53 feet, if the distance from the kingpin to the centerline of the rear axle group of the semitrailer does not exceed 43 feet.

(c) Statewide, no single trailer may have an overall length exceeding 45 feet, including the tow bar assembly but exclusive of rear bumpers that do not increase the overall length by more than six inches.

(d) For determining compliance with this subdivision, the length of the semitrailer or trailer must be determined separately from the overall length of the combination of vehicles.

(e) No semitrailer or trailer used in a three-vehicle combination may have an overall length in excess of 28-1/2 feet, exclusive of:

(1) non-cargo-carrying accessory equipment, including refrigeration units or air compressors and upper coupler plates, necessary for safe and efficient operation, located on the end of the semitrailer or trailer adjacent to the truck or truck-tractor;

(2) the tow bar assembly; and

(3) lower coupler equipment that is a fixed part of the rear end of the first semitrailer or trailer.

Subd. 2a. **Number of units in vehicle combination; generally, exceptions.**

(a) Statewide, no combination of vehicles coupled together may consist of more than two units, except as provided in paragraph (b).

(b) Three-unit combinations may only be used as provided for in subdivisions 3, paragraph (c); 3c; 8; and 10. Further, vehicles transporting milk from the point of production to the point of first processing may consist of no more than three units. Mount combinations, consisting of a truck or truck-tractor transporting similar vehicles by having the front axle of the transported vehicle mounted onto the center of the rear part of the preceding vehicle, may be used.

Subd. 3. **Length of vehicle combinations.**

(a) Statewide, except on the highways identified under provisions in paragraph (c), no combination of vehicles may exceed a total length of 75 feet.

(b) However, the total length limitation does not apply to combinations of vehicles transporting:

(1) telephone poles, electric light and power poles, piling, or pole-length pulpwood; or

(2) pipe or other objects by a public utility when required for emergency or repair of public service facilities or when operated under special permits as provided in section 169.86.

These combinations of vehicles must be equipped with sufficient clearance markers, or lamps for night transportation, on both sides and upon the extreme ends of a projecting load to clearly mark the dimensions of the load.

(c) The following combination of vehicles regularly engaged in the transportation of commodities, property, or equipment may operate only on divided highways having four or more lanes of travel, and on other highways as may be designated by the commissioner of transportation subject to section 169.87, subdivision 1, and subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction over the highway, for the purpose of providing reasonable access between the divided highways of four or more lanes of travel and terminals, facilities for food, fuel, repair, and rest, and points of loading and unloading for household goods carriers, livestock carriers, or for the purpose of providing continuity of route:

(1) a truck-tractor and semitrailer exceeding 75 feet in length;

(2) a combination of vehicles including a truck-tractor and semitrailer drawing one additional semitrailer which may be equipped with an auxiliary dolly;

(3) a combination of vehicles including a truck-tractor and semitrailer drawing one full trailer;

(4) a truck-tractor and semitrailer designed and used exclusively for the transportation of motor vehicles or boats and exceeding an overall length of 75 feet including the load; and

(5) a truck or truck-tractor transporting similar vehicles by having the front axle of the transported vehicle mounted onto the center or rear part of the preceding vehicle, defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, sections 390.5 and 393.5 as drive-away saddlemount combinations or drive-away saddlemount vehicle transporter combinations, when the overall length exceeds 75 feet but does not exceed 97 feet.

(d) Vehicles operated under the provisions of this section must conform to the standards for those vehicles prescribed by the United States Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, as amended.

Subd. 3c. **Recreational vehicle combination.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 3, a recreational vehicle combination may be operated without a permit if:

(1) the combination does not consist of more than three vehicles, and the towing rating of the full-size pickup truck or recreational truck-tractor is equal to or greater than the total weight of all vehicles being towed;

(2) the combination does not exceed 70 feet in length;

(3) the operator of the combination is at least 18 years of age;

(4) the trailer is only carrying watercraft, motorcycles, motorized bicycles, off-highway motorcycles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, motorized golf carts, or equestrian equipment or supplies, and meets all requirements of law;

(5) the vehicles in the combination are connected to the full-size pickup truck or recreational truck-tractor and each other in conformity with section 169.82; and

(6) the combination is not operated within the seven-county metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2, during the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Mondays through Fridays.

Subd. 3d. **Combination including automobile tow dolly.**

Notwithstanding subdivisions 2a and 3, a combination consisting of a single-unit truck or a pickup truck and not more than two two-wheeled automobile tow dollies may be operated without a permit when:

(1) the combination is operated by an employee or agent of an automobile tow dolly manufacturer or a truck rental company;

(2) no vehicle is being transported on either dolly; and

(3) the combination does not exceed 50 feet in length.

Subd. 3e. **Articulated buses.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 2, a motor carrier of passengers registered under section 221.0252 may operate without a permit an articulated bus of up to 61 feet in length.

Subd. 3f. **Length limits exclusion; aerodynamic device.**

An aerodynamic device that meets the requirements under Code of Federal Regulations, title 23, section 658.16 (b)(4), is excluded from each calculation of length under subdivision 2, 3, or 3c, including (1) total vehicle length; and (2) length of a semitrailer or trailer, whether in a vehicle combination or not.

Subd. 4. **Projecting loads.**

The load upon any vehicle operated alone, or the load upon the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles, shall not extend more than three feet beyond the front wheels of such vehicle or the front bumper of such vehicle if it is equipped with such a bumper.

Subd. 5. **Manner of loading.**

(a) A vehicle must not be driven or moved on any highway unless the vehicle is so constructed, loaded, or the load securely covered as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking, blowing, or otherwise escaping.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a vehicle or combination of vehicles may:

(1) drop sand to secure traction;

(2) sprinkle water or other substances to clean or maintain the roadway; or

(3) leak liquid from thawing sugar beets only if transporting unprocessed sugar beets.

(c) This subdivision does not apply to motor vehicles operated by a farmer or the farmer's agent when transporting produce such as small grains, shelled corn, soybeans, or other farm produce of a size and density not likely to cause injury to persons or damage to property on escaping in small amounts from a vehicle.

(d) A violation of this subdivision by a vehicle that is carrying farm produce and that is not exempted under paragraph (c) is a petty misdemeanor.

Subd. 5a. **Firewood load.**

No vehicle that has a cargo area without a rear wall may be driven or moved on a trunk highway with a load of cut firewood of less than three feet in length unless the rear of the cargo area is covered with a material of sufficient strength to prevent any part of the load from escaping from the rear. No person shall transport firewood in any vehicle in an unsafe manner. Violation of this subdivision is a **petty misdemeanor** except that a peace officer may issue a citation that amounts to a warning (1) for a first offense, and (2) if, in the judgment of the citing peace officer at the site, the load of firewood is made safe for transport.

Subd. 5b. **Securing load; exceptions.**

(a) The driver of a vehicle transporting sand, gravel, aggregate, dirt, lime rock, silica, or similar material shall ensure that the cargo compartment of the vehicle is securely covered if:

(1) the vertical distance from the top of an exterior wall of the cargo compartment to the load, when measured downward along the inside surface of the wall, is less than six inches; or

(2) the horizontal distance from the top of an exterior wall of the cargo compartment to the load is less than two feet.

(b) The driver shall not operate a vehicle to transport sand, gravel, aggregate, dirt, lime rock, silica, or similar material in or on any part of the vehicle other than in the cargo container. The driver shall clean the vehicle of loose sand, gravel, aggregate, dirt, lime rock, silica, or similar material before the vehicle is moved on a road, street, or highway following loading or unloading.

(c) A driver of a vehicle used to transport garbage, rubbish, trash, debris, or similar material is not required to cover the transported material as long as (1) the vehicle is being operated at a speed less than 30 miles per hour, (2) the vehicle is not being operated on an interstate highway, and (3) no part of the load escapes from the vehicle. A driver shall immediately retrieve material that escapes from the vehicle, when safe to do so.

Subd. 8. **Livestock or poultry loading chute trailer.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions 2 and 3, a farm truck as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 8, including a single-unit truck or a combination of vehicles of no more than two units and otherwise not exceeding the size and weight limitations prescribed by law, and a livestock or poultry truck, including a single-unit truck or a combination of vehicles of no more than two units and not otherwise exceeding the size and weight limitations prescribed by law, owned or operated by a livestock or poultry carrier and used primarily for transporting livestock or poultry for hire, may draw one additional two-wheel trailer, the loaded weight of which does not exceed 3,000 pounds, for the sole purpose of transporting a livestock or poultry loading chute; provided that such two-wheel trailer shall not be drawn by a two-unit combination on the public highways of this state beyond a ten-mile radius of the home post office of the owner or operator of the two-unit combination. The two-wheel trailer used solely for transporting a livestock or poultry chute is special mobile equipment.

Subd. 9. **Application of subdivision 8.**

Subdivision 8 shall not apply to the seven-county metropolitan area.

Subd. 10. **Pickup truck; limitation on drawing trailer.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other law to the contrary, a pickup truck used primarily in the production or transportation of liquid fertilizer, anhydrous ammonia, or any agricultural commodity as defined in section 17.53, subdivision 2, may draw not to exceed two empty trailers when the resulting combination does not exceed the size and weight limitations otherwise prescribed by law. A pickup truck when drawing two trailers shall not be operated on the highways of this state beyond a 35-mile radius of the home post office of the owner of the pickup truck nor at a speed exceeding 35 miles per hour.

Subd. 11. **Automobile transporter.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(1) "automobile transporter" means any vehicle combination designed and used to transport assembled highway vehicles, including truck camper units;

(2) "stinger-steered combination automobile transporter" means a truck tractor semitrailer having the fifth wheel located on a drop frame located behind and below the rear-most axle of the power unit; and

(3) "backhaul" means the return trip of a vehicle transporting cargo or general freight, including when carrying goods back over all or part of the same route.

(b) Stinger-steered combination automobile transporters having a length of 80 feet or less may be operated on interstate highways and other highways designated in this section, and in addition may carry a load that extends the length by four feet or less in the front of the vehicle and six feet or less in the rear of the vehicle.

(c) An automobile transporter may transport cargo or general freight on a backhaul, provided it complies with weight limitations for a truck tractor and semitrailer combination under section 169.824.

Subd. 12. **Towaway trailer transporter combinations.**

An unladen power unit may tow two trailers or semitrailers when the combination (1) is not used to carry property, (2) does not exceed 82 feet in length, and (3) has a total gross weight that does not exceed 26,000 pounds. The trailers or semitrailers must consist of inventory property of a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer of the trailers or semitrailers.

169.812 ESCORT VEHICLES FOR OVERDIMENSIONAL LOADS; DEFINITIONS; REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Licensed peace officer" means a law enforcement officer licensed under sections 626.84 to 626.863, who holds a certificate under section 299D.085, and who may operate an authorized emergency vehicle and direct and control traffic and require traffic to yield to an overdimensional load.

(c) "Escort driver" means an individual who holds a certificate under section 299D.085 and is authorized to control and direct traffic as a flagger during the movement of an overdimensional load following the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices standards as defined by the Federal Highway Administration and section 169.06, subdivision 4.

(d) "Flagger" means a person who actively controls the flow of vehicular traffic into, through, or into and through a temporary traffic control zone using hand-signaling devices or an automated flagger assistance device.

(e) "Overdimensional load" is a vehicle or combination of vehicles of a size or weight of vehicle or load exceeding the maximum specified in this chapter, or otherwise not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

Subd. 2. **Escort vehicles required; width.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e), no escort vehicle is required if the width of an overdimensional load is 15 feet or less as measured at the bottom of the load or is 16 feet or less as measured at the top of the load.

(b) Only one rear escort vehicle is required on a multilane divided roadway if the width of an overdimensional load is more than 15 feet as measured at the bottom of the load or is more than 16 feet as measured at the top of the load.

(c) Only one lead escort vehicle and one rear escort vehicle is required on any undivided roadway if the width of an overdimensional load is more than 15 feet as measured at the bottom of the load or is more than 16 feet as measured at the top of the load.

(d) One lead escort vehicle, one rear escort vehicle, and one lead licensed peace officer is required when any part of an overdimensional load or a vehicle transporting an overdimensional load extends beyond the left of the centerline on an undivided roadway.

(e) The commissioner may require additional escorts when deemed necessary to protect public safety or to ensure against undue damage to the road foundations, surfaces, or structures. The commissioner must specify in the permit (1) the number of additional escorts required; and (2) whether the operators of the escort vehicles must be licensed peace officers or may be escort drivers, as defined in subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Escort vehicles required; length.**

(a) When a vehicle transporting an overdimensional load is operated on a multilane divided roadway:

(1) only one rear escort vehicle is required if the overdimensional load has an overall length exceeding 110 feet; or

(2) only one lead escort vehicle and one rear escort vehicle is required if the overdimensional load has an overall length exceeding 150 feet.

(b) One lead escort vehicle and one rear escort vehicle is required on any undivided roadway if the overall length of the overdimensional load exceeds 110 feet.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), the commissioner may require additional escorts when deemed necessary to protect public safety or to ensure against undue damage to the road foundations, surfaces, or structures. The commissioner must specify in the permit (1) the number of additional escorts required; and (2) whether the operators of the escort vehicles must be licensed peace officers or may be escort drivers, as defined in subdivision 1.

169.82 TRAILER EQUIPMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Connection to towing vehicle.**

(a) When one vehicle is towing another the drawbar or other connection must be of sufficient strength to pull the weight being towed.

(b) The drawbar or other connection may not exceed 15 feet from one vehicle to the other. This paragraph does not apply to the connection between any two vehicles transporting poles, pipe, machinery or other objects of structural nature which cannot readily be dismembered.

Subd. 2. **Marking.**

When one vehicle is towing another and the connection consists of a chain, rope, or cable, the connection must display a white, red, yellow, or orange flag or cloth not less than 12 inches square.

Subd. 3. **Hitch, chain, or cable.**

(a) Every trailer or semitrailer must be hitched to the towing motor vehicle by a device approved by the commissioner of public safety.

(b) Every trailer and semitrailer must be equipped with safety chains or cables permanently attached to the trailer except in cases where the coupling device is a regulation fifth wheel and kingpin assembly approved by the commissioner of public safety. In towing, the chains or cables must be attached to the vehicles near the points of bumper attachments to the chassis of each vehicle, and must be of sufficient strength to control the trailer in the event of failure of the towing device. The length of chain or cable must be no more than necessary to permit free turning of the vehicles. A minimum fine of $25 must be imposed for a violation of this paragraph.

(c) This subdivision does not apply to towed implements of husbandry.

(d) No person may be charged with a violation of this section solely by reason of violating a maximum speed prescribed in section 169.67 or 169.801.

169.822 WEIGHT LIMITATIONS; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

The terms in sections 169.822 to 169.829 shall have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Gross weight.**

"Gross weight" means the weight on any single wheel, single axle or group of consecutive axles and the gross vehicle weight.

Subd. 3. **Single axle.**

"Single axle" includes all wheels whose centers may be included within two parallel transverse vertical planes 40 inches apart.

Subd. 4. **Single wheel.**

"Single wheel" includes two or more wheels with centers less than 48 inches apart on an axle.

Subd. 5. **Tandem axles.**

"Tandem axles" means two consecutive axles whose centers are spaced more than 40 inches and not more than 96 inches apart.

Subd. 6. **Tire width.**

"Tire width" means the manufacturer's width as shown on the tire or the width at the widest part of the tire excluding protective side ribs, bars and decorations.

Subd. 7. **Tridem axles.**

"Tridem axles" mean three axles spaced within 9 feet or less.

Subd. 8. **Variable load axle.**

"Variable load axle" means any axle which is specifically designed so that, through use of an actuating control, the wheels may be lifted so that the wheels do not contact the road surface or may be lowered to carry loads of varying weights when in contact with the road surface.

169.823 TIRE WEIGHT LIMITS.

Subdivision 1. **Pneumatic-tired vehicle.**

No vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires shall be operated upon the highways of this state:

(1) where the gross weight on any wheel exceeds 9,000 pounds on an unpaved street or highway or 10,000 pounds on a paved street or highway, unless posted to a lesser weight under section 169.87, subdivision 1;

(2) where the gross weight on any single axle exceeds 18,000 pounds on an unpaved street or highway or 20,000 pounds on a paved street or highway, unless posted to a lesser weight under section 169.87, subdivision 1;

(3) where the maximum wheel load:

(i) on the foremost and rearmost steering axles, exceeds 600 pounds per inch of tire width or the manufacturer's recommended load, whichever is less; or

(ii) on other axles, exceeds 500 pounds per inch of tire width or the manufacturer's recommended load, whichever is less; or

(4) where the gross weight on any group of axles exceeds the weights permitted under sections 169.823 to 169.829 with any or all of the interior axles disregarded, and with an exterior axle disregarded if the exterior axle is a variable load axle that is not carrying its intended weight, and their gross weights subtracted from the gross weight of all axles of the group under consideration.

Subd. 2. **Vehicle not equipped with pneumatic tires.**

A vehicle or combination of vehicles not equipped with pneumatic tires shall be governed by the provisions of sections 169.823 to 169.829, except that the gross weight limitations shall be reduced by 40 percent.

169.824 GROSS WEIGHT SCHEDULE.

Subdivision 1. **Table of axle weight limits.**

(a) No vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires shall be operated upon the highways of this state where the total gross weight on any group of two or more consecutive axles of any vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds that given in the following axle weight limits table for the distance between the centers of the first and last axles of any group of two or more consecutive axles under consideration. Unless otherwise noted, the distance between axles must be measured longitudinally to the nearest even foot, and when the measurement is a fraction of exactly one-half foot the next largest whole number in feet shall be used, except that when the distance between axles is more than three feet four inches and less than three feet six inches the distance of four feet shall be used.

(b) The maximum gross weight on a group of three consecutive axles, where the distance between centers of foremost and rearmost axles of any axle group is seven feet or eight feet, is 34,000 pounds, except for vehicles manufactured before August 1, 1991. Notwithstanding any lesser weight shown in the axle weight limits table, for vehicles manufactured before August 1, 1991:

(1) the maximum gross weight on a group of three consecutive axles, where the distance between centers of foremost and rearmost axles of any axle group is seven feet, is 37,000 pounds; and

(2) the maximum gross weight on a group of three consecutive axles, where the distance between centers of foremost and rearmost axles of any axle group is eight feet, is 38,500 pounds.

(c) "8 plus" refers to any distance greater than eight feet but less than nine feet.

(d) The gross weights shown without parentheses in the axle weight limits table are allowed on unpaved streets and highways, unless posted to a lesser weight under section 169.87, subdivision 1. The gross weights shown in this table, whether within or without parentheses, are allowed on paved streets and highways, unless posted to a lesser weight under section 169.87, subdivision 1. Gross weights in excess of 80,000 pounds require an overweight permit under this chapter, unless otherwise allowed under section 169.826.

(e) Notwithstanding any lesser weight shown in the axle weight limits table, but subject to the restrictions on gross vehicle weights in subdivision 2, clauses (1) and (2), two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of 34,000 pounds each and a combined gross load of 68,000 pounds provided the overall distance between the first and last axles of the consecutive sets of tandem axles is 36 feet or more.

Subd. 2. **Gross vehicle weight of all axles.**

The gross vehicle weight of all axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles must not exceed:

(1) 80,000 pounds for any vehicle or combination of vehicles on all streets and highways, unless posted at a lower axle weight under section 169.87, subdivision 1; and

(2) 88,000 pounds for any vehicle or combination of vehicles with six or more axles while exclusively engaged in hauling livestock on all state trunk highways other than interstate highways, if the vehicle has a permit under section 169.86, subdivision 5, paragraph (j).

Subd. 3. **Weight limit credits; idle- and emissions-reduction technology; natural gas vehicles.**

(a) Notwithstanding the maximum weight provisions of this section, the maximum gross vehicle weight limits and the axle weight limits for any motor vehicle subject to sections 169.80 to 169.88 that is equipped with idle-reduction technology or emissions-reduction technology are increased by the amount of weight necessary to compensate for the weight of the idle-reduction technology or emissions-reduction technology, not to exceed 550 pounds.

(b) Notwithstanding the maximum weight provisions of this section, the maximum gross vehicle weight limits and the axle weight limits for any motor vehicle that is a natural gas vehicle and subject to sections 169.80 to 169.88 are increased by the amount of weight calculated as provided under United States Code, title 23, section 127(s), not to exceed 2,000 pounds.

(c) The weight limit increases under paragraphs (a) and (b) are cumulative.

(d) At the request of an authorized representative of the Department of Transportation or the Department of Public Safety, the vehicle operator must provide proof through documentation or demonstration that the vehicle meets the requirements of this subdivision.

169.826 GROSS WEIGHT SEASONAL INCREASES.

Subdivision 1. **Winter increase amounts.**

The limitations provided in sections 169.823 to 169.829 are increased by ten percent between the dates set by the commissioner for each zone established by the commissioner based on a freezing index model each winter.

Subd. 1a. **Harvest season increase amount; permit.**

The limitations provided in sections 169.823 to 169.829 are increased by ten percent from the beginning of harvest to November 30 each year for the movement of sugar beets, carrots, and potatoes from the field of harvest to the point of the first unloading. Transfer of the product from a farm vehicle or small farm trailer, within the meaning of chapter 168, to another vehicle is not considered to be the first unloading. A permit issued under section 169.86, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), is required. The commissioner shall not issue permits under this subdivision if to do so will result in a loss of federal highway funding to the state.

Subd. 2. **Duration.**

The duration of a ten percent increase in load limits is subject to limitation by order of the commissioner, subject to implementation of springtime load restrictions.

Subd. 3. **Excess weight permit.**

When the ten percent increase is in effect, a permit is required for a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer combination that has a gross weight in excess of 80,000 pounds, an axle group weight in excess of that prescribed in section 169.824, or a single axle weight in excess of 20,000 pounds and which travels on interstate routes.

Subd. 4. **Weight limits set by other law.**

In cases where gross weights in an amount less than that set forth in sections 169.823 to 169.829 are fixed, limited, or restricted on a highway or bridge by or under another section of this chapter, the lesser gross weight as fixed, limited, or restricted may not be exceeded and must control instead of the gross weights set forth in sections 169.823 to 169.829.

Subd. 7. **Expiration date.**

Upon request of the permit applicant, the expiration date for a permit issued under this section must be the same as the expiration date of the permitted vehicle's registration.

169.8261 GROSS WEIGHT LIMITATIONS; FOREST PRODUCTS.

Subdivision 1. **Exemption.**

(a) For purposes of this section, "raw or unfinished forest products" include wood chips, paper, pulp, oriented strand board, laminated strand lumber, hardboard, treated lumber, untreated lumber, or barrel staves.

(b) In compliance with this section, a person may operate a vehicle or combination of vehicles to haul raw or unfinished forest products by the most direct route to the nearest paved highway on any highway with gross weights permitted under sections 169.823 to 169.829.

Subd. 1a.**Six-axle and over-width vehicle permit.**

(a) A road authority may issue an annual permit authorizing a vehicle or combination of vehicles with a total of six or more axles to haul raw or unfinished forest products by the most direct route to the nearest paved highway on any highway with gross weights permitted under sections 169.823 to 169.829 and be operated with:

(1) a gross vehicle weight of up to:

(i) 90,000 pounds; and

(ii) 99,000 pounds during the period set by the commissioner under section 169.826, subdivision 1; and

(2) a total outside width of the vehicle or the load that does not exceed 114 inches.

(b) In addition to the conditions in subdivision 2, a vehicle or combination of vehicles that is operated with a permit under this subdivision and transporting a load that exceeds 108 inches must:

(1) display red or orange flags, 18 inches square, as markers at the front and rear and on both sides of the load; and

(2) not be operated on any road in a metropolitan county, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 4.

(c) A vehicle or combination of vehicles with a permit under this subdivision may only be operated on an interstate highway:

(1) as provided under United States Code, title 23, section 127(q), for operation on the specified segment of marked Interstate Highway 35; or

(2) if the gross vehicle weight does not exceed 80,000 pounds.

Subd. 2. **Conditions.**

(a) A vehicle or combination of vehicles operated under this section must:

(1) comply with seasonal load restrictions in effect between the dates set by the commissioner under section 169.87, subdivision 2;

(2) comply with bridge load limits posted under section 169.84;

(3) be equipped and operated with six or more axles and brakes on all wheels;

(4) be operated under a permit issued by each road authority having jurisdiction over a road on which the vehicle is operated, if required by the road authority;

(5) obey all road and bridge postings, including those pertaining to lane or roadway width; and

(6) not exceed 20,000 pounds gross weight on any single axle.

(b) A vehicle operated under this section may exceed the legal axle weight limits listed in section 169.824 by not more than 12.5 percent; except that, the weight limits may be exceeded by not more than 23.75 percent during the time when seasonal increases are authorized under section 169.826, subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Expiration date.**

Upon request of the permit applicant, the expiration date for a permit issued under this section must be the same as the expiration date of the permitted vehicle's registration.

169.827 GROSS WEIGHT REDUCTION ON RESTRICTED ROUTE.

The maximum weight on any single axle, two consecutive axles spaced within eight feet or less, three consecutive axles spaced within nine feet or less, or four consecutive axles spaced within 14 feet or less shall not exceed 18,000 pounds, 34,000 pounds, 43,000 pounds, or 51,500 pounds respectively multiplied by a factor of the axle weight in tons allowed on the restricted route divided by nine.

169.829 WEIGHT LIMITS NOT APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN VEHICLES.

Subdivision 1. **City vehicle except on trunk highway.**

(a) The provisions of sections 169.823 to 169.828 do not apply to vehicles operated exclusively in any city in this state which has in effect an ordinance regulating the gross weight of vehicles operated within that city.

(b) This subdivision does not apply to trunk highways.

Subd. 3. **Utility vehicle.**

Sections 169.823 to 169.828 do not apply to a utility vehicle that does not exceed a weight of 20,000 pounds per axle and is owned by:

(1) a public utility, as defined in section 216B.02;

(2) a municipality or municipal utility that operates that vehicle for its municipal electric, gas, or water system; and

(3) a cooperative electric association organized under chapter 308A.

Subd. 4. **Certain emergency vehicles.**

(a) The provisions of sections 169.80 to 169.88 governing size, weight, and load do not apply to a fire apparatus, a law enforcement special response vehicle, or a licensed land emergency ambulance service vehicle.

(b) Emergency vehicles designed to transport personnel and equipment to support the suppression of fires and to mitigate other hazardous situations are subject to the following weight limitations when operated on an interstate highway: (1) 24,000 pounds on a single steering axle; (2) 33,500 pounds on a single drive axle; (3) 52,000 pounds on a tandem rear drive steer axle; and (4) 62,000 pounds on a tandem axle. The gross weight of an emergency vehicle operating on an interstate highway must not exceed 86,000 pounds.

Subd. 5. **Sewage septic tank trucks.**

(a) For the purposes of this subdivision, "emergency pumping services" means a sewage septic tank truck's response to:

(1) uncontrolled and unintended seepage of the contents of a septic system into the ground, around a structure, or into a body of surface water;

(2) damage or malfunction to a septic system that requires removal of the contents of the septic system for repair or maintenance; or

(3) a condition that creates an immediate hazard to the health, welfare, or safety of a person.

(b) When a sewage septic tank truck used exclusively to transport sewage from septic or holding tanks is performing emergency pumping services, sections 169.823 and 169.826 to 169.828 do not apply, and the weight limitations under section 169.824 are increased by ten percent when transporting sewage from a single point of service to the point of unloading.

(c) Notwithstanding section 169.824, subdivision 1, paragraph (d); 169.826, subdivision 3; or any other law to the contrary, a permit is not required to operate a vehicle under this subdivision.

(d) The seasonal weight increases under section 169.826, subdivision 1, do not apply to a vehicle operated under this subdivision.

(e) A vehicle operated under this subdivision is subject to bridge load limits posted under section 169.84.

(f) A vehicle operated under this subdivision must not be operated with a load that exceeds the tire manufacturer's recommended load, the manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating as affixed to the vehicle, or other certification of gross vehicle weight rating under Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, sections 567.4 to 567.7.

(g) The exceptions under this subdivision do not apply to a sewage septic tank truck's operation on an interstate highway.

169.8295 WEIGHT LIMITS; VEHICLES TRANSPORTING MILK.

Subdivision 1. **Weight limits increase.**

(a) The weight limitations under sections 169.823 to 169.829 are increased by ten percent for a single-unit vehicle transporting fluid milk from the point of production to (1) another point of production for additional loading, or (2) the point of first processing.

(b) Notwithstanding sections 169.824, subdivision 1, paragraph (d); 169.826, subdivision 3; or other law to the contrary, a permit is not required to operate a vehicle under this section.

(c) The seasonal weight increases under section 169.826, subdivision 1, do not apply to a vehicle operated under this section.

Subd. 2. **Requirements; restrictions.**

A vehicle operated under this section:

(1) is subject to seasonal load restrictions under section 169.87, except as otherwise provided under section 169.87, subdivision 4;

(2) is subject to bridge load limits posted under section 169.84; and

(3) must not be operated with a load that exceeds the tire manufacturer's recommended load, the manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating as affixed to the vehicle, or other certification of gross vehicle weight rating under Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, sections 567.4 to 567.7.

169.8296 WEIGHT LIMITS; TOWING AND RECOVERY VEHICLE.

Subdivision 1.**Annual permit.**

The commissioner may issue permits to an applicant who pays a single $300 annual fee to cover all tow trucks and towing vehicles owned by the applicant and who meets any other conditions prescribed by the commissioner. The proceeds of this fee must be deposited in the trunk highway fund. The permit authorizes the tow truck or towing vehicle, when towing a disabled or damaged vehicle to a place of repair or safekeeping, to exceed the length and weight limitations of this chapter.

Subd. 2.**Applicability with urgent movement.**

Sections 169.823 to 169.828 do not apply to a tow truck or towing vehicle when towing a disabled or damaged vehicle and the movement is urgent and for the purpose of removing the disabled vehicle from the roadway to a place of repair or safekeeping. A permit is not required for a vehicle operating under this subdivision.

Subd. 3.**Seasonal load restrictions; exemption.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "recovery vehicle" means a vehicle equipped with a boom that is used to move or recover an inoperable vehicle.

(b) The seasonal load restrictions under section 169.87, subdivisions 1 and 2, do not apply to a tow truck, towing vehicle, or a recovery vehicle that does not exceed a weight of 20,000 pounds per single axle and is being operated for the purpose of towing or recovering another vehicle that:

(1) is involved in a vehicle crash or is inoperable and is located within a public road right-of-way; or

(2) has entered a public body of water adjacent to the roadway.

169.84 LOAD LIMIT ON BRIDGE.

Subject to the limitations upon wheel and axle loads prescribed in this chapter, the gross weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles driven onto or over a bridge on any highway shall not exceed the safe capacity of the bridge, as may be indicated by warning posted on the bridge or the approaches thereto.

169.85 WEIGHING; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Driver to stop for weighing.**

(a) The driver of a vehicle that has been lawfully stopped may be required by an officer to submit the vehicle and load to a weighing by means of portable or stationary scales.

(b) In addition, the officer may require that the vehicle be driven to the nearest available scales, but only if:

(1) the distance to the scales is no further than five miles, or if the distance from the point where the vehicle is stopped to the vehicle's destination is not increased by more than ten miles as a result of proceeding to the nearest available scales; and

(2) if the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle, no more than two other commercial motor vehicles are waiting to be inspected at the scale.

(c) Official traffic-control devices as authorized by section 169.06 may be used to direct the driver to the nearest scale.

(d) When a truck weight enforcement operation is conducted by means of portable or stationary scales, signs giving notice of the operation must be posted within the highway right-of-way and adjacent to the roadway within two miles of the operation. The driver of a truck or combination of vehicles registered for or with a gross vehicle weight exceeding 10,000 pounds shall proceed to the scale site and submit the vehicle to weighing and inspection.

Subd. 2. **Unloading.**

(a) Upon weighing a vehicle and load, as provided in this section, an officer may require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable place and remain standing until a portion of the load is removed that is sufficient to reduce the gross weight of the vehicle to the limit permitted under either section 168.013, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), or sections 169.823 to 169.829, whichever is the lesser violation, if any. A suitable place is a location where loading or tampering with the load is not prohibited by federal, state, or local law, rule, or ordinance.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), a driver may be required to unload a vehicle only if the weighing officer determines that (1) on routes subject to the provisions of sections 169.823 to 169.829, the weight on an axle exceeds the lawful gross weight prescribed by sections 169.823 to 169.829, by 2,000 pounds or more, or the weight on a group of two or more consecutive axles in cases where the distance between the centers of the first and last axles of the group under consideration is ten feet or less exceeds the lawful gross weight prescribed by sections 169.823 to 169.829, by 4,000 pounds or more; or (2) the weight is unlawful on an axle or group of consecutive axles on a road restricted in accordance with section 169.87. Material unloaded must be cared for by the owner or driver of the vehicle at the risk of the owner or driver.

(c) The driver is not required to unload under paragraph (b) when the gross weight of the vehicle does not exceed:

(1) the sum of the vehicle's registered gross weight, the weight allowance set forth in section 168.013, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), and, if applicable, the weight allowance permitted under section 169.826; or

(2) the weight allowed by special permit issued under section 169.86 for a vehicle that is operated in conformity with the limitations and conditions of the permit.

Subd. 3. **Misdemeanor.**

A driver of a vehicle who (1) fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing as required in this section, (2) fails or refuses, when directed by an officer upon a weighing of the vehicle, to stop the vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of this section, or (3) fails to comply with an official traffic-control device as authorized by section 169.06 that directs the driver to the nearest scale is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 4. **Arrest.**

A peace officer may arrest the driver of a motor vehicle if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the driver has operated the vehicle in violation of subdivision 3 within the past four hours.

Subd. 5. **Identification of driver.**

A person who owns or leases a motor vehicle that a peace officer has probable cause to believe has been operated in violation of subdivision 3 must identify the driver of the motor vehicle upon request of the peace officer. Violation of this subdivision is a petty misdemeanor.

Subd. 6. **Officer defined.**

When used in this section, the word "officer" means a member of the State Patrol, an employee of the Department of Public Safety described in section 299D.06, or a peace officer or person under the officer's direction and control employed by a local unit of government who is trained in weight enforcement by the Department of Public Safety.

169.871 EXCESS WEIGHT; CIVIL PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Civil liability.**

(a) The owner or lessee of a vehicle that is operated with a gross weight in excess of a weight limit imposed under sections 169.823 to 169.8295, 169.84 to 169.851, and 169.87 or a shipper who ships or tenders goods for shipment in a single truck or combination vehicle that exceeds a weight limit imposed under sections 169.823 to 169.8295, 169.84 to 169.851, and 169.87 is liable for a civil penalty as follows:

(1) if the total gross excess weight is not more than 1,000 pounds, one cent per pound for each pound in excess of the legal limit;

(2) if the total gross excess weight is more than 1,000 pounds but not more than 3,000 pounds, $10 plus five cents per pound for each pound in excess of 1,000 pounds;

(3) if the total gross excess weight is more than 3,000 pounds but not more than 5,000 pounds, $110 plus ten cents per pound for each pound in excess of 3,000 pounds;

(4) if the total gross excess weight is more than 5,000 pounds but not more than 7,000 pounds, $310 plus 15 cents per pound for each pound in excess of 5,000 pounds;

(5) if the total gross excess weight is more than 7,000 pounds, $610 plus 20 cents per pound for each pound in excess of 7,000 pounds.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if a person found guilty of a violation of a weight limit imposed under this section or sections 169.823 to 169.8295, 169.84 to 169.851, or 169.87 is also found by the court to have knowingly and contemporaneously attempted to evade a fixed weigh station or to otherwise avoid weighing by means of stationary scales under section 169.85 or other law, the court must impose a penalty of twice the amount otherwise authorized under paragraph (a).

(c) Any penalty imposed upon a defendant under this subdivision must not exceed the penalty prescribed by this subdivision. Any fine paid by the defendant in a criminal overweight action that arose from the same overweight violation is applied toward payment of the civil penalty under this subdivision. A peace officer or Department of Public Safety employee described in section 299D.06 who cites a driver for a violation of the weight limitations established by sections 169.81 to 169.851 and 169.87 must give written notice to the driver that the driver or another may also be liable for the civil penalties provided herein in the same or separate proceedings.

(d) A penalty imposed upon the owner or lessee of a vehicle that is based on violations identified by the use of shippers' weight records under section 169.872 must not exceed an aggregate of $10,000.

Subd. 1a. **Special permit violations.**

(a) The owner or lessee of a vehicle that is operated with a gross weight in excess of an adjusted weight limit and a shipper who ships or tenders goods for shipment in a single truck or combination vehicle that exceeds an adjusted weight limit is liable for a civil penalty. The civil penalty is the greater of (1) as calculated at a rate of five cents per pound for each pound in excess of the highest weight allowed by the permit or under section 169.826, subdivision 1, or (2) $100.

(b) Any penalty imposed upon a defendant under this subdivision shall not exceed the penalty prescribed by this subdivision. Any fine paid by the defendant in a criminal overweight action that arose from the same overweight violation may not be applied toward payment of the civil penalty under this subdivision. A peace officer or Department of Public Safety employee described in section 299D.06 who cites a driver for a violation of the adjusted weight limit shall give written notice to the driver that the driver or another may also be liable for the civil penalty provided in this subdivision in the same or separate proceedings.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "adjusted weight limit" means a weight limit (1) imposed by a permit issued under this chapter, or (2) imposed under section 169.826, subdivision 1.

Subd. 1b. **Civil penalty for first two violations.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (5), a civil penalty under subdivision 1 for a violation in a motor vehicle in the course of a first haul as defined in section 168.013, subdivision 3, paragraph (d), clause (3), of a weight limit imposed under sections 169.823 to 169.829, 169.84 to 169.851, and 169.87 that is not preceded by two or more violations of the gross weight limits in those sections in that motor vehicle within the previous 12 months, may not exceed $150.

Subd. 2. **Jurisdiction.**

The district court may hear, try and determine actions commenced under this section. Trials under this section shall be to the court, sitting without a jury. Trials to the court under this section shall, if possible, be conducted at the same time as pretrial motions or trials in the criminal prosecution under sections 169.81 to 169.87, if any, subject to the agreement of the defendant.

Subd. 3. **Appearance.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8.01, county or city attorneys may appear in civil actions commenced under this section at the request of the attorney general.

Subd. 4. **Venue.**

Civil actions under this section may be commenced in any county in which the vehicle was loaded, unloaded or operated in violation of subdivision 1 unless there is agreement that the action may be tried in another county or municipality.

Subd. 5. **Fines; proceeds allocated.**

Any penalty imposed and fines collected pursuant to this section shall be disposed of as provided in section 299D.03, subdivision 5, with the following exceptions:

(a) If the violation occurs in the county, and the county attorney appears in the action, the remaining five-eighths shall be credited to the highway user tax distribution fund.

(b) If the violation occurs within the municipality, and the city attorney appears in the action, the remaining one-third shall be paid to the highway user tax distribution fund.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d), when the attorney general appears in the action, all penalties imposed and fines collected shall be credited to the highway user tax distribution fund.

(d) If the violation occurs in Hennepin County, and the arrest or apprehension is made by the county sheriff, three-eighths of the civil penalty shall be credited to the general revenue fund of the county and the remaining five-eighths shall be credited to the highway user tax distribution fund.

Subd. 6. **Costs and disbursements.**

The prevailing party in any action commenced under this section shall be entitled to reasonable costs incurred in the action.

Subd. 7. **Shipper's good-faith exception.**

(a) The penalty imposed by subdivision 1 shall not be imposed on a shipper who in good faith ships goods or tenders goods for shipment in a vehicle that does not exceed the maximum gross weight for which the truck is licensed under section 168.013, subdivision 1e.

(b) For purposes of this section, "good faith" means that (1) the vehicle is licensed pursuant to section 168.013, subdivision 1e, (2) the operator of the vehicle is not under the control of the shipper, (3) the operator has requested that the vehicle be loaded to the maximum gross weight for which the vehicle is licensed, and (4) the road leading from the shipper's immediate place of shipment may be legally used for the allowed gross weight of the vehicle with its legally maximum load.

169.88 DAMAGES; LIABILITY.

(a) Any person driving any vehicle, object, or contrivance upon any highway or highway structure shall be liable for all damage which the highway or highway structure may sustain as a result of any illegal operation, driving, or moving of such vehicle, object, or contrivance, or as a result of operation, driving or moving any vehicle, object, or contrivance weighing in excess of the maximum weight in this chapter but authorized by a special permit issued as provided in sections 169.80 to 169.88.

(b) When such driver is not the owner of such vehicle, object, or contrivance, but is so operating, driving, or moving the same with the express or implied permission of the owner, then the owner and driver shall be jointly and severally liable for any such damage.

(c) Any person who by willful acts or failure to exercise due care, damages any road, street, or highway or highway structure shall be liable for the amount thereof.

(d) Damages under this section may be recovered in a civil action brought by the authorities in control of such highway or highway structure.

OFFENSES, PENALTIES, AND JUDICIAL PROVISIONS

169.89 PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Violation; when petty misdemeanor enhanced to misdemeanor.**

Unless otherwise declared in this chapter with respect to particular offenses, it is a petty misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by this chapter; except that:

(1) a violation which is committed in a manner or under circumstances so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property; or

(2) exclusive of violations relating to the standing or parking of an unattended vehicle, a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, classified therein as a petty misdemeanor, when preceded by two or more petty misdemeanor convictions within the immediate preceding 12-month period; is a **misdemeanor** to which the provisions of subdivision 2 shall not apply.

Subd. 2. **Petty misdemeanor penalty; no jury trial.**

A person charged with a petty misdemeanor is not entitled to a jury trial but shall be tried by a judge without a jury. If convicted, the person is not subject to imprisonment but shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300.

Subd. 4. **Driver's record.**

When a person is arrested for a violation of any provision of this chapter, or a violation of any provision of a city ordinance regulating traffic, the court before whom the matter is heard shall determine the driver's record of the person from the commissioner of public safety before pronouncing sentence and the expense incident to the procurement of this information is taxable as costs upon the conviction.

Subd. 5. **Driver improvement clinic; attendance.**

In conjunction with or in lieu of other penalties provided by law for violation of this chapter or a municipal ordinance enacted in conformance thereto, the trial court may in its judgment of conviction order the convicted person to attend and satisfactorily complete a course of study at an approved driver improvement clinic or youth-oriented driver improvement clinic. The commissioner of public safety may, upon the motion of the commissioner of public safety or upon recommendation of the court, suspend, for a period of not to exceed 30 days, the operator's license, provisional license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege of any person who fails or refuses to comply with an order to attend an approved driver improvement clinic or youth-oriented driver improvement clinic. The requirement of attendance at an approved driver improvement clinic or youth-oriented driver improvement clinic is not a fine, imprisonment, or sentence within the meaning of section 609.02. The court may not order a convicted person to attend any driver improvement clinic or youth-oriented driver improvement clinic which is located more than 35 miles from the person's residence. For the purposes of this section "an approved driver improvement clinic or youth-oriented driver improvement clinic" means a clinic whose curriculum and mode of instruction conform to standards promulgated by the commissioner of public safety.

169.90 OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Attempt, conspire, aid, cause, or permit offense.**

Every person who commits or attempts to commit, conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of, any act declared herein to be an offense, whether individually or in connection with one or more other persons or as principal, agent, or accessory, shall be guilty of such offense, and every person who falsely, fraudulently, forcibly, or willfully induces, causes, coerces, requires, permits, or directs another to violate any provision of this chapter, is likewise guilty of such offense.

Subd. 2 . **Require or permit offense by another.**

It is unlawful for the owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle to require or knowingly to permit the operation of such vehicle upon a highway in any manner contrary to law.

169.905 TRAFFIC STOP; QUESTIONING LIMITED.

A peace officer making a traffic stop for a violation of this chapter or chapter 168 **must not ask** if the operator can identify the reason for the stop. A peace officer making such a traffic stop **must inform the vehicle's operator** of a reason for the stop unless it would be unreasonable to do so under the totality of the circumstances. A peace officer's failure to comply with this section must not serve as the basis for exclusion of evidence or dismissal of a charge or citation. Section 645.241 does not apply to violations of this section.

ARREST AND APPEARANCE PROCEDURES

169.91 ARREST.

Subdivision 1. **Procedure.**

When any person is arrested for any violation of any law or ordinance relating to the operation or registration of vehicles punishable as a petty misdemeanor, misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony, the arrested person shall be taken into custody and immediately taken before a judge within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction over the offenses and is nearest or most accessible with reference to the place where the arrest is made, in any of the following cases:

(1) when a person arrested demands an immediate appearance before a judge;

(2) when a person is arrested and charged with an offense under this chapter causing or contributing to an accident resulting in injury or death to any person;

(3) when the person is arrested upon a charge of negligent homicide;

(4) when the person is arrested upon a charge of driving or operating or being in actual physical control of any motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;

(5) when the person is arrested upon a charge of failure to stop in the event of an accident causing death, personal injuries, or damage to property;

(6) when there is reasonable cause for believing that the person arrested may leave the state, except as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 3. **Notice to appear.**

When a person is arrested for any violation of any law or ordinance relating to motor vehicles, their registration or their operation, or the use of the highways, the arresting officer shall prepare a written notice to appear in court. This place must be before a judge within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed who has jurisdiction and is nearest or most accessible with reference to the place of arrest. If the offense is a petty misdemeanor, the notice to appear must include a statement that a failure to appear will be considered a plea of guilty and waiver of the right to trial, unless the failure to appear is due to circumstances beyond the person's control.

Subd. 4. **Reciprocal agreements.**

(a) The commissioner of public safety is empowered to enter into and carry out reciprocal agreements with duly authorized representatives of other states, districts, territories and possessions of the United States and provinces of foreign countries having laws or compacts authorizing the release of residents of party jurisdictions upon personal recognizance following arrest for violation of a law or ordinance relating to the operation of a motor vehicle.

(b) When a reciprocal agreement is in effect, a law enforcement officer observing a violation of any traffic rule by a resident of a party jurisdiction shall issue an appropriate citation and shall not, subject to the provisions of paragraph (c), require the nonresident to post bond or collateral to secure appearance for trial but shall accept the nonresident's personal recognizance, except the nonresident has the right upon request to post bond or collateral in a manner provided by law and in that case the provisions of this subdivision do not apply.

(c) A nonresident shall not be entitled to be released on personal recognizance if immediate appearance before a judge is required by subdivision 1 or the offense is:

(1) one which, upon conviction, would result in the revocation of a person's driver's license under the laws of this state; or

(2) a violation of a highway weight limitation; or

(3) a violation of a law governing transportation of hazardous materials; or

(4) driving a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license.

169.92 FAILURE TO APPEAR.

Subdivision 1. **Appearance by counsel.**

A person may appear in court either in person or through an appearance by counsel. A person is not required to sign a written promise to appear.

Subd. 2. **Notice to commissioner.**

When a person fails to appear in court in response to a notice to appear prepared under section 169.91, subdivision 3, or fails to comply with other orders of the court regarding the appearance or proceedings, the court shall notify the commissioner of public safety of the nonappearance or noncompliance upon a form provided by the commissioner.

Subd. 3. **Nonappearance by nonresident.**

Upon receipt of notice from the court that a nonresident did not appear in court, the commissioner of public safety shall forward a copy of the report to the driver licensing authority of the state, district, territory, possession, or province of residence of the person.

169.93 ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

The provisions of sections 169.90 to 169.95 shall govern all police officers in making arrests without a warrant for violations of this chapter for offenses committed in their presence, but the procedure prescribed herein shall not otherwise be exclusive of any other method prescribed by law for the arrest and prosecution of a person for an offense of like grade.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

169.974 OPERATION OF MOTORCYCLE; MOTOR SCOOTER; MOTOR BIKE.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

Motorcycles as used herein shall mean the vehicles defined in section 169.011, subdivision 44.

Subd. 2. **License endorsement and permit requirements.**

(a) ~~No person shall~~ A person must not operate a motorcycle on any street or highway without having a valid driver's license with a ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle endorsement as provided by law. A person may operate an autocycle without a ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle endorsement~~, provided~~ if the person has a valid driver's license issued under section 171.02.

(b) The commissioner of public safety ~~shall~~ must issue a ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle endorsement only if the applicant (1) has in possession a valid ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle instruction permit as provided in paragraph (c), (2) has passed a written examination and road test administered by the Department of Public Safety for the endorsement, and (3) in the case of applicants under 18 years of age, presents a certificate or other evidence of having successfully completed an approved ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle driver's safety course in this or another state, in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner of public safety for courses offered by a public, private, or commercial school or institute. The commissioner of public safety may waive the road test for any applicant on determining that the applicant possesses a valid license to operate a ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle issued by a jurisdiction that requires a comparable road test for license issuance.

(c) The commissioner of public safety ~~shall~~ must issue a ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle instruction permit to any person over 16 years of age who (1) is in possession of a valid driver's license, (2) is enrolled in an approved ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle driver's safety course, and (3) has passed a written examination for the permit and paid a fee prescribed by the commissioner of public safety. A ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle instruction permit is effective for one year and may be renewed under rules prescribed by the commissioner of public safety.

(d) ~~No~~ A person who is operating by virtue of a ~~two-wheeled vehicle~~ motorcycle instruction permit ~~shall~~ must not:

(1) carry any passengers on the streets and highways of this state on the motorcycle while the person is operating the motorcycle;

(2) drive the motorcycle at night; or

(3) drive the motorcycle without wearing protective headgear that complies with standards established by the commissioner of public safety.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (d), the commissioner of public safety may issue a special motorcycle permit, restricted or qualified as the commissioner of public safety deems proper, to any person demonstrating a need for the permit and unable to qualify for a driver's license.

Subd. 3. **Vehicle equipment.**

(a) Any motorcycle with a seat designed or suited for use by a passenger must be equipped with footrests or floorboards for the passenger.

(b) No person shall operate any motorcycle on the streets and highways unless such motorcycle is equipped with:

(1) at least one rear view mirror so attached and adjusted as to reflect to the operator a view of the roadway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of the motorcycle; and

(2) not less than one horn that is audible at a distance of at least 200 feet under normal conditions.

(c) All other applicable provisions of this chapter pertaining to motorcycle and other motor vehicle equipment shall apply to motorcycles, except those which by their nature have no application.

Subd. 4. **Equipment for operator and passenger.**

(a) No person under the age of 18 shall operate or ride a motorcycle on the streets and highways of this state without wearing protective headgear that complies with standards established by the commissioner of public safety; and no person shall operate a motorcycle without wearing an eye-protective device.

(b) The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to (1) persons during their participation in a parade for which parade a permit or other official authorization has been granted by a local governing body or other governmental authority, or (2) persons riding within an enclosed cab autocycle.

Subd. 5. **Driving rules.**

(a) An operator of a motorcycle must ride only upon a permanent and regular seat which is attached to the vehicle for that purpose. No other person shall ride on a motorcycle, except that passengers may ride (1) upon a permanent and regular operator's seat if designed for two persons, (2) upon additional seats attached to or in the vehicle, or (3) in a sidecar attached to the vehicle. The operator of a motorcycle is prohibited from carrying passengers in a number in excess of the designed capacity of the motorcycle or sidecar attached to it. A passenger is prohibited from being carried in a position that interferes with the safe operation of the motorcycle or the view of the operator.

(b) No person ~~shall~~ may ride upon a motorcycle as a passenger unless the person can reach the footrests or floorboards with both feet.

(c) Except for passengers of sidecars, drivers and passengers of three-wheeled motorcycles, and persons in an autocycle, no person ~~shall~~ may operate or ride upon a motorcycle except while sitting astride the seat, facing forward, with one leg on either side of the motorcycle.

(d) No person ~~shall~~ may operate a motorcycle while carrying animals, packages, bundles, or other cargo which prevent the person from keeping both hands on the handlebars.

(e) ~~No person shall operate a motorcycle between lanes of moving or stationary vehicles headed in the same direction, nor shall any person drive a motorcycle abreast of or overtake or pass another vehicle within the same traffic lane.~~ Motorcycles may, with the consent of both drivers, be operated not more than two abreast in a single traffic lane if the vehicles fit safely within the designated space of the lane.

(f) Except under the conditions specified in paragraph (g), **no person may** operate a motorcycle:

(1) between lanes of moving or stationary vehicles headed in the same direction of travel;

(2) abreast of moving or stationary vehicles within the same traffic lane; or

(3) to overtake or pass another vehicle within the same traffic lane.

(g) A person **may** operate a motorcycle and overtake and pass another vehicle in the same direction of travel and within the same traffic lane if the motorcycle is operated:

(1) at not more than 25 miles per hour; and

(2) no more than 15 miles per hour over the speed of traffic in the relevant traffic lanes.

(h) Motor vehicles including motorcycles are entitled to the full use of a traffic lane and no motor vehicle may be driven or operated in a manner so as to deprive a motorcycle of the full use of a traffic lane.

~~(g)~~ (i) A person operating a motorcycle upon a roadway must be granted the rights and is subject to the duties applicable to a motor vehicle as provided by law, except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

~~(h) Paragraph (e)~~ (j) Paragraphs (e) and (f) of this subdivision ~~does~~ do not apply to police officers in the performance of their official duties.

~~(i)~~ (k) No person ~~shall~~ may operate a motorcycle on a street or highway unless the headlight or headlights are lighted at all times the motorcycle is so operated.

~~(j)~~ (l) A person parking a motorcycle on the roadway of a street or highway must:

(1) if parking in a marked parking space, park the motorcycle completely within the marked space; and

(2) park the motorcycle in such a way that the front of the motorcycle is pointed or angled toward the nearest lane of traffic to the extent practicable and necessary to allow the operator to (i) view any traffic in both directions of the street or highway without having to move the motorcycle into a lane of traffic and without losing balance or control of the motorcycle, and (ii) ride the motorcycle forward and directly into a lane of traffic when the lane is sufficiently clear of traffic.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2025.

Subd. 7. **Noise limits.**

After December 31, 1978, noise rules adopted by the Pollution Control Agency for motor vehicles pursuant to section 169.693 shall also apply to motorcycles.

169.975 OPERATION OF ROADABLE AIRCRAFT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Aircraft" has the meaning given in section 360.013, subdivision 37.

(c) "Airport" has the meaning given in section 360.013, subdivision 39, and includes a personal-use airport as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 8800.0100, subpart 22a.

(d) "Restricted landing area" has the meaning given in section 360.013, subdivision 57.

(e) "Unlicensed landing area" has the meaning given in Minnesota Rules, part 8800.0100, subpart 32a.

Subd. 2. **Operation.**

(a) A roadable aircraft is considered a motor vehicle when in operation, including on a public highway, except when the vehicle is (1) at an airport, (2) on a restricted landing area, (3) on an unlicensed landing area, or (4) in flight. When operating a roadable aircraft as a motor vehicle, an operator must comply with all rules and requirements set forth in this chapter governing the operation and insurance of a motor vehicle.

(b) When in operation at an airport, a restricted landing area, an unlicensed landing area, or in flight, a roadable aircraft is considered an aircraft and the operator must comply with all rules and requirements set forth in chapter 360. An owner of a roadable aircraft registered in Minnesota must comply with all rules and requirements of chapter 360 governing the registration, taxation, and insurance of aircraft.

(c) A roadable aircraft may only take off or land at an airport, unlicensed landing area, or restricted landing area.

TRAFFIC CITATIONS

169.985 TRAFFIC CITATION QUOTA PROHIBITED.

A law enforcement agency **may not** order, mandate, require, or suggest to a peace officer a quota for the issuance of traffic citations, including administrative citations authorized under section 169.999, on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.

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CHAPTER 169A. DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED

GENERAL PROVISIONS

169A.01 CITATION; APPLICATION.

Subdivision 1. **Citation.**

This chapter may be cited as the Minnesota Impaired Driving Code.

Subd. 2. **Application.**

Unless otherwise indicated, the provisions of this chapter apply to any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state or on any boundary water of this state. The provisions of this chapter are applicable and uniform throughout the state and in all its political subdivisions and municipalities.

Subd. 3. **Local ordinances.**

No local authority may enact or enforce any rule or regulation that conflicts with a provision of this chapter unless expressly authorized to do so in this chapter. Local authorities may adopt traffic regulations that do not conflict with the provisions of this chapter. However, if any local ordinance regulating traffic covers the same subject for which a penalty is provided for in this chapter, the penalty provided for the violation of the local ordinance must be identical to the penalty provided for in this chapter for the same offense.

169A.03 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

(a) As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given.

(b) If a term defined in section 169.011, but not defined in this chapter, is used in this chapter, the term has the meaning given in section 169.011, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Subd. 2. **Alcohol concentration.**

"Alcohol concentration" means:

(1) the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood;

(2) the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath; or

(3) the number of grams of alcohol per 67 milliliters of urine.

Subd. 3. **Aggravating factor.**

"Aggravating factor" includes:

(1) a qualified prior impaired driving incident within the ten years immediately preceding the current offense;

(2) having an alcohol concentration of 0.16 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense; or

(3) having a child under the age of 16 in the motor vehicle at the time of the offense if the child is more than 36 months younger than the offender.

Subd. 3a.**Artificially derived cannabinoid.**

"Artificially derived cannabinoid" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 6.

Subd. 3b.**Cannabis flower.**

"Cannabis flower" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 16.

Subd. 3c.**Cannabis product.**

"Cannabis product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 20.

Subd. 4. **Commercial motor vehicle.**

"Commercial motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 16.

Subd. 5. **Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety or a designee.

Subd. 5a. **Control analysis.**

"Control analysis" means a procedure involving a solution that yields a predictable alcohol concentration reading.

Subd. 6. **Controlled substance.**

"Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

Subd. 7. **Driver.**

"Driver" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 24.

Subd. 8. **Gross misdemeanor.**

"Gross misdemeanor" means a crime for which a person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 10. **Head Start bus.**

"Head Start bus" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 34.

Subd. 10a.**Hemp-derived consumer product.**

"Hemp-derived consumer product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 37.

Subd. 11. **Infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument.**

"Infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument" means a breath-testing instrument that employs infrared or other technology and has been approved by the commissioner of public safety for determining alcohol concentration.

Subd. 11a. **Intoxicating substance.**

"Intoxicating substance" means a drug or chemical, as those terms are defined in section 151.01, that when introduced into the human body impairs the central nervous system or impairs the human audio, visual, or mental processes. The term does not include alcohol or controlled substances.

Subd. 11b.**Lower-potency hemp edible.**

"Lower-potency hemp edible" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 50.

Subd. 12. **Misdemeanor.**

"Misdemeanor" means a crime for which a person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Subd. 13. **Motorboat.**

"Motorboat" has the meaning given in section 86B.005, subdivision 9.

Subd. 14. **Motorboat in operation.**

"Motorboat in operation" does not include a motorboat that is anchored, beached, or securely fastened to a dock or other permanent mooring or a motorboat that is being rowed or propelled by other than mechanical means.

Subd. 15. **Motor vehicle.**

"Motor vehicle" means every vehicle that is self-propelled and every vehicle that is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires. The term includes motorboats in operation and off-road recreational vehicles, but does not include a vehicle moved solely by human power.

Subd. 16. **Off-road recreational vehicle.**

"Off-road recreational vehicle" means an off-highway motorcycle as defined in section 84.787, subdivision 7; off-road vehicle as defined in section 84.797, subdivision 7; snowmobile as defined in section 84.81, subdivision 3; and all-terrain vehicle as defined in section 84.92, subdivision 8.

Subd. 17. **Owner.**

"Owner" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 51.

Subd. 18. **Peace officer.**

"Peace officer" means:

(1) a State Patrol officer;

(2) a University of Minnesota peace officer;

(3) a police officer of any municipality, including towns having powers under section 368.01, or county; and

(4) a state conservation officer.

Subd. 19. **Police officer.**

"Police officer" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 56.

Subd. 20. **Prior impaired driving conviction.**

"Prior impaired driving conviction" includes a prior conviction under:

(1) section 169A.20 (driving while impaired); 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving); or 360.0752 (impaired aircraft operation);

(2) Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6);

(3) Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under influence of alcohol or controlled substance); 169.1211 (alcohol-related driving by commercial vehicle drivers); or 169.129 (aggravated DWI-related violations; penalty);

(4) Minnesota Statutes 1996, section 84.91, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) (operating snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle while impaired); or Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 86B.331, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) (operating motorboat while impaired);

(5) Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2a, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2b, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or subdivision 4, clauses (2) to (6);

(6) section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6), subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); or

(7) an ordinance from this state, or a statute or ordinance from another state, in conformity with any provision listed in clause (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6).

A "prior impaired driving conviction" also includes a prior juvenile adjudication that would have been a prior impaired driving conviction if committed by an adult.

Subd. 21. **Prior impaired driving-related loss of license.**

(a) "Prior impaired driving-related loss of license" includes a driver's license suspension, revocation, cancellation, denial, or disqualification under:

(1) section 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving); 169A.50 to 169A.53 (implied consent law); 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties); 171.04 (persons not eligible for drivers' licenses); 171.14 (cancellation); 171.16 (court may recommend suspension); 171.165 (commercial driver's license,

disqualification); 171.17 (revocation); 171.177 (revocation; pursuant to search warrant); or 171.18 (suspension); because of an alcohol-related incident;

(2) Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6);

(3) Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under influence of alcohol or controlled substance); 169.1211 (alcohol-related driving by commercial vehicle drivers); or 169.123 (chemical tests for intoxication);

(4) Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2a, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2b, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or subdivision 4, clauses (2) to (6);

(5) section 609.2112, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6), subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); or

(6) an ordinance from this state, or a statute or ordinance from another state, in conformity with any provision listed in clause (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5).

(b) "Prior impaired driving-related loss of license" also includes the revocation of snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle operating privileges under section 84.911 (chemical testing), or motorboat operating privileges under section 86B.335 (testing for alcohol and controlled substances), for violations that occurred on or after August 1, 1994; the revocation of snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle operating privileges under section 84.91 (operation of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles by persons under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances); or the revocation of motorboat operating privileges under section 86B.331 (operation while using alcohol or drugs or with a physical or mental disability).

(c) "Prior impaired driving-related loss of license" does not include any license action stemming solely from a violation of section 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), 171.09 (conditions of a restricted license), or 340A.503 (persons under the age of 21, illegal acts).

Subd. 22. **Qualified prior impaired driving incident.**

"Qualified prior impaired driving incident" includes prior impaired driving convictions and prior impaired driving-related losses of license.

Subd. 23. **School bus.**

"School bus" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 71. In addition, the term includes type III vehicles as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 71, when driven by employees or agents of school districts.

Subd. 23a. **Search warrant.**

As used in this section, "search warrant" means an order in writing that is:

(1) in the name of this state or, if the person is located in an adjacent state, in the name of the adjacent state;

(2) signed by a court other than a court exercising probate jurisdiction; and

(3) obtained pursuant to the requirements in sections 626.04 to 626.18 or conforming statutes in the adjacent state.

Subd. 24. **Street or highway.**

"Street or highway" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 81.

Subd. 24a. **Twice the legal limit.**

"Twice the legal limit" means an alcohol concentration of two times the limit specified in section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clause (5).

Subd. 25. **Vehicle.**

"Vehicle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 92.

169A.09 DETERMINING QUALIFIED PRIOR DWI INCIDENTS.

Prior impaired driving convictions and prior impaired driving-related losses of license must arise out of a separate course of conduct to be considered as multiple qualified prior impaired driving incidents under this chapter. When a person has a prior impaired driving conviction and a prior impaired driving-related loss of license based on the same course of conduct, either the conviction or the loss of license may be considered a qualified prior impaired driving incident, but not both.

169A.095 DETERMINING NUMBER OF AGGRAVATING FACTORS.

When determining the number of aggravating factors present for purposes of this chapter, subject to section 169A.09 (sanctions for prior behavior to be based on separate courses of conduct), each qualified prior impaired driving incident within the ten years immediately preceding the current offense is counted as a separate aggravating factor.

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

169A.20 DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Driving while impaired crime; motor vehicle.**

It is a crime for any person to drive, operate, or be in physical control of any motor vehicle, as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 15, within this state or on any boundary water of this state when:

(1) the person is under the influence of alcohol;

(2) the person is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(3) the person is under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(4) the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1) to (3) or (8);

(5) the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the motor vehicle is 0.08 or more;

(6) the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle and the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the commercial motor vehicle is 0.04 or more; ~~or~~

(7) the person's body contains any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, an artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(8) the person is under the influence of cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, an artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols.

Subd. 2. **Refusal to submit to chemical test crime.**

It is a crime for any person to refuse to submit to a chemical test:

(1) of the person's breath under section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication), or 169A.52 (test refusal or failure; revocation of license); or

(2) of the person's blood or urine as required by a search warrant under sections 171.177 and 626.04 to 626.18.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

A person who violates this section may be sentenced as provided in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired), 169A.25 (second-degree driving while impaired), 169A.26 (third-degree driving while impaired), or 169A.27 (fourth-degree driving while impaired).

169A.24 FIRST-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Degree described.**

A person who violates section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) is guilty of first-degree driving while impaired if the person:

(1) commits the violation within ten years of the first of three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents;

(2) has previously been convicted of a felony under this section; or

(3) has previously been convicted of a felony under:

(i) Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6);

(ii) Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2a, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or subdivision 4, clauses (2) to (6);

(iii) section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6), subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); or

(iv) a statute from this state or another state in conformity with any provision listed in item (i), (ii), or (iii).

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalty.**

A person who commits first-degree driving while impaired is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both. The person is subject to the mandatory penalties described in section 169A.276 (mandatory penalties; felony violations).

169A.25 SECOND-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Degree described.**

(a) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, (driving while impaired crime), is guilty of second-degree driving while impaired if two or more aggravating factors were present when the violation was committed.

(b) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (refusal to submit to chemical test crime), is guilty of second-degree driving while impaired if one aggravating factor was present when the violation was committed.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalty.**

Second-degree driving while impaired is a **gross misdemeanor**. The mandatory penalties described in section 169A.275 and the long-term monitoring described in section 169A.277 may be applicable.

169A.26 THIRD-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Degree described.**

(a) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, (driving while impaired crime), is guilty of third-degree driving while impaired if one aggravating factor was present when the violation was committed.

(b) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (refusal to submit to chemical test crime), is guilty of third-degree driving while impaired.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalty.**

Third-degree driving while impaired is a **gross misdemeanor**. The mandatory penalties described in section 169A.275 and the long-term monitoring described in section 169A.277 may be applicable.

169A.27 FOURTH-DEGREE DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Degree described.**

A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, (driving while impaired crime), is guilty of fourth-degree driving while impaired.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalty.**

Fourth-degree driving while impaired is a **misdemeanor**.

169A.277 LONG-TERM MONITORING.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.**

This section applies to a person convicted of:

(1) a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within ten years of the first of two or more prior impaired driving convictions;

(2) a violation of section 169A.20, if the person is under the age of 19 years and has previously been convicted of violating section 169A.20 or Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance); or

(3) a violation of section 169A.20, while the person's driver's license or driving privileges have been canceled under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10) (persons not eligible for drivers' licenses, inimical to public safety).

Subd. 2. **Monitoring required.**

When the court sentences a person described in subdivision 1 to a stayed sentence and when electronic monitoring equipment is available to the court, the court shall require that the person participate in a program of electronic alcohol monitoring in addition to any other conditions of probation or jail time it imposes. The court must order the monitoring for a minimum of 30 consecutive days during each year of the person's probationary period.

Subd. 3. **Reimbursement.**

The court shall require partial or total reimbursement from the person for the cost of the electronic alcohol monitoring, to the extent the person is able to pay.

169A.28 CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES.

Subdivision 1. **Mandatory consecutive sentences.**

(a) The court shall impose consecutive sentences when it sentences a person for:

(1) violations of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) arising out of separate courses of conduct;

(2) a violation of section 169A.20 when the person, at the time of sentencing, is on probation for, or serving, an executed sentence for a violation of section 169A.20 or Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance) or 169.129 (aggravated DWI-related violations; penalty), and the prior sentence involved a separate course of conduct; or

(3) a violation of section 169A.20 and another offense arising out of a single course of conduct that is listed in subdivision 2, paragraph (e), when the person has five or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years.

(b) The requirement for consecutive sentencing in paragraph (a) does not apply if the person is being sentenced to an executed prison term for a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under circumstances described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired).

Subd. 2. **Permissive consecutive sentences; multiple offenses.**

(a) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of a provision listed in paragraph (e), the court may sentence the person to a consecutive term of imprisonment for a violation of any other provision listed in paragraph (e), notwithstanding the fact that the offenses arose out of the same course of conduct, subject to the limitation on consecutive sentences contained in section 609.15, subdivision 2, and except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 171.09 (violation of condition of restricted license), 171.20 (operation after revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification), 171.24 (driving without valid license), or 171.30 (violation of condition of limited license), the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision in chapter 171 (drivers' licenses and training schools).

(c) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 169.791 (failure to provide proof of insurance) or 169.797 (failure to provide vehicle insurance), the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision of sections 169.79 to 169.7995.

(d) This subdivision does not limit the authority of the court to impose consecutive sentences for crimes arising on different dates or to impose a consecutive sentence when a person is being sentenced for a crime and is also in violation of the conditions of a stayed or otherwise deferred sentence under section 609.135 (stay of imposition or execution of sentence).

(e) This subdivision applies to misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor violations of the following if the offender has two or more prior impaired driving convictions within the past ten years:

(1) section 169A.20, subdivision 1, ~~1a, 1b, or 1c~~ (driving while impaired; impaired driving offenses);

(2) section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (driving while impaired; test refusal offense);

(3) section 169.791;

(4) section 169.797;

(5) section 171.09 (violation of condition of restricted license);

(6) section 171.20, subdivision 2 (operation after revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification);

(7) section 171.24; and

(8) section 171.30.

Subd. 3. **Permissive consecutive sentences; previous offenses.**

The court may order that the sentence imposed for a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) run consecutively to a previously imposed misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony sentence for a violation other than section 169A.20.

169A.283 STAY OF EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.

Subdivision 1. **Stay authorized.**

Except as otherwise provided in sections 169A.275 (mandatory penalties; nonfelony violations) and 169A.276 (mandatory penalties; felony violations), when a court sentences a person convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), the court may stay execution of the criminal sentence described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired), 169A.25 (second-degree driving while impaired), 169A.26 (third-degree driving while impaired), or 169A.27 (fourth-degree driving while impaired) on the condition that the convicted person submit to the level of care recommended in the chemical use assessment report required under section 169A.70 (alcohol safety programs; chemical use assessments). If the court does not order a level of care in accordance with the assessment report recommendation as a condition of a stay of execution, it shall state on the record its reasons for not following the assessment report recommendation.

Subd. 2. **Manner and length of stay, required report.**

A stay of execution must be in the manner provided in section 609.135 (stay of imposition or execution of sentence). The length of stay is governed by section 609.135, subdivision 2. The court shall report to the commissioner any stay of execution of sentence granted under this section.

Subd. 3. **No stay of license revocation.**

The court may not stay the execution of the driver's license revocation provisions of section 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties).

169A.31 ALCOHOL-RELATED SCHOOL BUS OR HEAD START BUS DRIVING.

Subdivision 1. **Crime described.**

It is a crime for any person to drive, operate, or be in physical control of any class of school bus or Head Start bus within this state when there is physical evidence present in the person's body of the consumption of any alcohol cannabis flower, a cannabis product, an artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of gross misdemeanor alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving if:

(1) the violation occurs while a child under the age of 16 is in the vehicle, if the child is more than 36 months younger than the violator; or

(2) the violation occurs within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident.

Subd. 3. **Misdemeanor alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving.**

Except as provided in subdivision 2, a person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of misdemeanor alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving.

169A.33 UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRIVING.

Subd. 2. **Crime described.**

It is a crime for a person under the age of 21 years to drive, operate, or be in physical control of a motor vehicle while consuming alcoholic beverages, or after having consumed alcoholic beverages while there is physical evidence of the consumption present in the person's body.

Subd. 3. **Criminal penalty.**

A person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 4. **Administrative penalty.**

When a person is found to have committed an offense under subdivision 2, the court shall notify the commissioner of its determination. Upon receipt of the court's determination, the commissioner shall suspend the person's driver's license or operating privileges for 30 days, or for 180 days if the person has previously been found to have violated subdivision 2 or a statute or ordinance in conformity with it.

Subd. 5. **Exception.**

If the person's conduct violates section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), the penalties and license sanctions in those laws or section 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties) apply instead of the license sanction in subdivision 4.

Subd. 6. **Jurisdiction.**

An offense under subdivision 2 may be prosecuted either in the jurisdiction where consumption occurs or the jurisdiction where evidence of consumption is observed.

169A.35 OPEN BOTTLE LAW.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "alcoholic beverage" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 2;

(2) "distilled spirits" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 9;

(3) "motor vehicle" does not include motorboats in operation, or off-road recreational vehicles except when being operated on a roadway or shoulder of a roadway that is not part of a grant-in-aid trail or trail designated for that vehicle by the commissioner of natural resources;

(4) "possession" means either that the person had actual possession of the bottle or receptacle or that the person consciously exercised dominion and control over the bottle or receptacle; and

(5) "3.2 percent malt liquor" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 19.

Subd. 1a. **Alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, 3.2 malt liquor; determination.**

For purposes of this section only, when determining whether a beverage is an alcoholic beverage, a distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor:

(1) "alcohol by volume" means milliliters of alcohol per 100 milliliters of beverage; and

(2) "alcohol by weight" means grams of alcohol per 100 grams of beverage.

Subd. 2. **Drinking and consumption; crime described.**

It is a crime for a person to drink or consume an alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is upon a street or highway.

Subd. 3. **Possession; crime described.**

It is a crime for a person to have in possession, while in a private motor vehicle upon a street or highway, any bottle or receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor that has been opened, or the seal broken, or the contents of which have been partially removed.

Subd. 4. **Liability of nonpresent owner; crime described.**

It is a crime for the owner of any private motor vehicle or the driver, if the owner is not present in the motor vehicle, to keep or allow to be kept in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is upon a street or highway any bottle or receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor that has been opened, or the seal broken, or the contents of which have been partially removed.

Subd. 5. **Criminal penalty.**

A person who violates subdivisions 2 to 4 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 6. **Exceptions.**

(a) This section does not prohibit the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by passengers in:

(1) a bus that is operated by a motor carrier of passengers, as defined in section 221.012, subdivision 26;

(2) a vehicle that is operated for commercial purposes in a manner similar to a bicycle as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 4, with five or more passengers who provide pedal power to the drive train of the vehicle; or

(3) a vehicle providing limousine service as defined in section 221.84, subdivision 1.

(b) Subdivisions 3 and 4 do not apply to a bottle or receptacle that is in the trunk of the vehicle if it is equipped with a trunk, or that is in another area of the vehicle not normally occupied by the driver and passengers if the vehicle is not equipped with a trunk. However, a utility compartment or glove compartment is deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver and passengers.

169A.36 OPEN PACKAGE LAW.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "motor vehicle" does not include motorboats in operation or off-road recreational vehicles except while operated on a roadway or shoulder of a roadway that is not part of a grant-in-aid trail or trail designated for that vehicle by the commissioner of natural resources; and

(2) "possession" means either that the person had actual possession of the package or that the person consciously exercised dominion and control over the package.

Subd. 2.**Use; crime described.**

It is a crime for a person to use cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, or any other product containing an artificially derived cannabinoid in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is on a street or highway.

Subd. 3.**Possession; crime described.**

It is a crime for a person to have in possession, while in a private motor vehicle on a street or highway, any cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, or any other product containing an artificially derived cannabinoid that:

(1) is in packaging or another container that does not comply with the relevant packaging requirements in chapter 152 or 342;

(2) has been removed from the packaging in which it was sold;

(3) is in packaging that has been opened or the seal has been broken; or

(4) is in packaging of which the contents have been partially removed.

Subd. 4. **Liability of nonpresent owner; crime described.**

It is a crime for the owner of any private motor vehicle or the driver, if the owner is not present in the motor vehicle, to keep or allow to be kept in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is on a street or highway any cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, or any other product containing an artificially derived cannabinoid that:

(1) is in packaging or another container that does not comply with the relevant packaging requirements in chapter 152 or 342;

(2) has been removed from the packaging in which it was sold;

(3) is in packaging that has been opened or the seal has been broken; or

(4) is in packaging of which the contents have been partially removed.

Subd. 5. **Criminal penalty.**

A person who violates subdivision 2, 3, or 4 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 6. **Exceptions.**

(a) This section does not prohibit the possession or consumption of cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, or any other product containing an artificially derived cannabinoid by passengers in:

(1) a bus that is operated by a motor carrier of passengers as defined in section 221.012, subdivision 26;

(2) a vehicle that is operated for commercial purposes in a manner similar to a bicycle as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 4, with five or more passengers who provide pedal power to the drive train of the vehicle; or

(3) a vehicle providing limousine service as defined in section 221.84, subdivision 1.

(b) Subdivisions 3 and 4 do not apply to: (1) a package that is in the trunk of the vehicle if the vehicle is equipped with a trunk; or (2) a package that is in another area of the vehicle not normally occupied by the driver and passengers if the vehicle is not equipped with a trunk. A utility compartment or glove compartment is deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver and passengers.

169A.37 LICENSE PLATE IMPOUNDMENT VIOLATION CRIMES.

Subdivision 1. **Crime described.**

It is a crime for a person:

(1) to fail to comply with an impoundment order under section 169A.60 (administrative plate impoundment);

(2) to file a false statement under section 169A.60, subdivision 7, 8, or 14;

(3) to operate a self-propelled motor vehicle on a street or highway when the vehicle is subject to an impoundment order issued under section 169A.60, unless specially coded plates have been issued for the vehicle pursuant to section 169A.60, subdivision 13;

(4) to fail to notify the commissioner of the impoundment order when requesting new plates;

(5) who is subject to a plate impoundment order under section 169A.60, to drive, operate, or be in control of any motor vehicle during the impoundment period, unless the vehicle is employer-owned and is not required to be equipped with an ignition interlock device pursuant to section 171.306, subdivision 4, paragraph (b), or Laws 2013, chapter 127, section 70, or has specially coded plates issued pursuant to section 169A.60, subdivision 13, and the person is validly licensed to drive; or

(6) who is the transferee of a motor vehicle and who has signed a sworn statement under section 169A.60, subdivision 14, to allow the previously registered owner to drive, operate, or be in control of the vehicle during the impoundment period.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalty.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS

169A.40 ARREST POWERS.

Subdivision 1. **Probable cause arrest.**

A peace officer may lawfully arrest a person for violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), or 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), without a warrant upon probable cause, without regard to whether the violation was committed in the officer's presence.

Subd. 2. **Fresh pursuit.**

When a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person is driving or operating a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), or 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving) and before a stop or arrest can be made the person escapes from the geographical limits of the officer's jurisdiction, the officer in fresh pursuit of the person may stop or arrest the person in another jurisdiction within this state and may exercise the powers and perform the duties of a peace officer under this chapter. An officer acting in fresh pursuit pursuant to this section is serving in the regular line of duty as fully as though within the officer's jurisdiction.

Subd. 3. **Certain DWI offenders; custodial arrest.**

(a) Notwithstanding rule 6.01 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, a peace officer acting without a warrant who has decided to proceed with the prosecution of a person for violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), shall arrest and take the person into custody if the officer has reason to believe that the violation occurred:

(1) under the circumstances described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired);

(2) under the circumstances described in section 169A.25 (second-degree driving while impaired);

(3) under the circumstances described in section 169A.26 (third-degree driving while impaired) if the person is under the age of 19;

(4) in the presence of an aggravating factor described in section 169A.03, subdivision 3, clause (2) or (3); or

(5) while the person's driver's license or driving privileges have been canceled under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10) (persons not eligible for drivers' licenses, inimical to public safety).

(b) A person described in paragraph (a), clause (1) or (5), must be detained until the person's first court appearance.

Subd. 4. **Other arrest powers not limited.**

The express grant of arrest powers in this section does not limit the arrest powers of peace officers pursuant to sections 626.65 to 626.70 (uniform law on fresh pursuit) or section 629.40 (allowing arrests anywhere in state) in cases of arrests for violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), or any other provision of law.

169A.41 PRELIMINARY SCREENING TEST.

Subdivision 1. **When authorized.**

When a peace officer has reason to believe from the manner in which a person is driving, operating, controlling, or acting upon departure from a motor vehicle, or has driven, operated, or controlled a motor vehicle, that the driver may be violating or has violated section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), or 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), or an alcohol-related violation of section 221.0314 or 221.605 committed by a driver of a commercial vehicle, the officer may require the driver to provide a sample of the driver's breath for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the commissioner for this purpose.

Subd. 2. **Use of test results.**

The results of this preliminary screening test must be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made and whether to require the tests authorized in section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication), but must not be used in any court action except the following:

(1) to prove that a test was properly required of a person pursuant to section 169A.51, subdivision 1;

(2) in a civil action arising out of the operation or use of the motor vehicle;

(3) in an action for license reinstatement under section 171.19;

(4) in a prosecution for a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (driving while impaired; test refusal);

(5) in a prosecution or juvenile court proceeding concerning a violation of section 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), or 340A.503, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2) (underage alcohol consumption);

(6) in a prosecution under section 169A.31 (alcohol-related school or Head Start bus driving), or 171.30 (limited license); ~~or~~

(7) in a prosecution for a violation of a restriction on a driver's license under section 171.09, which provides that the license holder may not use or consume any amount of alcohol or a controlled substance; or

(8) in a prosecution for a violation of Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 392, as adopted in sections 221.0314, subdivision 6, and 221.605.

Subd. 3. **Additional tests.**

Following the screening test additional tests may be required of the driver pursuant to the provisions of section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication).

169A.44 CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

Subdivision 1. **Nonfelony violations.**

(a) This subdivision applies to a person charged with a nonfelony violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under circumstances described in section 169A.40, subdivision 3 (certain DWI offenders; custodial arrest).

(b) Except as provided in subdivision 3, unless maximum bail is imposed under section 629.471, a person described in paragraph (a) may be released from detention only if the person agrees to:

(1) abstain from alcohol; and

(2) submit to a program of electronic alcohol monitoring, involving at least daily measurements of the person's alcohol concentration, pending resolution of the charge.

Clause (2) applies only when electronic alcohol-monitoring equipment is available to the court. The court shall require partial or total reimbursement from the person for the cost of the electronic alcohol monitoring, to the extent the person is able to pay.

Subd. 2. **Felony violations.**

(a) Except as provided in subdivision 3,

a person charged with violating section 169A.20 within ten years of the first of three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents may be released from detention only if the following conditions are imposed:

(1) the conditions described in subdivision 1, paragraph (b), if applicable;

(2) the impoundment of the registration plates of the vehicle used to commit the violation, unless already impounded;

(3) if the vehicle used to commit the violation was an off-road recreational vehicle or a motorboat, the impoundment of the off-road recreational vehicle or motorboat;

(4) a requirement that the person report weekly to a probation agent;

(5) a requirement that the person abstain from consumption of alcohol and controlled substances and submit to random alcohol tests or urine analyses at least weekly;

(6) a requirement that, if convicted, the person reimburse the court or county for the total cost of these services; and

(7) any other conditions of release ordered by the court.

(b) In addition to setting forth conditions of release under paragraph (a), if required by court rule, the court shall also fix the amount of money bail without other conditions upon which the defendant may obtain release.

Subd. 3.**Exception; ignition interlock program.**

(a) A court is not required, either when initially reviewing a person's release or when modifying the terms of the person's release, to order a person charged with violating section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired), 169A.25 (second-degree driving while impaired), or 169A.26 (third-degree driving while impaired) to submit to a program of electronic alcohol monitoring under subdivision 1 or 2 if the person becomes a program participant in the ignition interlock program under section 171.306.

(b) A judicial officer, county agency, or probation office may not require or suggest that the person use a particular ignition interlock vendor when complying with this subdivision but may provide the person with a list of all Minnesota vendors of certified devices.

(c) Paragraph (b) does not apply in counties where a contract exists for a specific vendor to provide interlock device service for program participants who are indigent pursuant to section 171.306, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clause (1).

169A.45 EVIDENCE.

Subdivision 1. **Alcohol concentration evidence.**

Upon the trial of any prosecution arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person arrested for violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), the court may admit evidence of the presence or amount of alcohol in the person's blood, breath, or urine as shown by an analysis of those items. In addition, in a prosecution for a violation of section 169A.20, the court may admit evidence of the presence or amount in the person's blood, breath, or urine, as shown by an analysis of those items, of:

(1) a controlled substance or its metabolite; or

(2) an intoxicating substance.

Subd. 2. **Relevant evidence of impairment.**

For the purposes of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), evidence that there was at the time an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more is relevant evidence in indicating whether or not the person was under the influence of alcohol.

Subd. 3. **Evidence of refusal.**

Evidence of the refusal to take a test is admissible into evidence in a prosecution under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired).

Subd. 4. **Other competent evidence admissible.**

The preceding provisions do not limit the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether the person violated section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), including tests obtained more than two hours after the alleged violation and results obtained from partial tests on an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument. A result from a partial test is the measurement obtained by analyzing one adequate breath sample, as described in section 169A.51, subdivision 5, paragraph (b) (breath test using infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument).

169A.46 AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Impairment occurred after driving ceased.**

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clause (5); ~~1a, clause (5); 1b, clause (5); or 1c, clause (5)~~ (driving while impaired, alcohol concentration within two hours of driving), or 169A.20 by a person having an alcohol concentration of 0.16 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense, that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of the violation and before the administration of the evidentiary test to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to exceed the level specified in the applicable clause. Evidence that the defendant consumed alcohol after the time of the violation may not be admitted in defense to any alleged violation of section 169A.20, unless notice is given to the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the matter.

Subd. 2. **Impairment from prescription drug.**

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clause (7) (presence of Schedule I or II controlled substance), that the defendant used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the defendant in accordance with sections 152.11 and 152.12.

169A.48 IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "political subdivision" means a county, statutory or home rule charter city, or town.

Subd. 2. **Immunity.**

The state or political subdivision by which a peace officer making an arrest for violation of sections 169A.20 to 169A.33 (impaired driving offenses), is employed has immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, for the care or custody of the motor vehicle being driven by, operated by, or in the physical control of the person arrested if the peace officer acts in good faith and exercises due care.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

169A.51 CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION.

Subdivision 1. **Implied consent; conditions; election of test.**

(a) Any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state or on any boundary water of this state consents, subject to the provisions of sections 169A.50 to 169A.53 (implied consent law), and section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), to a chemical test of that person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol, a controlled substance or its metabolite, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or an intoxicating substance. The test must be administered at the direction of a peace officer.

(b) The test may be required of a person when an officer has probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and one of the following conditions exist:

(1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violation of section 169A.20 or an ordinance in conformity with it;

(2) the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;

(3) the person has refused to take the screening test provided for by section 169A.41 (preliminary screening test); or

(4) the screening test was administered and indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.

(c) The test may also be required of a person when an officer has probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with the presence of any alcohol.

Subd. 2. **Breath test advisory.**

At the time a breath test is requested, the person must be informed:

(1) that Minnesota law requires the person to take a test:

(i) to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol; and

(ii) if the motor vehicle was a commercial motor vehicle, to determine the presence of alcohol;

(2) that refusal to submit to a breath test is a crime; and

(3) that the person has the right to consult with an attorney, but that this right is limited to the extent that it cannot unreasonably delay administration of the test.

Subd. 3. **Blood or urine tests; search warrant required.**

(a) Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in sections 169A.51 to 169A.53, a blood or urine test may be conducted only pursuant to a search warrant or a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant requirement. In addition, blood and urine tests may be conducted only as provided in sections 169A.51 to 169A.53 and 171.177.

(b) When, under the provisions of section 169A.20, 169A.51, or 171.177, a search warrant is required for a blood or urine test, that requirement is met if a judicially recognized exception to the warrant requirement is applicable.

Subd. 4. **Requirement of urine or blood test.**

A blood or urine test may be required pursuant to a search warrant even after a breath test has been administered if there is probable cause to believe that:

(1) there is impairment by a controlled substance; an intoxicating substance; or cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols that is not subject to testing by a breath test;

(2) a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; or

(3) the person is unconscious or incapacitated to the point that the peace officer providing a breath test advisory, administering a breath test, or serving the search

warrant has a good-faith belief that the person is mentally or physically unable to comprehend the breath test advisory or otherwise voluntarily submit to chemical tests.

Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test under this subdivision only if a urine test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if a blood test was offered. This limitation does not apply to an unconscious person under the circumstances described in clause (3).

Subd. 5. **Breath test using approved breath-testing instrument.**

(a) In the case of a breath test administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, the test must consist of analyses in the following sequence: one adequate breath-sample analysis, one control analysis, and a second, adequate breath-sample analysis.

(b) In the case of a test administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, a sample is adequate if the instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient.

(c) For purposes of section 169A.52 (revocation of license for test failure or refusal), when a test is administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, failure of a person to provide two separate, adequate breath samples in the proper sequence constitutes a refusal.

(d) For purposes of section 169A.52 (revocation of license for test failure or refusal), when a test is administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, a breath test consisting of two separate, adequate breath samples within 0.02 alcohol concentration is acceptable. A breath test consisting of two separate, adequate breath samples failing to meet this criterion is deficient.

(e) If the first breath test is deficient, as defined by paragraph (d), a second breath test must be administered.

(f) Two deficient breath tests, as defined by paragraph (d), constitute a refusal.

Subd. 6. **Consent of person incapable of refusal not withdrawn.**

A person who is unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering the person incapable of refusal is deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subdivision 1 and the test may be given.

Subd. 7. **Requirements for conducting tests; liability.**

(a) Only a physician, medical technician, emergency medical technician-paramedic, registered nurse, medical technologist, medical laboratory technician, phlebotomist, laboratory assistant, or other qualified person acting at the request of a peace officer may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol, a controlled substance or its metabolite, or an intoxicating substance. This limitation does not apply to the taking of a breath or urine sample.

(b) The person tested has the right to have someone of the person's own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a peace officer; provided, that the additional test sample on behalf of the person is obtained at the place where the person is in custody, after the test administered at the direction of a peace officer, and at no expense to the state. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test or tests by a person does not preclude the admission in evidence of the test taken at the direction of a peace officer unless the additional test was prevented or denied by the peace officer.

(c) The physician, medical technician, emergency medical technician-paramedic, medical technologist, medical laboratory technician, laboratory assistant, phlebotomist, registered nurse, or other qualified person drawing blood at the request of a peace officer for the purpose of determining the concentration of alcohol, a controlled substance or its metabolite, or an intoxicating substance is in no manner liable in any civil or criminal action except for negligence in drawing the blood. The person administering a breath test must be fully trained in the administration of breath tests pursuant to training given by the commissioner of public safety.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, "qualified person" means medical personnel trained in a licensed hospital or educational institution to withdraw blood.

169A.52 TEST REFUSAL OR FAILURE; LICENSE REVOCATION.

Subdivision 1. **Test refusal.**

If a person refuses to permit a test, then a test must not be given, but the peace officer **shall** report the refusal to the commissioner and the authority having responsibility for prosecution of impaired driving offenses for the jurisdiction in which the acts occurred. However, if a peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated section 609.2112, 609.2113, 609.2114, or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide or injury), a test may be required and obtained despite the person's refusal. A refusal to submit to an alcohol concentration test does not constitute a violation of section 609.50 (obstructing legal process), unless the refusal was accompanied by force or violence or the threat of force or violence.

Subd. 2. **Reporting test failure.**

(a) If a person submits to a test, the results of that test must be reported to the commissioner and to the authority having responsibility for prosecution of impaired driving offenses for the jurisdiction in which the acts occurred, if the test results indicate:

(1) an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(2) an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, if the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle at the time of the violation; or

(3) the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

(b) If a person submits to a test and the test results indicate the presence of an intoxicating substance, the results of that test must be reported to the authority having responsibility for prosecution of impaired driving offenses for the jurisdiction in which the acts occurred.

Subd. 3. **Test refusal; license revocation.**

(a) Upon certification by the peace officer that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and that the person refused to submit to a test, the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive, or nonresident operating privilege, even if a test was obtained pursuant to this section after the person refused to submit to testing. The commissioner shall revoke the license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege:

(1) for a person with no qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than one year;

(2) for a person under the age of 21 years and with no qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than one year;

(3) for a person with one qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years, or two qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than two years;

(4) for a person with two qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, or three qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than three years;

(5) for a person with three qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than four years; or

(6) for a person with four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than six years.

(b) Upon certification by the peace officer that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with the presence of any alcohol in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and that the person refused to submit to a test, the commissioner shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle and shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege according to the federal regulations adopted by reference in section 171.165, subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. **Test failure; license revocation.**

(a) Upon certification by the peace officer that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, then the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive, or nonresident operating privilege:

(1) for a period of 90 days, or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than one year;

(2) if the person is under the age of 21 years, for a period of not less than 180 days or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than one year;

(3) for a person with one qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years, or two qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than one year, or if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than two years;

(4) for a person with two qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, or three qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than three years;

(5) for a person with three qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than four years; or

(6) for a person with four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than six years.

(b) On certification by the peace officer that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with any presence of alcohol and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, the commissioner shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification).

(c) If the test is of a person's blood or urine by a laboratory operated by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, or authorized by the bureau to conduct the analysis of a blood or urine sample, the laboratory may directly certify to the commissioner the test results, and the peace officer shall certify to the commissioner that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 and that the person submitted to a test. Upon receipt of both certifications, the commissioner shall undertake the license actions described in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Subd. 5. **Unlicensed drivers; license issuance denial.**

If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the commissioner shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit after the date of the alleged violation for the same period as provided in this section for revocation, subject to review as provided in section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation).

Subd. 6. **Notice of revocation or disqualification; review.**

A revocation under this section or a disqualification under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification) becomes effective at the time the commissioner or a peace officer acting on behalf of the commissioner notifies the person of the intention to revoke, disqualify, or both, and of revocation or disqualification. The notice must advise the person of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review as provided in section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation). If mailed, the notice and order of revocation or disqualification is deemed received three days after mailing to the last known address of the person.

Subd. 7. **Test refusal; driving privilege lost.**

(a) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a chemical test shall serve immediate notice of intention to revoke and of revocation on a person who refuses to permit a test or on a person who submits to a test the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.

(b) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a chemical test of a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle shall serve immediate notice of intention to disqualify and of disqualification on a person who refuses to permit a test, or on a person who submits to a test the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

(c) The officer shall:

(1) invalidate the person's driver's license or permit card;

(2) issue the person a temporary license effective for only seven days; and

(3) send the notification of this action to the commissioner along with the certificate required by subdivision 3 or 4.

Subd. 8. **Notice of action to other states.**

When a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked or denied, the commissioner shall give information in writing of the action taken to the official in charge of traffic control or public safety of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which the person has a license.

Subd. 9. **Off-road recreational vehicles and motorboats.**

(a) The provisions of this section for revoking a driver's license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege also apply to the operating privilege for an off-road recreational vehicle and a motorboat.

(b) Upon certification by a peace officer under subdivision 3, paragraph (a), or subdivision 4, paragraph (a) or (c), the commissioner must notify a person that the person is prohibited from operating off-road recreational vehicles and motorboats for the period provided in subdivision 3, paragraph (a), or subdivision 4, paragraph (a).

169A.54 DWI CONVICTIONS, ADJUDICATIONS; ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Revocation periods for DWI convictions.**

Except as provided in subdivision 7, the commissioner shall revoke the driver's license of a person convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or an ordinance in conformity with it, as follows:

(1) not less than 30 days for an offense under section 169A.20, subdivision 1 (driving while impaired crime);

(2) not less than 90 days for an offense under section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (refusal to submit to chemical test crime);

(3) not less than one year for:

(i) an offense occurring within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident;

(ii) an offense occurring after two qualified prior impaired driving incidents; or

(iii) an offense occurring when a person has an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more as measured at the time or within two hours of the time of the offense and the person has no qualified prior impaired driving incident within ten years;

(4) not less than two years for an offense occurring under clause (3), item (i) or (ii), and where the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, and until the court has certified that treatment or rehabilitation has been successfully completed where prescribed in accordance with section 169A.70 (chemical use assessments);

(5) not less than three years for an offense occurring within ten years of the first of two qualified prior impaired driving incidents or occurring after three qualified prior impaired driving incidents and with denial under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10), until rehabilitation is established according to standards established by the commissioner; and

(6) not less than four years for an offense occurring within ten years of the first of three qualified prior impaired driving incidents and with denial under section 171.04,

subdivision 1, clause (10), until rehabilitation is established according to standards established by the commissioner; or

(7) not less than six years for an offense occurring after four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents and with denial under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10), until rehabilitation is established according to standards established by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. **Driving while impaired by person under age 21.**

If the person convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) is under the age of 21 years at the time of the violation, the commissioner shall revoke the offender's driver's license or operating privileges for a period of not less than 180 days or for the appropriate period of time under subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (6), for the offense committed, whichever is the longer period.

Subd. 3. **Juvenile adjudications.**

For purposes of this section, a juvenile adjudication under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), an ordinance in conformity with it, or a statute or ordinance from another state in conformity with it is an offense.

Subd. 4. **Violations involving personal injury.**

Whenever department records show that the violation involved personal injury or death to any person, at least 90 additional days must be added to the base periods provided in subdivisions 1 to 3.

Subd. 6. **Applicability of implied consent revocation.**

(a) Any person whose license has been revoked pursuant to section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal) or 171.177 (revocation; pursuant to a search warrant) as the result of the same incident, and who does not have a qualified prior impaired driving incident, is subject to the mandatory revocation provisions of subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), in lieu of the mandatory revocation provisions of section 169A.52 or 171.177.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to:

(1) a person whose license has been revoked under subdivision 2 (driving while impaired by person under age 21); or

(2) a person whose driver's license has been revoked for, or who is charged with (i) an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more as measured at the time or within two hours of the time of the offense; or (ii) a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) with an aggravating factor described in section 169A.03, subdivision 3, clause (3).

Subd. 7. **Alcohol-related commercial vehicle driving violations.**

(a) The administrative penalties described in subdivision 1 do not apply to violations of section 169A.20, subdivision 1 (driving while impaired crime), by a person operating a commercial motor vehicle unless the person's alcohol concentration as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the operation was 0.08 or more or the person violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (4) or (7).

(b) The commissioner shall disqualify a person from operating a commercial motor vehicle as provided under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license, disqualification), on receipt of a record of conviction for a violation of section 169A.20.

(c) A person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with any presence of alcohol is **prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle for 24 hours from issuance of an out-of-service order**.

Subd. 8. **Underage drinking and driving violations.**

The administrative penalties described in section 169A.33, subdivision 3, apply to violations of section 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving).

Subd. 9. **Alcohol-related school bus driving violations.**

The administrative penalties described in section 171.3215 (canceling school bus endorsements for certain offenses) apply to violations of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a school bus or Head Start bus.

Subd. 10. **License revocation; court invalidation.**

(a) Except as provided in subdivision 7, on behalf of the commissioner, a court shall serve notice of revocation or cancellation on a person convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) unless the commissioner has already revoked the person's driving privileges or served the person with a notice of revocation for a violation of section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal) or 171.177 (revocation; search warrant) arising out of the same incident.

(b) The court shall invalidate the driver's license or permit in such a way that no identifying information is destroyed.

Subd. 12. **Off-road recreational vehicles and motorboats.**

(a) The provisions of this section for revoking a driver's license or nonresident operating privilege also apply to the operating privilege for an off-road recreational vehicle and a motorboat.

(b) Upon conviction, the commissioner must notify a person that the person is prohibited from operating off-road recreational vehicles and motorboats for the same period that the person's driver's license or operating privilege is revoked or canceled under this section.

169A.55 LICENSE REVOCATION TERMINATION; LICENSE REINSTATEMENT.

Subd. 2. **Reinstatement of driving privileges; notice.**

Upon expiration of a period of revocation under section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal), 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties), or 171.177 (revocation; search warrant), the commissioner shall notify the person of the terms upon which driving privileges can be reinstated, and new registration plates issued, which terms are: (1) proof of compliance with any terms of alcohol treatment or counseling previously prescribed, if any; and (2) any other requirements imposed by the commissioner and applicable to that particular case. The commissioner shall notify the owner of a motor vehicle subject to an impoundment order under section 169A.60 (administrative impoundment of plates) as a result of the violation of the procedures for obtaining new registration plates, if the owner is not the violator. The commissioner shall also notify the person that if driving is resumed without reinstatement of driving privileges or without valid registration plates and registration certificate, the person will be subject to criminal penalties.

Subd. 3. **Reinstatement or issuance of provisional license.**

The commissioner shall not issue a provisional or regular driver's license to a person whose provisional driver's license was revoked for conviction as a juvenile of a violation of section 169A.20, 169A.33, or 169A.35; a violation of a provision of sections 169A.50 to 169A.53 or 171.177; or a crash-related moving violation; until the person, following the violation, reaches the age of 18 and satisfactorily:

(1) completes a formal course in driving instruction approved by the commissioner of public safety;

(2) completes an additional three months' experience operating a motor vehicle, as documented to the satisfaction of the commissioner;

(3) completes the written examination for a driver's license with a passing score; and

(4) complies with all other laws for reinstatement of a provisional or regular driver's license, as applicable.

Subd. 4. **Reinstatement of driving privileges; multiple incidents.**

(a) A person whose driver's license has been revoked as a result of an offense listed under clause (2) shall not be eligible for reinstatement of driving privileges without an ignition interlock restriction until the commissioner certifies that either:

(1) the person did not own or lease a vehicle at the time of the offense or at any time between the time of the offense and the driver's request for reinstatement, or commit a violation of chapter 169, 169A, or 171 between the time of the offense and the driver's request for reinstatement or at the time of the arrest for the offense listed under clause (2), item (i), subitem (A) or (B), or (ii), subitem (A) or (B), as based on:

(i) a request by the person for reinstatement, on a form to be provided by the Department of Public Safety;

(ii) the person's attestation under penalty of perjury; and

(iii) the submission by the driver of certified copies of vehicle registration records and driving records for the period from the arrest until the driver seeks reinstatement of driving privileges; or

(2) the person used the ignition interlock device and complied with section 171.306 for a period of not less than:

(i) one year, for a person whose driver's license was revoked for:

(A) an offense occurring within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident; or

(B) an offense occurring after two qualified prior impaired driving incidents; or

(ii) two years, for a person whose driver's license was revoked for:

(A) an offense occurring under item (i), subitem (A) or (B), and the test results indicated an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more; or

(B) an offense occurring under item (i), subitem (A) or (B), and the current offense is for a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 2.

(b) A person whose driver's license has been canceled or denied as a result of three or more qualified impaired driving incidents shall not be eligible for reinstatement of driving privileges without an ignition interlock restriction until the person:

(1) has completed rehabilitation according to rules adopted by the commissioner or been granted a variance from the rules by the commissioner; and

(2) has submitted verification of abstinence from alcohol and controlled substances under paragraph (c), as evidenced by the person's use of an ignition interlock device or other chemical monitoring device approved by the commissioner.

(c) The verification of abstinence must show that the person has abstained from the use of alcohol and controlled substances for a period of not less than:

(1) three years, for a person whose driver's license was canceled or denied for an offense occurring within ten years of the first of two qualified prior impaired driving incidents, or occurring after three qualified prior impaired driving incidents;

(2) four years, for a person whose driver's license was canceled or denied for an offense occurring within ten years of the first of three qualified prior impaired driving incidents; or

(3) six years, for a person whose driver's license was canceled or denied for an offense occurring after four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents.

Subd. 5. **Reinstatement of driving privileges; certain criminal vehicular operation offenses.**

A person whose driver's license has been revoked under section 171.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1) (revocation, criminal vehicular operation), or suspended under section 171.187 (suspension, criminal vehicular operation), for a violation of section 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4), subdivision 2, clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4), or subdivision 3, clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4); or section 609.2114, subdivision 2, clause (2), item (i) or (iii) (criminal vehicular operation, alcohol-related provisions), resulting in bodily harm, substantial bodily harm, or great bodily harm, shall not be eligible for reinstatement of driving privileges until the person has submitted to the commissioner verification of the use of ignition interlock for the applicable time period specified in those sections. To be eligible for reinstatement under this subdivision, a person shall utilize an ignition interlock device that meets the performance standards and certification requirements under subdivision 4, paragraph (c).

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CHAPTER 192A. UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

192A.555 DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Any person subject to this code who drives, operates or is in physical control of any motor vehicle or aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage; controlled substance; cannabis flower, cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols, as those terms are defined in section 342.01, or a combination thereof or whose blood contains 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol or who operates said motor vehicle or aircraft in a reckless or wanton manner, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

AIRCRAFT USE VIOLATIONS

360.0752 AIRCRAFT OPERATOR UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, OR INTOXICATING SUBSTANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section and section 360.0753:

(1) "operate" includes the acts of all crew members with responsibility to operate the aircraft;

(2) "controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4; and

(3) "intoxicating substance" has the meaning given in section 169A.03, subdivision 11a.

Subd. 2. **Crime; acts prohibited.**

(a) It is a crime for any person to operate or attempt to operate an aircraft on or over land or water within this state or over any boundary water of this state under any of the following conditions:
(1) when the person is under the influence of alcohol;
(2) when the person is under the influence of a controlled substance;
(3) when the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1), (2), (6), and (9);
(4) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.04 or more;
(5) when the person's alcohol concentration as measured within two hours of the time of operation or attempted operation is 0.04 or more;
(6) when the person is under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;
(7) when the person's body contains any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols; ~~or~~
(8) within eight hours of having consumed any alcoholic beverage or used any controlled substance; or
(9) when the person is under the influence of cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, an artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols, as those terms are defined in section 342.01. (b) If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to a
violation of paragraph (a), clause (7), that the defendant used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the defendant in accordance with sections 152.11 and 152.12.

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169A.60 ADMINISTRATIVE IMPOUNDMENT OF PLATES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given in this subdivision.

(b) "Family or household member" has the meaning given in section 169A.63, subdivision 1.

(c) "Motor vehicle" means a self-propelled motor vehicle other than a motorboat in operation or an off-road recreational vehicle.

(d) "Plate impoundment violation" includes:

(1) a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal), or 171.177 (revocation; search warrant), or an ordinance from this state or a statute or ordinance from another state in conformity with any of those sections, that results in the revocation of a person's driver's license or driving privileges, within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident;

(2) a license disqualification under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification) resulting from a violation of section 169A.52 or 171.177 within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident;

(3) a violation of section 169A.20, 169A.52, or 171.177 while having an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense;

(4) a violation of section 169A.20, 169A.52, or 171.177 while having a child under the age of 16 in the vehicle if the child is more than 36 months younger than the offender; or

(5) a violation of section 171.24 (driving without valid license) by a person whose driver's license or driving privileges have been canceled or denied under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10) (persons not eligible for driver's license, inimical to public safety).

(e) "Violator" means a person who was driving, operating, or in physical control of the motor vehicle when the plate impoundment violation occurred.

Subd. 2. **Plate impoundment violation; impoundment order.**

(a) The commissioner shall issue a registration plate impoundment order when:

(1) a person's driver's license or driving privileges are revoked for a plate impoundment violation;

(2) a person is arrested for or charged with a plate impoundment violation described in subdivision 1, paragraph (d), clause (5); or

(3) a person issued new registration plates pursuant to subdivision 13, paragraph (f), violates the terms of the ignition interlock program as described in subdivision 13, paragraph (g).

(b) The order must require the impoundment of the registration plates of the motor vehicle involved in the plate impoundment violation ~~and all motor vehicles owned by, registered, or leased in the name of the violator, including motor vehicles registered jointly or leased in the name of the violator and another~~. The commissioner shall not issue an impoundment order for the registration plates of a rental vehicle, as defined in section 168.041, subdivision 10, or a vehicle registered in another state.

Subd. 3. **Notice of impoundment.**

An impoundment order is effective when the commissioner or a peace officer acting on behalf of the commissioner notifies the violator or the registered owner of the motor vehicle of the intent to impound and order of impoundment. The notice must advise the violator of the duties and obligations set forth in subdivision 6 (surrender of plates) and of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review. The notice to the registered owner who is not the violator must include the procedure to obtain new registration plates under subdivision 8. If mailed, the notice and order of impoundment is deemed received three days after mailing to the last known address of the violator or the registered owner, including the address provided when the person became a program participant in the ignition interlock program under section 171.306.

Subd. 4. **Peace officer as agent for notice of impoundment.**

On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer issuing a notice of intent to revoke and of revocation for a plate impoundment violation shall also serve a notice of intent to impound and an order of impoundment. On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer who is arresting a person for or charging a person with a plate impoundment violation described in subdivision 1, paragraph (d), clause (5), shall also serve a notice of intent to impound and an order of impoundment. If the vehicle involved in the plate impoundment violation is accessible to the officer at the time the impoundment order is issued, the officer shall seize the registration plates subject to the impoundment order. The officer shall destroy all plates seized or impounded under this section. The officer shall send to the commissioner copies of the notice of intent to impound and the order of impoundment and a notice that registration plates impounded and seized under this section have been destroyed.

Subd. 5. **Temporary permit.**

If the motor vehicle is registered to the violator, the officer shall issue a temporary vehicle permit that is valid for seven days when the officer issues the notices under subdivision 4. If the motor vehicle is registered in the name of another, the officer shall issue a temporary vehicle permit that is valid for 45 days when the notices are issued under subdivision 3. The permit must be in a form determined by the registrar and whenever practicable must be posted on the left side of the inside rear window of the vehicle. A permit is valid only for the vehicle for which it is issued.

Subd. 6. **Surrender of plates.**

Within seven days after issuance of the impoundment notice, a person who receives a notice of impoundment and impoundment order shall surrender all registration plates subject to the impoundment order that were not seized by a peace officer under subdivision 4. Registration plates required to be surrendered under this subdivision must be surrendered to a Minnesota police department, sheriff, or the State Patrol, along with a copy of the impoundment order. A law enforcement agency receiving registration plates under this subdivision shall destroy the plates and notify the commissioner that they have been destroyed. The notification to the commissioner shall also include a copy of the impoundment order.

Subd. 7. **Vehicle not owned by violator.**

A violator may file a sworn statement with the commissioner within seven days of the issuance of an impoundment order stating any material information relating to the impoundment order, including that the vehicle has been sold or destroyed, and supplying the date, name, location, and address of the person or entity that purchased or destroyed the vehicle. The commissioner shall rescind the impoundment order if the violator shows that the impoundment order was not properly issued.

Subd. 8. **Reissuance of registration plates.**

(a) The commissioner shall rescind the impoundment order of a person subject to an order under this section, other than the violator, if:

(1) the violator had a valid driver's license on the date of the plate impoundment violation and the person files with the commissioner an acceptable sworn statement containing the following information:

(i) that the person is the registered owner of the vehicle from which the plates have been impounded under this section;

(ii) that the person is the current owner and possessor of the vehicle used in the violation;

(iii) the date on which the violator obtained the vehicle from the registered owner;

(iv) the residence addresses of the registered owner and the violator on the date the violator obtained the vehicle from the registered owner;

(v) that the person was not a passenger in the vehicle at the time of the plate impoundment violation; and

(vi) that the person knows that the violator may not drive, operate, or be in physical control of a vehicle without a valid driver's license; or

(2) the violator did not have a valid driver's license on the date of the plate impoundment violation and the person made a report to law enforcement before the violation stating that the vehicle had been taken from the person's possession or was being used without permission.

(b) A person who has failed to make a report as provided in paragraph (a), clause (2), may be issued special registration plates under subdivision 13 for a period of one year from the effective date of the impoundment order. Following this period, the person may apply for regular registration plates.

(c) If the order is rescinded, the owner shall receive new registration plates at no cost, if the plates were seized and destroyed.

Subd. 9. **Administrative review.**

(a) At any time during the effective period of an impoundment order, a person may request in writing a review of the impoundment order by the commissioner. On receiving a request, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order, the evidence upon which the order was based, and any other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner, and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order. The commissioner shall report in writing the results of the review within 15 days of receiving the request. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act in sections 14.001 to 14.69. As a result of this review, the commissioner may authorize the issuance at no cost of new registration plates to the registered owner of the vehicle if the registered owner's license or driving privileges were not revoked as a result of the plate impoundment violation.

(b) Review under this subdivision must take place, if possible, at the same time as any administrative review of the person's license revocation under section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation).

Subd. 10. **Petition for judicial review.**

(a) Within 60 days following receipt of a notice and order of impoundment under this section, a person may petition the court for review. The petition must include proof of service of a copy of the petition on the commissioner. The petition must include the petitioner's date of birth, driver's license number, and date of the plate impoundment violation, as well as the name of the violator and the law enforcement agency that issued the plate impoundment order. The petition must state with specificity the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order for impoundment. The petition may be combined with any petition filed under section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the judicial review and hearing are governed by section 169A.53 and must take place at the same time as any judicial review of the person's license revocation under section 169A.53. The filing of the petition does not stay the impoundment order. The reviewing court may order a stay of the balance of the impoundment period if the hearing has not been conducted within 60 days after filing of the petition upon terms the court deems proper. The court shall order either that the impoundment be rescinded or sustained, and forward the order to the commissioner. The court shall file its order within 14 days following the hearing.

(c) In addition to the issues described in section 169A.53, subdivision 3 (judicial review of license revocation), the scope of a hearing under this subdivision is limited to:

(1) if the impoundment is based on a plate impoundment violation described in subdivision 1, paragraph (d), clause (3) or (4), whether the peace officer had probable cause to believe the violator committed the plate impoundment violation and whether the evidence demonstrates that the plate impoundment violation occurred; and

(2) for all other cases, whether the peace officer had probable cause to believe the violator committed the plate impoundment violation.

(d) In a hearing under this subdivision, the following records are admissible in evidence:

(1) certified copies of the violator's driving record; and

(2) certified copies of vehicle registration records bearing the violator's name.

Subd. 11. **Rescission of revocation and dismissal or acquittal; new plates.**

If:

(1) the driver's license revocation that is the basis for an impoundment order is rescinded; and

(2) the charges for the plate impoundment violation have been dismissed with prejudice or the violator has been acquitted of the plate impoundment violation;

then the registrar of motor vehicles shall issue new registration plates for the vehicle at no cost, when the registrar receives an application that includes a copy of the order rescinding the driver's license revocation and either the order dismissing the charges or the judgment of acquittal.

Subd. 12. **Charge for reinstatement of plates in certain situations.**

When the registrar of motor vehicles reinstates a person's registration plates after impoundment for reasons other than those described in subdivision 11, the registrar shall charge the person $50 for each vehicle for which the registration plates are being reinstated.

Subd. 13. **Special registration plates.**

(a) At any time during the effective period of an impoundment order, a violator or registered owner may apply to the commissioner for new registration plates, which must bear a special series of numbers or letters so as to be readily identified by traffic law enforcement officers.

(b) The commissioner may not issue new registration plates for that vehicle subject to plate impoundment for a period of at least one year from the date of the impoundment order. In addition, if the owner is the violator, new registration plates may not be issued for the vehicle unless the person has been reissued a valid driver's license in accordance with chapter 171.

(c) A violator may not apply for new registration plates for a vehicle at any time before the person's driver's license is reinstated.

(d) The commissioner may issue the special plates on payment of a $50 fee for each vehicle for which special plates are requested, except that a person who paid the fee required under paragraph (f) must not be required to pay an additional fee if the commissioner issued an impoundment order pursuant to paragraph (g).

(e) Paragraphs (a) to (d) notwithstanding, the commissioner must issue upon request new registration plates for any vehicle owned by a violator or registered owner for which the registration plates have been impounded if:

(1) the impoundment order is rescinded;

(2) the vehicle is transferred in compliance with subdivision 14; or

(3) the vehicle is transferred to a Minnesota automobile dealer licensed under section 168.27, a financial institution that has submitted a repossession affidavit, or a government agency.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (d), the commissioner, upon request and payment of a $100 fee for each vehicle for which special plates are requested, must issue new registration plates for any vehicle owned by a violator or registered owner for which the registration plates have been impounded if the violator becomes a program participant in the ignition interlock program under section 171.306. This paragraph does not apply if the registration plates have been impounded pursuant to paragraph (g).

(g) The commissioner shall issue a registration plate impoundment order for new registration plates issued pursuant to paragraph (f) if, before a program participant in the ignition interlock program under section 171.306 has been restored to full driving privileges, the program participant:

(1) either voluntarily or involuntarily ceases to participate in the program for more than 30 days; or

(2) fails to successfully complete the program as required by the Department of Public Safety due to:

(i) two or more occasions of the participant's driving privileges being withdrawn for violating the terms of the program, unless the withdrawal is determined to be caused by an error of the department or the interlock provider; or

(ii) violating the terms of the contract with the provider as determined by the provider.

Subd. 14. **Sale of vehicle subject to impoundment order.**

(a) A registered owner may not sell or transfer a motor vehicle during the time its registration plates have been ordered impounded or during the time its registration plates bear a special series number, unless:

(1) the sale is for a valid consideration;

(2) the transferee and the registered owner are not family or household members;

(3) the transferee signs an acceptable sworn statement with the commissioner attesting that:

(i) the transferee and the violator are not family or household members;

(ii) the transferee understands that the vehicle is subject to an impoundment order; and

(iii) it is a crime under section 169A.37 to file a false statement under this section or to allow the previously registered owner to drive, operate, or be in control of the vehicle during the impoundment period; and

(4) all elements of section 168A.10 (transfer of interest by owner) are satisfied.

(b) If the conditions of paragraph (a) are satisfied, the registrar may transfer the title to the new owner upon proper application and issue new registration plates for the vehicle.

Subd. 15. **Acquiring another vehicle.**

If the violator applies to the commissioner for registration plates for any vehicle during the effective period of the plate impoundment, the commissioner shall not issue registration plates unless the violator qualifies for special registration plates under subdivision 13 and unless the plates issued are special plates as described in subdivision 13.

Subd. 16. **Fees credited.**

Fees collected from the sale or reinstatement of license plates under this section must be paid into the state treasury and credited one-half to the driver and vehicle services operating account under section 299A.705 and one-half to the general fund.

Subd. 17. **Plate impoundment; penalty.**

Criminal penalties for violating this section are governed by section 169A.37.

169A.78 AIDING AND ABETTING.

Every person who commits or attempts to commit, conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of any act declared in this chapter to be an offense, whether individually or in connection with one or more other persons or as principal, agent, or accessory, is guilty of that offense, and every person who falsely, fraudulently, forcibly, or willfully induces, causes, coerces, requires, permits, or directs another to violate any provision of this chapter is likewise guilty of that offense.

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CHAPTER 171. - DRIVERS' LICENSES

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DRIVERS' LICENSES

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CHAPTER 171. DRIVERS' LICENSES AND TRAINING SCHOOLS

171.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following words, terms, and phrases, for the purposes of this chapter, shall be given the meanings subjoined to them.

Subd. 18a. **Autocycle.**

"Autocycle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 3a.

Subd. 19. **Bus.**

"Bus" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 15 passengers, including the driver, and used for the transportation of persons.

Subd. 22. **Commercial motor vehicle.**

"Commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(1) has a gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds;

(2) has a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight of more than 10,000 pounds and the combination of vehicles has a combined gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds;

(3) is a bus;

(4) is of any size and is used in the transportation of hazardous materials that are required to be placarded under Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, parts 100-185; or

(5) is outwardly equipped and identified as a school bus, except for type III vehicles defined in section 169.011, subdivision 71.

Subd. 28. **Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety of the state of Minnesota, acting directly or through duly authorized agents.

Subd. 29. **Conviction.**

"Conviction" means a final conviction either after trial or upon a plea of guilty. Conviction also includes: a forfeiture of cash or collateral deposited to guarantee a defendant's appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated; the failure to comply with a written notice to appear in court; or a breach of a condition of release without bail, is equivalent to a conviction.

Subd. 29a. **Current medical waiver.**

"Current medical waiver" means:

(1) a medical variance, as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 390.5, that has been granted to the applicant or licensee by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and that is not expired, removed, or rescinded;

(2) a waiver of physical qualifications that has been granted to the applicant or licensee by the commissioner under section 171.321, subdivision 2, and rules adopted under that section, and that is not expired or revoked; or

(3) a waiver of physical qualifications that has been granted to the applicant or licensee by the commissioner of transportation under section 221.0314, subdivision 3 or 3a, or rules adopted under that section, and that is not expired or revoked.

Subd. 30. **Department.**

"Department" means the Department of Public Safety of the state, acting directly or through its duly authorized officers and agents.

Subd. 31. **Driver.**

"Driver" means every person, who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.

Subd. 31a. **Enhanced driver's license.**

"Enhanced driver's license" means a license, instruction permit, or provisional license to operate a motor vehicle issued or issuable under the laws of this state by the commissioner of public safety that denotes citizenship and identity and contains technology and security features approved by the secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security. An enhanced driver's license may be used in the same manner as a driver's license, instruction permit, or provisional license, and is approved by the secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security for purposes of entering the United States. All provisions in this chapter relating to drivers' licenses, instruction permits, and provisional licenses, including cancellation, suspension, revocation, reinstatement, examination, restriction, expiration, renewal, and unlawful acts and violations, apply to an enhanced driver's license.

Subd. 31b. **Enhanced identification card.**

"Enhanced identification card" means an identification card issued or issuable under the laws of this state by the commissioner of public safety that denotes citizenship and identity and contains technology and security features approved by the secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security. An enhanced identification card may be used in the same manner as an identification card and is approved by the secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security for purposes of entering the United States.

Subd. 32. **Farm tractor.**

"Farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry.

Subd. 33. **Farm truck.**

For purposes of this chapter only, "farm truck" means a single-unit truck, including a pickup truck as defined in section 168.002; truck-tractor; tractor; semitrailer; or trailer, used by its owner:

(1) to transport from the farm to the market agricultural, horticultural, dairy, or other farm products, including livestock, produced or finished by the owner of the farm truck;

(2) to transport the owner's other personal property from the farm to market; or

(3) to transport property and supplies to the farm of the owner.

Subd. 33a.**Full-service provider.**

"Full-service provider" has the meaning given in section 168.002, subdivision 12a.

Subd. 34. **Gross vehicle weight.**

"Gross vehicle weight" means the greater of:

(1) the unloaded weight of a vehicle or the unloaded weight of a truck-tractor and semitrailer combination, plus the weight of the load; or

(2) the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum gross weight or gross vehicle weight rating.

Subd. 35. **Hazardous materials.**

"Hazardous materials" means any material that has been designated as hazardous under United States Code, title 49, section 5103, and is required to be placarded under Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 172, subpart F, or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, part 73.

Subd. 36. **Head Start bus.**

"Head Start bus" means a motor vehicle used to transport children or parents to or from a Head Start facility, or to or from Head Start-related activities, by the Head Start grantee, or by someone under an agreement with the Head Start grantee. A Head Start bus does not include a motor vehicle transporting children or parents to or from a Head Start facility for which parents or guardians receive direct compensation from a Head Start grantee, a motor coach operating under charter carrier authority, or a transit bus providing services as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 7.

Subd. 36a. **Interstate or foreign commerce.**

"Interstate or foreign commerce" means (1) any trade, traffic, or transportation within the jurisdiction of the United States between a place in a state and a place outside of that state, including a place outside of the United States, and (2) trade, traffic, and transportation in the United States that affects any trade, traffic, and transportation described in clause (1).

Subd. 36b. **Intrastate commerce.**

"Intrastate commerce" means any trade, traffic, or transportation that occurs entirely within the state of Minnesota and that is not interstate or foreign commerce.

Subd. 37. **License.**

"License" means any operator's license or any other license or permit to operate a motor vehicle issued or issuable under the laws of this state by the commissioner of public safety including:

(1) any temporary license, instruction permit, or provisional license;

(2) the privilege of any person to drive a motor vehicle whether or not the person holds a valid license; and

(3) any nonresident's operating privilege.

Subd. 38. **Manufactured home.**

"Manufactured home" means any trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed, and equipped for use as a human dwelling place, living abode, or living quarters except travel trailers.

Subd. 38a. **Medical examiner.**

"Medical examiner" has the meaning given in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 390.5.

Subd. 39. **Motor vehicle.**

"Motor vehicle" means every vehicle that is self-propelled, other than an electric personal assistive mobility device as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 26, and any vehicle propelled or drawn by a self-propelled vehicle, and not deriving its power from overhead wires except snowmobiles.

Subd. 40. **Motorcycle.**

"Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, ~~including~~. Motorcycle **includes** motor scooters and bicycles with motor attached~~, but excluding~~.

(b) Motorcycle **excludes** tractors ~~and~~, motorized bicycles, and roadable aircraft, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 67a.

Subd. 41. **Motorized bicycle.**

"Motorized bicycle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 45.

Subd. 41a. **Noncompliant license; noncompliant identification card.**

"Noncompliant license," "noncompliant identification card," or "noncompliant license or identification card," means a driver's license or a Minnesota identification card issued under section 171.019, subdivision 2, paragraph (b). Unless provided otherwise, noncompliant license includes an appropriate instruction permit, provisional license, limited license, and restricted license.

Subd. 42. **Nonresident.**

"Nonresident" means every person who is not a resident of this state.

Subd. 43. **Owner.**

"Owner" means any person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation who holds the legal title to a vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purposes of this chapter.

Subd. 44. **Passenger endorsement.**

"Passenger endorsement" means the driver's license endorsement required of a person who operates a vehicle designed to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver.

Subd. 45. **Person.**

"Person" means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation.

Subd. 45a. **Primary driving supervisor.**

"Primary driving supervisor" means a person who: (1) supervises, for a majority of the supervised driving time, motor vehicle operation by an instruction permit holder who is under age 18; and (2) meets the applicable supervision requirements under this chapter.

Subd. 45b. **REAL ID Act.**

"REAL ID Act" means the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109-13, Division B.

Subd. 45c. **REAL ID compliant license; REAL ID compliant identification card.**

"REAL ID compliant license," "REAL ID compliant identification card," or "REAL ID compliant license or identification card" means a driver's license or a Minnesota identification card issued under section 171.019, subdivision 2, paragraph (a). Unless provided otherwise, REAL ID compliant license includes an appropriate instruction permit, provisional license, limited license, and restricted license.

*** Typo by the Revisor of Statutes***

Subd. 45c. **Residence address and permanent mailing address.**

"Residence address" and "permanent mailing address" mean, for purposes of a driver's license or Minnesota identification card, the postal address of the permanent domicile within this state where an individual:

(1) resides;

(2) intends to reside within 30 calendar days after the date of application; or

(3) intends to return whenever absent.

Subd. 46. **School bus.**

"School bus" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 71.

Subd. 47. **State.**

"State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States including a United States military base located on foreign soil.

Subd. 48. **Street or highway.**

"Street" or "highway" means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purpose of vehicular traffic.

Subd. 48a. **Tank vehicle.**

"Tank vehicle" means any commercial motor vehicle that is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous materials within a tank, as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 178.320, including a cargo tank or a portable tank as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 171.8, that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or the chassis, except portable tanks having a rated capacity under 1,000 gallons.

Subd. 48b. **Temporary lawful status.**

"Temporary lawful status" has the meaning given in Code of Federal Regulations, title 6, section 37.3.

Subd. 48c. **Third-party tester.**

"Third-party tester" means an individual who is an employee of a third-party testing program who has qualified for a third-party tester certificate issued by the commissioner granting the individual authorization to conduct road tests or skills tests.

Subd. 48d. **Third-party testing program.**

"Third-party testing program" means a program authorized by the commissioner to administer to an individual the road test or skills test.

Subd. 48e. **Temporary mailing address.**

"Temporary mailing address" means the mailing address of any place where a person regularly or occasionally stays and may receive mail in their name other than the person's residence address. A temporary mailing address does not include the designated address under section 5B.05.

Subd. 49. **Travel trailer.**

(a) "Travel trailer" means any trailer or semitrailer designed and used for human living quarters that meets all of the following qualifications:

(1) is not used as the residence of the owner or occupant;

(2) is used for temporary living quarters by the owner or occupant while engaged in recreational or vacation activities; and

(3) is towed on the public streets or highways incidental to such recreational or vacation activities.

(b) The term "travel trailer" shall not include bunkhouses, so called, temporarily mounted on trailers, and manufactured homes. Such bunkhouses, exclusive of the trailer and manufactured homes, shall be listed and taxed as personal property as provided by law.

Subd. 49a. **Valid license; valid driver's license.**

"Valid license," "valid driver's license," "valid Minnesota driver's license," "valid standard driver's license," or other similar term, means any operator's license, provisional license, temporary license, limited license, permit, or other license to operate a motor vehicle issued or issuable under the laws of this state by the commissioner, or by another state or jurisdiction if specified, that is:

(1) not expired, suspended, revoked, or canceled; and

(2) not disqualified for the class of vehicle being operated.

Subd. 49b. **Valid medical examiner's certificate.**

(a) "Valid medical examiner's certificate" means a record, on a form prescribed by the department:

(1) of a medical examiner's examination of a person who holds or is applying for a class A, class B, or class C commercial driver's license;

(2) upon which the medical examiner attests that the applicant or license holder is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle; and

(3) that is not expired.

(b) A valid medical examiner's certificate must be issued by a medical examiner who is certified by the Federal Motor Carrier Administration and listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

Subd. 50. **Vehicle.**

"Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon any highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Subd. 51.**Veteran with a total service-connected disability.**

"Veteran with a total service-connected disability" means a veteran, as defined in section 197.447, who provides to the commissioner satisfactory evidence that: (1) is issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the United States Veterans Administration, or the retirement board of one of the several branches of the armed forces; and (2) demonstrates that the veteran has received a 100 percent total and permanent service-connected disability rating.

DRIVERS' LICENSES

171.02 LICENSES; TYPES, ENDORSEMENTS, RESTRICTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **License required; duplicate identification restricted.**

(a) Except when expressly exempted, a person shall not drive a motor vehicle upon a street or highway in this state unless the person has a valid license under this chapter for the type or class of vehicle being driven.

(b) The department shall not issue a driver's license to a person unless and until the person's license from any jurisdiction has been invalidated. The department shall provide to the issuing department of any jurisdiction, information that the licensee is now licensed in Minnesota. A person is not permitted to have more than one valid driver's license at any time. The department shall not issue to a person to whom a current Minnesota identification card has been issued a driver's license, other than a limited license, unless the person's Minnesota identification card has been invalidated. This subdivision does not require invalidation of a tribal identification card as a condition of receiving a driver's license.

Subd. 2. **Driver's license classifications, endorsements, exemptions.**

(a) Drivers' licenses are classified according to the types of vehicles that may be driven by the holder of each type or class of license. The commissioner may, as appropriate, subdivide the classes listed in this subdivision and issue licenses classified accordingly.

(b) Except as provided in this subdivision and subdivision 2a, no class of license is valid to operate a motorcycle, school bus, tank vehicle, double-trailer or triple-trailer combination, vehicle transporting hazardous materials, or bus, unless so endorsed. There are four general classes of licenses as described in paragraphs (c) through (f).

(c) **Class D** drivers' licenses are valid for:

(1) operating all farm trucks if the farm truck is:

(i) controlled and operated by a farmer, including operation by an immediate family member or an employee of the farmer;

(ii) used to transport agricultural products, farm machinery, or farm supplies, including hazardous materials, to or from a farm;

(iii) not used in the operations of a common or contract motor carrier as governed by Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 365; and

(iv) used within 150 miles of the farm;

(2) notwithstanding paragraph (b), operating an authorized emergency vehicle, as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 3, whether or not in excess of 26,000 pounds gross vehicle weight;

(3) operating a recreational vehicle as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 27, that is operated for personal use;

(4) operating all single-unit vehicles except vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds, vehicles designed to carry more than 15 passengers including the driver, and vehicles that carry hazardous materials;

(5) notwithstanding paragraph (d), operating a type A school bus or a multifunction school activity bus without a school bus endorsement if the requirements of subdivision 2a are satisfied, as determined by the commissioner;

(6) operating any vehicle or combination of vehicles when operated by a licensed peace officer while on duty;

(7) towing vehicles if:

(i) the towed vehicles have a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less; or

(ii) the towed vehicles have a gross vehicle weight of more than 10,000 pounds and the combination of vehicles has a gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or less;

(8) operating a covered farm vehicle as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 390.5, that is not carrying hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the vehicle to be placarded in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 172.504; and

(9) operating an autocycle.

(d) **Class C** drivers' licenses are valid for:

(1) operating class D motor vehicles;

(2) with a hazardous materials endorsement, operating class D vehicles to transport hazardous materials;

(3) with a passenger endorsement, operating buses; and

(4) with a passenger endorsement and school bus endorsement, operating school buses.

(e) **Class B** drivers' licenses are valid for:

(1) operating all class C motor vehicles, class D motor vehicles, and all other single-unit motor vehicles including, with a passenger endorsement, buses; and

(2) towing only vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less.

(f) **Class A** drivers' licenses are valid for operating any vehicle or combination of vehicles.

Subd. 2a. **Exception for certain school bus drivers.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 2, paragraph (b), the holder of a class D driver's license, without a school bus endorsement, may operate a type A school bus or a multifunction school activity bus under the following conditions:

(a) The operator is an employee of the entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the school bus and is not solely hired to provide transportation services under this subdivision.

(b) The operator drives the school bus only from points of origin to points of destination, not including home-to-school trips to pick up or drop off students.

(c) The operator is prohibited from using the eight-light system. Violation of this paragraph is a misdemeanor.

(d) The operator's employer has adopted and implemented a policy that provides for annual training and certification of the operator in:

(1) safe operation of the type of school bus the operator will be driving;

(2) understanding student behavior, including issues relating to students with disabilities;

(3) encouraging orderly conduct of students on the bus and handling incidents of misconduct appropriately;

(4) knowing and understanding relevant laws, rules of the road, and local school bus safety policies;

(5) handling emergency situations; and

(6) safe loading and unloading of students.

(e) A background check or background investigation of the operator has been conducted that meets the requirements under section 122A.18, subdivision 8, or 123B.03 for teachers; section 144.057 or chapter 245C for day care employees; or section 171.321, subdivision 3, for all other persons operating a school bus under this subdivision.

(f) Operators shall submit to a physical examination as required by section 171.321, subdivision 2, and must have in their possession the original or a copy of a current medical examiner's certificate, or otherwise provide proof of being medically qualified, to operate a school bus under this subdivision.

(g) The operator's driver's license is verified annually by the entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the school bus.

(h) A person who sustains a conviction, as defined under section 609.02, of violating section 169A.25, 169A.26, 169A.27, 169A.31, 169A.51, or 169A.52, or a similar statute or ordinance of another state is precluded from operating a school bus for five years from the date of conviction.

(i) A person who has ever been convicted of a disqualifying offense as defined in section 171.3215, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), may not operate a school bus under this subdivision.

(j) A person who sustains a conviction, as defined under section 609.02, of a fourth moving offense in violation of chapter 169 is precluded from operating a school bus for one year from the date of the last conviction.

(k) Students riding the school bus must have training required under section 123B.90, subdivision 2.

(l) An operator must be trained in the proper use of child safety restraints as set forth in the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's "Guideline for the Safe Transportation of Pre-school Age Children in School Buses," if child safety restraints are used by the passengers.

(m) Annual certification of the requirements listed in this subdivision must be maintained under separate file at the business location for each operator licensed under this subdivision and subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (5). The business manager, school board, governing body of a nonpublic school, or any other entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the school bus operating under this subdivision is responsible for maintaining these files for inspection.

(n) The school bus must bear a current certificate of inspection issued under section 169.451.

(o) If the word "School" appears on the front and rear of the bus, the word "School" must be covered by a sign that reads "Activities" when the bus is being operated under authority of this subdivision.

(p) The type A-I school bus or multifunction school activity bus is designed to transport 15 or fewer passengers, including the driver.

(q) The school bus or multifunction school activity bus has a gross vehicle weight rating of 14,500 pounds or less.

(r) An operator who sustains a conviction as described in paragraph (h), (i), or (j) while employed by the entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the school bus must report the conviction to the employer within ten days of the date of the conviction.

(s) An operator whose driver's license is suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified by Minnesota, another state, or another jurisdiction must notify the operator's employer in writing of the suspension, revocation, cancellation, lost privilege, or disqualification. The operator must notify the operator's employer before the end of the business day immediately following the day the operator received notice of the suspension, revocation, cancellation, lost privilege, or disqualification.

Subd. 2b. **Exception for type III vehicle drivers.**

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision 2, the holder of a class A, B, C, or D driver's license, without a school bus endorsement, may operate a type III vehicle described in section 169.011, subdivision 71, paragraph (h), under the conditions in this subdivision.

(b) The operator is an employee of the entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the school bus.

(c) The operator's employer has adopted and implemented a policy that provides for annual training and certification of the operator in:

(1) safe operation of a type III vehicle;

(2) understanding student behavior, including issues relating to students with disabilities;

(3) encouraging orderly conduct of students on the bus and handling incidents of misconduct appropriately;

(4) knowing and understanding relevant laws, rules of the road, and local school bus safety policies;

(5) handling emergency situations;

(6) proper use of seat belts and child safety restraints;

(7) performance of pretrip vehicle inspections;

(8) safe loading and unloading of students, including, but not limited to:

(i) utilizing a safe location for loading and unloading students at the curb, on the nontraffic side of the roadway, or at off-street loading areas, driveways, yards, and other areas to enable the student to avoid hazardous conditions;

(ii) refraining from loading and unloading students in a vehicular traffic lane, on the shoulder, in a designated turn lane, or a lane adjacent to a designated turn lane;

(iii) avoiding a loading or unloading location that would require a pupil to cross a road, or ensuring that the driver or an aide personally escort the pupil across the road if it is not reasonably feasible to avoid such a location;

(iv) placing the type III vehicle in "park" during loading and unloading; and

(v) escorting a pupil across the road under item (iii) only after the motor is stopped, the ignition key is removed, the brakes are set, and the vehicle is otherwise rendered immobile; and

(9) compliance with paragraph (k), concerning reporting certain convictions to the employer within ten days of the date of conviction.

(d) A background check or background investigation of the operator has been conducted that meets the requirements under section 122A.18, subdivision 8, or 123B.03 for school district employees; section 144.057 or chapter 245C for day care employees; or section 171.321, subdivision 3, for all other persons operating a type III vehicle under this subdivision.

(e) Operators shall submit to a physical examination as required by section 171.321, subdivision 2, and must have in their possession the original or a copy of a current medical examiner's certificate, or otherwise provide proof of being medically qualified, to operate a school bus under this subdivision.

(f) The operator's employer requires preemployment drug testing of applicants for operator positions. Current operators must comply with the employer's policy under section 181.951, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the operator's employer may use a Breathalyzer or similar device to fulfill random alcohol testing requirements.

(g) The operator's driver's license is verified annually by the entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the type III vehicle as required under section 171.321, subdivision 5.

(h) A person who sustains a conviction, as defined under section 609.02, of violating section 169A.25, 169A.26, 169A.27, or 169A.31, or whose driver's license is revoked under sections 169A.50 to 169A.53 of the implied consent law or section 171.177, or who is convicted of violating or whose driver's license is revoked under a similar statute or ordinance of another state, is precluded from operating a type III vehicle for five years from the date of conviction.

(i) A person who has ever been convicted of a disqualifying offense as defined in section 171.3215, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), may not operate a type III vehicle under this subdivision.

(j) A person who sustains a conviction, as defined under section 609.02, of a moving offense in violation of chapter 169 within three years of the first of three other moving offenses is precluded from operating a type III vehicle for one year from the date of the last conviction.

(k) An operator who sustains a conviction as described in paragraph (h), (i), or (j) while employed by the entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the school bus, shall report the conviction to the employer within ten days of the date of the conviction.

(l) An operator of a type III vehicle whose driver's license is suspended, revoked, canceled, or disqualified by Minnesota, another state, or another jurisdiction must notify the operator's employer in writing of the suspension, revocation, cancellation, lost privilege, or disqualification. The operator must notify the operator's employer before the end of the business day immediately following the day the operator received notice of the suspension, revocation, cancellation, lost privilege, or disqualification.

(m) Students riding the type III vehicle must have training required under section 123B.90, subdivision 2.

(n) Documentation of meeting the requirements listed in this subdivision must be maintained under separate file at the business location for each type III vehicle operator. The business manager, school board, governing body of a nonpublic school, or any other entity that owns, leases, or contracts for the type III vehicle operating under this subdivision is responsible for maintaining these files for inspection.

(o) The type III vehicle must bear a current certificate of inspection issued under section 169.451.

(p) An employee of a school or of a school district, who is not employed for the sole purpose of operating a type III vehicle, is exempt from paragraphs (e) and (f).

Subd. 3. **Motorized bicycle.**

(a) A motorized bicycle may not be operated on any public roadway by any person who does not possess a valid driver's license, unless the person has obtained a motorized bicycle operator's permit or motorized bicycle instruction permit from the commissioner of public safety. The operator's permit may be issued to any person who has attained the age of 15 years and who has passed the examination prescribed by the commissioner. The instruction permit may be issued to any person who has attained the age of 15 years and who has successfully completed an approved safety course and passed the written portion of the examination prescribed by the commissioner.

(b) This course must consist of, but is not limited to, a basic understanding of:

(1) motorized bicycles and their limitations;

(2) motorized bicycle laws and rules;

(3) safe operating practices and basic operating techniques;

(4) helmets and protective clothing;

(5) motorized bicycle traffic strategies; and

(6) effects of alcohol and drugs on motorized bicycle operators.

(c) The commissioner may adopt rules prescribing the content of the safety course, examination, and the information to be contained on the permits. A person operating a motorized bicycle under a motorized bicycle permit is subject to the restrictions imposed by section 169.974, subdivision 2, on operation of a motorcycle under a two-wheel instruction permit.

Subd. 4. **Restricted commercial driver's license.**

(a) The commissioner may issue restricted commercial drivers' licenses and take the following actions to the extent that the actions are authorized by regulation of the United States Department of Transportation in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 383.3, paragraph (f):

(1) prescribe examination requirements and other qualifications for the license;

(2) prescribe classes of vehicles that may be operated by holders of the license;

(3) specify commercial motor vehicle operation that is authorized by the license, and prohibit other commercial motor vehicle operation by holders of the license; and

(4) prescribe the period of time during which the license is valid.

(b) Restricted commercial drivers' licenses are subject to sections 171.165 and 171.166 in the same manner as other commercial drivers' licenses.

(c) Actions of the commissioner under this subdivision are not subject to sections 14.05 to 14.47 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Subd. 5. **Exemption for certain backup snowplow drivers.**

Pursuant to the waiver authorization set forth in Public Law 104-59, section 345, subsection (a), paragraph (5), a person who operates a commercial motor vehicle for the purpose of removing snow or ice from a roadway by plowing, salting, or sanding is not required to hold a commercial driver's license if the person:

(1) is an employee of a local unit of government with a population of 3,000 or less;

(2) is operating within the boundaries of the local unit of government;

(3) holds a valid class D driver's license; and

(4) except in the event of a lawful strike, is temporarily replacing the employee who normally operates the vehicle but either is unable to operate the vehicle or is in need of additional assistance due to a snow emergency as determined by the local unit of government.

171.03 PERSONS EXEMPT.

The following persons are **exempt** from license hereunder:

(a) A person in the employ or service of the United States federal government is exempt while driving or operating a motor vehicle owned by or leased to the United States federal government.

(b) A person in the employ or service of the United States federal government is exempt from the requirement to possess a valid class A, class B, or class C commercial driver's license while driving or operating for military purposes a commercial motor vehicle for the United States federal government if the person is:

(1) on active duty in the U. S. Coast Guard;

(2) on active duty in a branch of the U. S. armed forces, which includes the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps;

(3) a member of a reserve component of the U. S. armed forces; or

(4) on active duty in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard, which includes (i) a member on full-time National Guard duty, (ii) a member undergoing part-time National Guard training, and (iii) a National Guard military technician, who is a civilian required to wear a military uniform.

The exemption provided under this paragraph does not apply to a U. S. armed forces reserve technician.

(c) A person operating a covered farm vehicle as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 390.05, that is not carrying hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the vehicle to be placarded in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 172.504, is exempt from the requirement to possess a valid class A, class B, or class C commercial driver's license.

(d) Any person while driving or operating any farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily on a highway is exempt. For purposes of this section, an all-terrain vehicle, as defined in section 84.92, subdivision 8, an off-highway motorcycle, as defined in section 84.787, subdivision 7, and an off-road vehicle, as defined in section 84.797, subdivision 7, are not implements of husbandry.

(e) A nonresident who is at least 15 years of age and who has in immediate possession a valid driver's license issued to the nonresident in the home state or country may operate a motor vehicle in this state only as a driver.

(f) A nonresident who has in immediate possession a valid commercial driver's license issued by a state or jurisdiction in accordance with the standards of Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 383, and who is operating in Minnesota the class of commercial motor vehicle authorized by the issuing state or jurisdiction is exempt.

(g) Any nonresident who is at least 18 years of age, whose home state or country does not require the licensing of drivers may operate a motor vehicle as a driver, but only for a period of not more than 90 days in any calendar year, if the motor vehicle so operated is duly registered for the current calendar year in the home state or country of the nonresident.

(h) Any person who becomes a resident of the state of Minnesota and who has in possession a valid driver's license issued to the person under and pursuant to the laws of some other state or jurisdiction or by military authorities of the United States may operate a motor vehicle as a driver, but only for a period of not more than 60 days after becoming a resident of this state, without being required to have a Minnesota driver's license as provided in this chapter.

(i) Any person who becomes a resident of the state of Minnesota and who has in possession a valid commercial driver's license issued by another state or jurisdiction in accordance with the standards of Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 383, is exempt for not more than 30 days after becoming a resident of this state.

(j) Any person operating a snowmobile, as defined in section 84.81, is exempt.

(k) A railroad operator, as defined in section 169.035, subdivision 4, paragraph (a), is exempt while operating a railroad locomotive or train, or on-track equipment while being operated upon rails. This exemption includes operation while crossing a street or highway, whether public or private.

171.04 PERSONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR DRIVERS' LICENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Persons not eligible.**

The department shall not issue a driver's license:

(1) to any person under 18 years unless:

(i) the applicant is 16 or 17 years of age and has a previously issued valid license from another state or country or the applicant has, for the 12 consecutive months preceding application, held a provisional license and during that time has incurred (A) no conviction for a violation of section 169A.20, 169A.33, 169A.35, sections 169A.50 to 169A.53, or section 171.177, (B) no conviction for a crash-related moving violation, and (C) not more than one conviction for a moving violation that is not crash related. "Moving violation" means a violation of a traffic regulation but does not include a parking violation, vehicle equipment violation, or warning citation;

(ii) the application for a license is approved by (A) either parent when both reside in the same household as the minor applicant or, if otherwise, then (B) the parent or spouse of the parent having custody or, in the event there is no court order for custody, then (C) the parent or spouse of the parent with whom the minor is living or, if subitems (A) to (C) do not apply, then (D) the guardian having custody of the minor, (E) the foster parent or director of the transitional living program in which the child resides or, in the event a person under the age of 18 has no living father, mother, or guardian, or is married or otherwise legally emancipated, then (F) the minor's adult spouse, adult close family member, or adult employer; provided, that the approval required by this item contains a verification of the age of the applicant and the identity of the parent, guardian, adult spouse, adult close family member, or adult employer; and

(iii) the applicant presents a certification by the person who approves the application under item (ii), stating that the applicant has driven a motor vehicle accompanied by and under supervision of a licensed driver at least 21 years of age for at least ten hours during the period of provisional licensure;

(2) to any person who is 18 years of age or younger, unless the person has applied for, been issued, and possessed the appropriate instruction permit for a minimum of six months, and, with respect to a person under 18 years of age, a provisional license for a minimum of 12 months;

(3) to any person who is 19 years of age or older, unless that person has applied for, been issued, and possessed the appropriate instruction permit for a minimum of three months;

(4) to any person whose license has been suspended during the period of suspension except that a suspended license may be reinstated during the period of suspension upon the licensee furnishing proof of financial responsibility in the same manner as provided in the Minnesota No-Fault Automobile Insurance Act;

(5) to any person whose license has been revoked except upon furnishing proof of financial responsibility in the same manner as provided in the Minnesota No-Fault Automobile Insurance Act and if otherwise qualified;

(6) to any drug-dependent person, as defined in section 254A.02, subdivision 5;

(7) to any person who has been adjudged legally incompetent by reason of mental illness, mental deficiency, or inebriation, and has not been restored to capacity, unless the department is satisfied that the person is competent to operate a motor vehicle with safety to persons or property;

(8) to any person who is required by this chapter to take a vision, knowledge, or road examination, unless the person has successfully passed the examination. An applicant who fails four road tests must complete a minimum of six hours of behind-the-wheel instruction with an approved instructor before taking the road test again;

(9) to any person who is required under the Minnesota No-Fault Automobile Insurance Act to deposit proof of financial responsibility and who has not deposited the proof;

(10) to any person when the commissioner has good cause to believe that the operation of a motor vehicle on the highways by the person would be inimical to public safety or welfare;

(11) to any person when, in the opinion of the commissioner, the person is afflicted with or suffering from a physical or mental disability or disease that will affect the person in a manner as to prevent the person from exercising reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle while operating it upon the highways;

(12) to a person who is unable to read and understand official signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic;

(13) to a child for whom a court has ordered denial of driving privileges under section 260C.201, subdivision 1, or 260B.235, subdivision 5, until the period of denial is completed; or

(14) to any person whose license has been canceled, during the period of cancellation.

Subd. 2. **Disqualified operators of commercial motor vehicles.**

During the period of disqualification, the department shall not issue a class C, class B, or class A commercial driver's license, including a limited license, to a person who has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 171.165.

Subd. 3. **Medical qualification for commercial driver's license.**

The department shall not issue a class A, class B, or class C commercial driver's license to a person who:

(1) has not submitted the self-certification required under section 171.162, subdivision 2; or

(2) has not submitted either a valid medical examiner's certificate or a current medical waiver as required under section 171.162, subdivision 3.

Subd. 4. **Persons not eligible for enhanced driver's license.**

The department shall not issue an enhanced driver's license to any person who is:

(1) under 16 years of age;

(2) not a resident of this state;

(3) not a citizen of the United States of America; or

(4) described in subdivision 1, clauses (4) to (12), or (14).

Subd. 5. **Temporary lawful admission.**

The commissioner is prohibited from issuing a driver's license or Minnesota identification card to an applicant who has a lawful temporary admission period, as demonstrated under section 171.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (2), that expires within 30 days of the date of the application.

171.041 RESTRICTED LICENSE FOR FARM WORK.

(a) Notwithstanding any provisions of section 171.04 relating to the age of an applicant to the contrary, the commissioner may issue a restricted farm work license to operate a motor vehicle to a person who has attained the age of **15 years** and who, except for age, is qualified to hold a driver's license. The applicant is not required to comply with the six-month instruction permit possession provisions of sections 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (2), and 171.05, subdivision 2a, or with the 12-month provisional license possession provision of section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (1), item (i).

(b) The restricted license must be issued solely for the purpose of authorizing the person to whom the restricted license is issued to assist with farm work. An individual may perform farm work under the restricted license for any entity authorized to farm under section 500.24. A person holding this restricted license may operate a motor vehicle only during daylight hours and only within a radius of 40 miles of the farmhouse on the farm where the person is working.

(c) An applicant for a restricted license must apply to the commissioner for the license on forms prescribed by the commissioner. The application must be accompanied by:

(1) a copy of a property tax statement showing that the applicant's parent or guardian owns land that is classified as agricultural land or a copy of a rental statement or agreement showing that the applicant's parent or guardian rents land classified as agricultural land;

(2) a written verified statement by the applicant's parent or guardian setting forth the necessity for the license and,

(3) if the applicant is not working for a parent or guardian, a written verified statement by the farm owner setting forth the necessity for the license.

171.042 DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR MEDICAL REASON.

(a) For purposes of this section, "relative" means the applicant's grandparent, parent, sibling, or legal guardian, including adoptive, half, step, and in-law relationships.

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions of section 171.04, relating to the age of an applicant, the commissioner may issue a driver's license to a person who has attained the age of 15 years but is under the age of 16 years, who, except for age, is qualified to hold a driver's license and who needs to operate a motor vehicle because of:

(1) personal medical reasons;

(2) medical reasons of a relative; or

(3) a disabled relative who has a disability that makes it difficult to drive or who does not have a driver's license due to a disability.

(c) The applicant is not required to comply with the six-month instruction permit possession provisions of sections 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (2), and 171.05, subdivision 2a, or with the 12-month provisional license possession provision of section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (1), item (i).

(d) Applicants must apply to the commissioner for the license on forms prescribed by the commissioner. The application must be accompanied by written verified statements from the applicant's relative or a doctor setting forth the reason the applicant is qualified for the license. The commissioner in issuing such license may impose such conditions and limitations as in the commissioner's judgment are necessary to the interests of the public safety and welfare.

171.043 NOTICE OF PERSONS UNDER DRIVER'S LICENSE CANCELLATION.

The commissioner of public safety shall develop a program under which the commissioner provides a monthly notice to local law enforcement agencies of the names and addresses of persons residing within the local agency's jurisdiction whose drivers' licenses or driving privileges have been canceled under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10). At the commissioner's discretion, the commissioner may adopt necessary procedures so that the information is current and accurate. Data in the notice are private data on individuals and are available to law enforcement agencies.

171.05 INSTRUCTION PERMIT.

Subdivision 1. **Person 18 or more years of age.**

(a) Any person who is 18 or more years of age and who, except for a lack of instruction in operating a motor vehicle, would otherwise be qualified to obtain a class D driver's license under this chapter, may apply for an instruction permit and the department shall issue the permit. The instruction permit entitles the applicant to drive a motor vehicle for which a class D license is valid upon the highways for a period of two years if the permit holder:

(1) has the permit in immediate possession; and

(2) is driving the vehicle while accompanied by an adult licensed driver who is actually occupying a seat beside the driver.

(b) Any license of a lower class may be used as an instruction permit to operate a vehicle requiring a higher class license for a period of six months after passage of the written test or tests required for the higher class and when the licensee is accompanied by and receiving instruction from a holder of the appropriate higher class license. A copy of the record of examination taken for the higher class license must be carried by the driver while using the lower class license as an instruction permit.

Subd. 1a. **Minimum period to possess instruction permit.**

An applicant who has received an instruction permit under subdivision 1 and has not previously been licensed to drive in Minnesota or in another jurisdiction must possess the instruction permit for not less than six months for an applicant who is 18 years of age, and not less than three months for all other applicants, before qualifying for a driver's license. An applicant with an instruction permit from another jurisdiction must be credited with the amount of time that permit has been held.

Subd. 1b. **Instruction permit not issued.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, the commissioner shall not issue an instruction permit to a person under age 18 if the person has ever been convicted of a violation of section 169A.20, 169A.33, or 169A.35; a violation of a provision of sections 169A.50 to 169A.53; a violation of section 171.177; or a crash-related moving violation.

Subd. 2. **Person less than 18 years of age.**

(a) The department may issue an instruction permit to an applicant who is 15, 16, or 17 years of age and who:

(1) has completed a course of driver education in another state, has a previously issued valid license from another state, or:

(i) is enrolled in behind-the-wheel training in a driver education program; and

(ii) has completed:

(A) the classroom phase of instruction in a driver education program that includes classroom and behind-the-wheel training;

(B) 15 hours of classroom instruction in a driver education program that presents classroom and behind-the-wheel instruction concurrently;

(C) home-classroom driver training, when the student is receiving full-time instruction in a home school within the meaning of sections 120A.22 and 120A.24, the student is working toward a home school diploma, the home-classroom driver training materials are approved by the commissioner of public safety, and the student's parent has certified the student's home school and home-classroom driver training status on the form approved by the commissioner;

(D) a teleconference driver education program authorized by section 171.395; or

(E) an online driver education program authorized by section 171.396;

(2) has passed a test of the applicant's eyesight;

(3) has passed a department-administered test of the applicant's knowledge of traffic laws;

(4) has completed the required application, which must be approved by (i) either parent when both reside in the same household as the minor applicant or, if otherwise, then (ii) the parent or spouse of the parent having custody or, in the event there is no court order for custody, then (iii) the parent or spouse of the parent with whom the minor is living or, if items (i) to (iii) do not apply, then (iv) the guardian having custody of the minor, (v) the foster parent or the director of the transitional living program in which the child resides or, in the event a person under the age of 18 has no living father, mother, or guardian, or is married or otherwise legally emancipated, then (vi) the applicant's adult spouse, adult close family member, or adult employer; provided, that the approval required by this clause contains a verification of the age of the applicant and the identity of the parent, guardian, adult spouse, adult close family member, or adult employer; and

(5) has paid all fees required in section 171.06, subdivision 2.

(b) In addition, the applicant may submit a certification stating that a primary driving supervisor has completed the supplemental parental curriculum under section 171.0701, subdivision 1a, for the purposes of provisional license requirements under section 171.055, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (6). The certification must be completed by a driver education instructor, as defined under section 171.0701, subdivision 1a.

(c) For the purposes of determining compliance with the certification of paragraph (a), clause (1), item (ii), subitem (C), the commissioner may request verification of a student's home school status from the superintendent of the school district in which the student resides and the superintendent shall provide that verification.

(d) A driver education program under this subdivision includes a public, private, or commercial program and must be approved by the commissioner.

(e) The instruction permit is valid for two years from the date of application and may be renewed upon payment of a fee equal to the fee for issuance of an instruction permit under section 171.06, subdivision 2.

Subd. 2a. **Permit for six months.**

An applicant who has applied for and received an instruction permit pursuant to subdivision 2 must possess the instruction permit for not less than six months before qualifying for a driver's license.

Subd. 2b. **Instruction permit use by person under age 18.**

(a) This subdivision applies to persons who have applied for and received an instruction permit under subdivision 2.

(b) The permit holder may, with the permit in possession, operate a motor vehicle, but must be accompanied by and be under the supervision of a certified driver education instructor, the permit holder's parent or guardian, or another licensed driver age 21 or older. The supervisor must occupy the seat beside the permit holder.

(c) The permit holder may not operate a vehicle while communicating over, or otherwise operating, a cellular or wireless telephone, whether handheld or hands free, when the vehicle is in motion. The permit holder may assert as an affirmative defense that the violation was made for the sole purpose of obtaining emergency assistance to prevent a crime about to be committed, or in the reasonable belief that a person's life or safety was in danger. Violation of this paragraph is a petty misdemeanor subject to section 169.89, subdivision 2.

(d) The permit holder must maintain a driving record free of convictions for moving violations, as defined in section 171.04, subdivision 1, and free of convictions for violation of section 169A.20, 169A.33, 169A.35, sections 169A.50 to 169A.53, or section 171.177. If the permit holder drives a motor vehicle in violation of the law, the commissioner shall suspend, cancel, or revoke the permit in accordance with the statutory section violated.

Subd. 3. **Motorized bicycle.**

Notwithstanding any provision in subdivision 1 to the contrary, the department, upon application and payment of the fee prescribed in section 171.02, subdivision 3, may issue a motorized bicycle instruction permit to an applicant who is 15 years of age and who has successfully completed the written portion of the examination prescribed by the commissioner. The holder of this instruction permit who has the permit in possession may operate a motorized bicycle within one mile of the holder's residence for the purpose of practicing to take the operator portion of the examination prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 4. **Rulemaking.**

The commissioner of public safety shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section. The rules adopted under this section are exempt from the rulemaking provisions of chapter 14. The rules are subject to section 14.386, except that section 14.386, paragraph (b), does not apply.

171.055 PROVISIONAL LICENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Requirements for provisional license.**

(a) The department may issue a provisional license, which must be distinctive in appearance from a driver's license, to an applicant who:

(1) has reached the age of 16 years;

(2) during the six months immediately preceding the application for the provisional license has possessed an instruction permit and has incurred (i) no convictions for a violation of section 169A.20, 169A.33, 169A.35, sections 169A.50 to 169A.53, or section 171.177, (ii) no convictions for a crash-related moving violation, and (iii) no convictions for a moving violation that is not crash related;

(3) has successfully completed a course of driver education in accordance with department rules;

(4) completes the required application, which must be approved by (i) either parent when both reside in the same household as the minor applicant or, if otherwise, then (ii) the parent or spouse of the parent having custody or, in the event there is no court order for custody, then (iii) the parent or spouse of the parent with whom the minor is living or, if items (i) to (iii) do not apply, then (iv) the guardian having custody of the minor, (v) the foster parent or the director of the transitional living program in which the child resides or, in the event a person under the age of 18 has no living father, mother, or guardian, or is married or otherwise legally emancipated, then (vi) the applicant's adult spouse, adult close family member, or adult employer; provided, that the approval required by this clause contains a verification of the age of the applicant and the identity of the parent, guardian, adult spouse, adult close family member, or adult employer;

(5) submits a supervised driving log, in a format approved by the commissioner, that:

(i) states that the applicant has driven a motor vehicle accompanied by and under the supervision of a licensed driver at least 21 years of age, for no less than 40 total hours or as provided in clause (6), item (i), at least 15 of which were nighttime hours;

(ii) identifies dates and lengths of driving time for each supervised driving trip; and

(iii) is signed by the primary driving supervisor, attesting that the applicant has met the requirements under item (i);

(6) has:

(i) driven a motor vehicle in the manner required under clause (5) for no less than ten hours in addition to the total hours specified in clause (5), item (i); or

(ii) submitted a certification of supplemental parental curriculum under section 171.05, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), for the primary driving supervisor under clause (5), as part of an application for an instruction permit; and

(7) pays the fee required in section 171.06, subdivision 2.

(b) For purposes of this section, "moving violation" has the meaning given it in section 171.04, subdivision 1.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), clause (2), the commissioner shall not issue a provisional license to a person who has ever incurred a conviction for violation of section 169A.20, 169A.33, or 169A.35; a violation of a provision of sections 169A.50 to 169A.53; a violation of section 171.177; or a crash-related moving violation, and at the time of the conviction the person did not possess an instruction permit.

Subd. 2. **Use of provisional license.**

(a) A provisional license holder may not operate a vehicle while communicating over, or otherwise operating, a cellular or wireless telephone, whether handheld or hands free, when the vehicle is in motion. The provisional license holder may assert as an affirmative defense that the violation was made for the sole purpose of obtaining emergency assistance to prevent a crime about to be committed, or in the reasonable belief that a person's life or safety was in danger. Violation of this paragraph is a petty misdemeanor subject to section 169.89, subdivision 2.

(b) If the holder of a provisional license during the period of provisional licensing incurs (1) a conviction for a violation of section 169A.20, 169A.33, 169A.35, sections 169A.50 to 169A.53, or a violation of section 171.177, (2) a conviction for a crash-related moving violation, or (3) more than one conviction for a moving violation that is not crash related, the person may not be issued a driver's license until 12 consecutive months have expired since the date of the conviction or until the person reaches the age of 18 years, whichever occurs first.

(c) For the first six months of provisional licensure, a provisional license holder may not operate a motor vehicle carrying more than one passenger under the age of 20 years who is not a member of the holder's immediate family. For the second six months, the holder of the license may not operate a motor vehicle that is carrying more than three passengers who are under the age of 20 years and who are not members of the holder's immediate family. This paragraph does not apply if the provisional license holder is accompanied by a parent or guardian.

(d) For the first six months of provisional licensure, a provisional license holder may operate a motor vehicle between the hours of midnight and 5:00 a.m. only when the license holder is:

(1) driving between the license holder's home and place of employment;

(2) driving between the license holder's home and a school event for which the school has not provided transportation;

(3) driving for employment purposes; or

(4) accompanied by a licensed driver at least 25 years of age.

171.066 ENHANCED DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR EMPLOYMENT.

No employer may require an employee to apply for or use an enhanced driver's license as a condition of employment, nor may an employer discharge an employee or otherwise discriminate or retaliate against an employee who refuses to apply for or use an enhanced driver's license.

171.068 ENHANCED IDENTIFICATION CARD FOR EMPLOYMENT.

No employer may require an employee to apply for or use an enhanced identification card as a condition of employment, nor may an employer discharge an employee or otherwise discriminate or retaliate against an employee who refuses to apply for or use an enhanced identification card.

171.07 INFORMATION ON LICENSE AND IDENTIFICATION CARD.

Subdivision 1. **License; contents and design.**

(a) Upon the payment of the required fee, the department shall issue to every qualifying applicant a license designating the type or class of vehicles the applicant is authorized to drive as applied for. This license must bear: (1) a distinguishing number assigned to the licensee; (2) the licensee's full name and date of birth; (3) either (i) the licensee's residence address, or (ii) the designated address under section 5B.05; (4) a description of the licensee in a manner as the commissioner deems necessary; (5) the usual signature of the licensee; and (6) designations and markings as provided in this section. No license is valid unless it bears the usual signature of the licensee. Every license must bear a colored photograph or an electronically produced image of the licensee.

(b) If the United States Postal Service will not deliver mail to the applicant's residence address as listed on the license, then the applicant shall provide verification from the United States Postal Service that mail will not be delivered to the applicant's residence address and that mail will be delivered to a specified alternate mailing address. When an applicant provides an alternate mailing address under this subdivision, the commissioner shall use the alternate mailing address in lieu of the applicant's residence address for all notices and mailings to the applicant.

(c) Every license issued to an applicant under the age of 21 must be of a distinguishing color and plainly marked "Under-21."

(d) A license issued to an applicant age 65 or over must be plainly marked "senior" if requested by the applicant.

(e) Except for a noncompliant license, a license must bear a distinguishing indicator for compliance with requirements of the REAL ID Act.

(f) A noncompliant license must:

(1) be marked "not for federal identification" on the face and in the machine-readable portion;

(2) have a unique design or color indicator for purposes of the REAL ID Act; and

(3) bear no indicator or design that relates to the lawful presence or the citizenship of the license holder.

(g) A REAL ID compliant license issued to a person with temporary lawful status or admission period must be marked "temporary" on the face and in the machine-readable portion.

(h) A license must display the licensee's full name or no fewer than 39 characters of the name. Any necessary truncation must begin with the last character of the middle name and proceed through the second letter of the middle name, followed by the last character of the first name and proceeding through the second letter of the first name.

Subd. 1a. **Filing photograph or image; data classification.**

The department shall file, or contract to file, all photographs or electronically produced images obtained in the process of issuing drivers' licenses or Minnesota identification cards. The photographs or electronically produced images shall be private data pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision 12. Notwithstanding section 13.04, subdivision 3, the department shall not be required to provide copies of photographs or electronically produced images to data subjects. The use of the files is restricted:

(1) to the issuance and control of drivers' licenses;

(2) to criminal justice agencies, as defined in section 299C.46, subdivision 2, for the investigation and prosecution of crimes, service of process, enforcement of no contact orders, location of missing persons, investigation and preparation of cases for criminal,

juvenile, and traffic court, location of individuals required to register under section 243.166 or 243.167, and supervision of offenders;

(3) to public defenders, as defined in section 611.272, for the investigation and preparation of cases for criminal, juvenile, and traffic courts;

(4) to child support enforcement purposes under section 256.978; and

(5) to a county medical examiner or coroner as required by section 390.005 as necessary to fulfill the duties under sections 390.11 and 390.25.

Subd. 1b. **Commercial driver's license.**

Each class C, class B, or class A driver's license must be clearly marked "Minnesota Commercial Driver's License."

Subd. 2. **Limitations on issuing license.**

The department shall not issue a class B or class A license to anyone who does not have or has not qualified for a class D license. A class A license shall not be issued to anyone under 18 years of age.

Subd. 3. **Identification card; content and design; fee.**

(a) Upon payment of the required fee, the department shall issue to every qualifying applicant a Minnesota identification card. The department may not issue a Minnesota identification card to an individual who has a driver's license, other than a limited license. The department may not issue an enhanced identification card to an individual who is under 16 years of age, not a resident of this state, or not a citizen of the United States of America. The card must bear: (1) a distinguishing number assigned to the applicant; (2) a colored photograph or an electronically produced image of the applicant; (3) the applicant's full name and date of birth; (4) either (i) the licensee's residence address, or (ii) the designated address under section 5B.05; (5) a description of the applicant in the manner as the commissioner deems necessary; (6) the usual signature of the applicant; and (7) designations and markings provided under this section.

(b) If the United States Postal Service will not deliver mail to the applicant's residence address as listed on the Minnesota identification card, then the applicant shall provide verification from the United States Postal Service that mail will not be delivered to the applicant's residence address and that mail will be delivered to a specified alternate mailing address. When an applicant provides an alternate mailing address under this subdivision, the commissioner shall use the alternate mailing address in lieu of the applicant's residence address for all notices and mailings to the applicant.

(c) Each identification card issued to an applicant under the age of 21 must be of a distinguishing color and plainly marked "Under-21."

(d) Each Minnesota identification card must be plainly marked "Minnesota identification card - not a driver's license."

(e) Except for a noncompliant identification card, a Minnesota identification card must bear a distinguishing indicator for compliance with requirements of the REAL ID Act.

(f) A noncompliant identification card must:

(1) be marked "not for federal identification" on the face and in the machine-readable portion; and

(3) bear no indicator or design that relates to the lawful presence or the citizenship of the identification card holder.

(g) A REAL ID compliant Minnesota identification card issued to a person with temporary lawful status or admission period must be marked "temporary" on the face and in the machine-readable portion.

(h) A Minnesota identification card must display the cardholder's full name or no fewer than 39 characters of the name. Any necessary truncation must begin with the last character of the middle name and proceed through the second letter of the middle name, followed by the last character of the first name and proceeding through the second letter of the first name.

(i) The fee for a Minnesota identification card is 50 cents when issued to a person who is developmentally disabled, as defined in section 252A.02, subdivision 2; a physically disabled person, as defined in section 169.345, subdivision 2; or, a person with mental illness, as described in section 245.462, subdivision 20, paragraph (c).

Subd. 3a. **Identification cards for seniors.**

A Minnesota identification card issued to an applicant 65 years of age or over shall be of a distinguishing color and plainly marked "senior." The fee for the card issued to an applicant 65 years of age or over shall be one-half the required fee for a class D driver's license rounded down to the nearest quarter dollar. A Minnesota identification card or a Minnesota driver's license issued to a person 65 years of age or over shall be valid identification for the purpose of qualifying for reduced rates, free licenses or services provided by any board, commission, agency or institution that is wholly or partially funded by state appropriations. This subdivision does not apply to an enhanced identification card issued to an applicant age 65 or older.

Subd. 3b. **Identification card for homeless youth.**

(a) A homeless youth, as defined in section 256K.45, subdivision 1a, who meets the requirements of this subdivision may obtain a noncompliant identification card, notwithstanding section 171.06, subdivision 3.

(b) An applicant under this subdivision must:

(1) provide the applicant's full name, date of birth, and sex;

(2) provide the applicant's height in feet and inches, weight in pounds, and eye color;

(3) submit a certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a government bureau of vital statistics or equivalent agency in the applicant's state of birth, which must bear the raised or authorized seal of the issuing government entity; and

(4) submit a statement verifying that the applicant is a homeless youth who resides in Minnesota that is signed by:

(i) an employee of a human services agency receiving public funding to provide services to homeless youth, runaway youth, youth with mental illness, or youth with substance use disorders; or

(ii) staff at a school who provide services to homeless youth or a school social worker.

(c) For a noncompliant identification card under this subdivision:

(1) the commissioner must not impose a fee, surcharge, or filing fee under section 171.06, subdivision 2; and

(2) a driver's license agent must not impose a filing fee under section 171.061, subdivision 4.

(d) Minnesota Rules, parts 7410.0400 and 7410.0410, or successor rules, do not apply for an identification card under this subdivision.

Subd. 4. **Identification card expiration.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the expiration date of a Minnesota identification card is the birthday of the applicant in the fourth year following the date of issuance of the card.

(b) For an applicant age 65 or older:

(1) the expiration date of a Minnesota identification card is the birthday of the applicant in the eighth year following the date of issuance of the card; or

(2) a noncompliant identification card is valid for the lifetime of the applicant.

(c) For the purposes of paragraph (b), "Minnesota identification card" does not include an enhanced identification card issued to an applicant age 65 or older.

(d) The expiration date for an Under-21 identification card is the cardholder's 21st birthday. The commissioner shall issue an identification card to a holder of an Under-21 identification card who applies for the card, pays the required fee, and presents proof of identity and age, unless the commissioner determines that the applicant is not qualified for the identification card.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (d), the expiration date for an identification card issued to a person with temporary lawful status is the last day of the person's legal stay in the United States, or one year after issuance if the last day of the person's legal stay is not identified.

Subd. 5. **Anatomical gift; donor document.**

The department shall offer a donor document to each person making application for a driver's license or a Minnesota identification card who indicates a desire not to make a decision about making an anatomical gift at the time the application is made. The commissioner of public safety shall prescribe the form of the donor document and the application for a driver's license or a Minnesota identification card. The forms must be designed so that execution by the applicant of the donor document or application will make an anatomical gift under the Darlene Luther Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, chapter 525A. If the donor is 18 years of age or older, the donor document or application must be signed by the donor. If the donor cannot sign, the donor document or application may be signed for the donor at the donor's direction, in the donor's presence, and in the presence of two witnesses who must sign the donor document or application in the donor's presence. If the donor is a minor, the donor document or application must be signed by the minor donor, and one of the minor donor's parents, a legal guardian, or a parent having legal custody. If the minor cannot sign, the donor document or application may not be signed for the minor. The department shall identify donors of anatomical gifts by the designation "donor" on the front side of the donor's driver's license or Minnesota identification card. The issuance of a driver's license or Minnesota identification card identifying the person as a "donor" completes the donation process and the license or identification card constitutes the final donor record. The department is not required to keep the physical record of the donor card or application after issuing the driver's license or identification card for the donation to be valid. The department shall maintain a computer record of donors. Revocation, suspension, expiration, or cancellation of the license does not invalidate the anatomical gift. The designation "donor" constitutes sufficient legal authority for the removal of all body organs or parts upon death of the donor for the purpose of transplantation. The donor designation may be removed only upon written notice to the department. Delivery of the license or Minnesota identification card during the donor's lifetime is not necessary to make the gift valid.

Subd. 6. **Medical alert identifier.**

Upon the written request of the applicant, the department shall issue a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing a graphic or written medical alert identifier. The applicant must request the medical alert identifier at the time the photograph or electronically produced image is taken. No specific medical information will be contained on the driver's license or Minnesota identification card.

Subd. 6a. **Autism spectrum identifier.**

Upon the written request of the applicant, the commissioner must issue a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing a graphic or written identifier for an autism spectrum disorder, as defined in section 62A.3094, subdivision 1, paragraph (b). The applicant must submit the written request for the identifier at the time the photograph or electronically produced image is taken. The commissioner must not include any specific medical information on the driver's license or Minnesota identification card.

Subd. 6b. **Mental health identifier.**

Upon the written request of the applicant, the commissioner must issue a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing a graphic or written identifier for a mental health condition. The applicant must submit the written request for the identifier at the time the photograph or electronically produced image is taken. The commissioner must not include any specific medical information on the driver's license or Minnesota identification card.

Subd. 7. **Living Will/Health Care Directive designation.**

(a) At the written request of the applicant and on payment of the required fee, the department shall issue, renew, or reissue a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing the graphic or written designation of a Living Will/Health Care Directive. The designation does not constitute delivery of a health care declaration under section 145B.05.

(b) On payment of the required fee, the department shall issue a replacement or renewal license or identification card without the designation if requested by the applicant.

(c) This subdivision does not impose any additional duty on a health care provider, as defined in section 145B.02, subdivision 6, or 145C.01, subdivision 6, beyond the duties imposed in chapter 145B or 145C.

(d) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "living will" means a declaration made under section 145B.03; and

(2) "health care directive" means a durable power of attorney for health care under section 145C.02, or any other written advance health care directive of the applicant that is authorized by statute or not prohibited by law.

Subd. 8. **Certification; school bus safety laws.**

Before a driver's license may be issued or renewed, an applicant for a driver's license or renewal shall certify by signature that the applicant is aware of the duties and responsibilities required of drivers under section 169.444 to guard against jeopardizing the safety of school children around school buses and the penalties for violating that section. A failure to make this certification does not bar a prosecution for violation of section 169.444.

Subd. 9. **Improved security.**

The commissioner shall develop new drivers' licenses and identification cards, to be issued beginning January 1, 1994, that must be as impervious to alteration as is reasonably practicable in their design and quality of material and technology. The driver's license security laminate shall be made from materials not readily available to the general public. The design and technology employed must enable the driver's license and identification card to be subject to two or more methods of visual verification capable of clearly indicating the presence of tampering or counterfeiting. The driver's license and identification card must not be susceptible to reproduction by photocopying or simulation and must be highly resistant to data or photograph substitution and other tampering.

Subd. 9a. **Security features.**

(a) A driver's license or identification card must include reasonable security measures to: prevent forgery, alteration, reproduction, and counterfeiting; facilitate detection of fraud; prohibit the ability to superimpose a photograph or electronically produced image; and protect against unauthorized disclosure of personal information contained in the driver's license or identification card. The driver's license must include the best available anticounterfeit laminate technology.

(b) An enhanced driver's license or enhanced identification card may include radio frequency identification technology that is limited to a randomly assigned number, which must be encrypted if agreed to by the United States Department of Homeland Security and does not include biometric data or any information other than the citizenship status of the license holder or cardholder. The commissioner shall ensure that the radio frequency identification technology is secure from unauthorized data access. An applicant must sign an acknowledgment of understanding of the radio frequency identification technology and its use for the sole purpose of verifying United States citizenship before being issued an enhanced driver's license or an enhanced identification card.

Subd. 10. **Agreement with other agency.**

(a) The commissioner of public safety is authorized to enter into agreements with other agencies to issue cards to clients of those agencies for use in their programs. The cards may be issued to persons who do not qualify for a Minnesota driver's license or do not provide evidence of name and identity as required by rule for a Minnesota identification card. Persons issued cards under this subdivision will meet the identification verification requirements of the contracting agency.

(b) The interagency agreement may include provisions for the payment of the county fee provided in section 171.061, subdivision 4, and the actual cost to manufacture the card.

(c) Cards issued under this subdivision are not Minnesota identification cards for the purposes defined in sections 48.512, 201.061, 201.161, 340A.503, and 604.113.

Subd. 11. **Standby or temporary custodian.**

(a) Upon the written request of the applicant and upon payment of an additional fee of $4.25, the department shall issue a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing a symbol or other appropriate identifier indicating that the license holder has appointed an individual to serve as a standby or temporary custodian under chapter 257B.

(b) The request must be accompanied by a copy of the designation executed under section 257B.04.

(c) The department shall maintain a computerized records system of all individuals listed as standby or temporary custodians by driver's license and identification card applicants. This data must be released to appropriate law enforcement agencies under section 13.69. Upon a parent's request and payment of a fee of $4.25, the department shall revise its list of standby or temporary custodians to reflect a change in the appointment.

(d) At the request of the license or cardholder, the department shall cancel the standby or temporary custodian indication without additional charge. However, this paragraph does not prohibit a fee that may be applicable for a duplicate or replacement license or card, renewal of a license, or other service applicable to a driver's license or identification card.

(e) Notwithstanding sections 13.08, subdivision 1, and 13.69, the department and department employees are conclusively presumed to be acting in good faith when employees rely on statements made, in person or by telephone, by persons purporting to be law enforcement and subsequently release information described in paragraph (b). When acting in good faith, the department and department personnel are immune from civil liability and not subject to suit for damages resulting from the release of this information.

(f) The department and its employees:

(1) have no duty to inquire or otherwise determine whether a designation submitted under this subdivision is legally valid and enforceable; and

(2) are immune from all civil liability and not subject to suit for damages resulting from a claim that the designation was not legally valid and enforceable.

(g) Of the fees received by the department under this subdivision:

(1) Up to $61,000 received must be deposited in the general fund.

(2) All other fees must be deposited in the driver and vehicle services operating account under section 299A.705.

Subd. 12. **Snowmobile safety certificate.**

(a) The department shall maintain in its records information transmitted electronically from the commissioner of natural resources identifying each person to whom the commissioner has issued a snowmobile safety certificate. The records transmitted from the Department of Natural Resources must contain the full name and date of birth as required for the driver's license or identification card. Records that are not matched to a driver's license or identification card record may be deleted after seven years.

(b) After receiving information under paragraph (a) that a person has received a snowmobile safety certificate, the department shall include, on all drivers' licenses or Minnesota identification cards subsequently issued to the person, a graphic or written indication that the person has received the certificate.

(c) If a person who has received a snowmobile safety certificate applies for a driver's license or Minnesota identification card before that information has been transmitted to the department, the department may accept a copy of the certificate as proof of its issuance and shall then follow the procedures in paragraph (b).

Subd. 13. **Firearms safety designation.**

(a) When an applicant has a record transmitted to the department as described in paragraph (c) or presents:

(1) a firearms safety certificate issued for successfully completing a firearms safety course administered under section 97B.015; or

(2) an advanced hunter certificate issued for successfully completing an advanced hunter education course administered under section 97B.025,

and requests a driver's license or identification card described in paragraph (b), the department shall issue, renew, or reissue to the applicant a driver's license or Minnesota identification card described in paragraph (b).

(b) Pursuant to paragraph (a), the department shall issue a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing a graphic or written indication that the applicant has successfully completed a firearms safety course administered under section 97B.015, an advanced hunter education course administered under section 97B.025, or both of the described courses.

(c) The department shall maintain in its records information transmitted electronically from the commissioner of natural resources identifying each person to whom the commissioner has issued a firearms safety certificate or an advanced hunter education certificate. The records transmitted from the Department of Natural Resources must contain the full name and date of birth as required for the driver's license or identification card. Records that are not matched to a driver's license or identification card record may be deleted after seven years.

Subd. 14. **Use of Social Security number.**

An applicant's Social Security number must not be displayed, encrypted, or encoded on the driver's license or Minnesota identification card or included in a magnetic strip or bar code used to store data on the license or Minnesota identification card. The Social Security number must not be used as a Minnesota driver's license or identification number.

Subd. 15. **Veteran designation.**

(a) At the request of an eligible applicant and on payment of the required fee, the department must issue, renew, or reissue to the applicant a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing a graphic or written designation of:

(1) Veteran; or

(2) Veteran 100% T&P.

(b) At the time of the initial application for the designation provided under this subdivision, the applicant must:

(1) be one of the following:

(i) a veteran, as defined in section 197.447; or

(ii) a retired or honorably discharged member of the National Guard or a reserve component of the United States armed forces;

(2) provide a certified copy of the applicant's discharge papers that confirms an honorable or general discharge under honorable conditions status, or a military retiree identification card, veteran identification card, or veteran health identification card; and

(3) if the applicant is seeking the disability designation under paragraph (a), clause (2), provide satisfactory evidence of a 100 percent total and permanent service-connected disability as determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

Subd. 16. **Enhanced driver's license and identification card.**

For purposes of this section, "license" includes "enhanced driver's license," and "identification card" includes "enhanced identification card."

Subd. 17. **Disability designation.**

At the request of an applicant with permanent eligibility for a disability designation and on payment of the required fee, the department shall issue, renew, or reissue to the applicant a driver's license or Minnesota identification card bearing a physical disability designation based on the following medical conditions:

(1) type 1, to an applicant who is permanently blind or disabled and meets the requirements for a free license to take fish under section 97A.441, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), (4), (5), or (6); or

(2) type 2, to an applicant who permanently meets the requirements for disability under section 97B.111, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), item (i).

Subd. 18. **All-terrain vehicle safety certificate.**

(a) The department shall maintain in its records information transmitted electronically from the commissioner of natural resources identifying each person to whom the commissioner has issued an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate. The records transmitted from the Department of Natural Resources must contain the full name and date of birth as required for the driver's license or identification card. Records that are not matched to a driver's license or identification card record may be deleted after seven years.

(b) After receiving information under paragraph (a) that a person has received an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate, the department shall include, on all drivers' licenses or Minnesota identification cards subsequently issued to the person, a graphic or written indication that the person has received the certificate.

(c) If a person who has received an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate applies for a driver's license or Minnesota identification card before that information has been transmitted to the department, the department may accept a copy of the certificate as proof of its issuance and shall then follow the procedures in paragraph (b).

Subd. 19. **Resident lifetime game and fish license.**

(a) The department shall maintain in its records information transmitted electronically from the commissioner of natural resources identifying each person to whom the commissioner has issued a resident lifetime license under section 97A.473. The records transmitted from the Department of Natural Resources must contain:

(1) the full name and date of birth as required for the driver's license or identification card;

(2) the person's driver's license or identification card number;

(3) the category of lifetime license issued under section 97A.473; and

(4) the Department of Natural Resources customer identification number.

(b) The department may delete records described in paragraph (a) if they have not been matched to a driver's license or identification card record within seven years after transmission to the department.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the department shall include, on all drivers' licenses or Minnesota identification cards issued to a person who holds a lifetime license, a graphic or written designation of the lifetime license, and the category of the lifetime license.

(d) If a person with a lifetime license under section 97A.473 applies for a driver's license or Minnesota identification card before that information has been transmitted to the department, the department may accept a copy of the license issued under section 97A.473 as proof of its issuance and shall then follow the procedures in paragraph (c).

Subd. 20. **Watercraft operator's permit.**

(a) The department must maintain in its records information transmitted electronically from the commissioner of natural resources identifying each person to whom the commissioner has issued a watercraft operator's permit. The records transmitted from the Department of Natural Resources must contain the full name and date of birth as required for the driver's license or identification card. Records that are not matched to a driver's license or identification card record may be deleted after seven years.

(b) After receiving information under paragraph (a) that a person has received a watercraft operator's permit, the department must include on all drivers' licenses or Minnesota identification cards subsequently issued to the person a graphic or written indication that the person has received the permit.

(c) If a person who has received a watercraft operator's permit applies for a driver's license or Minnesota identification card before that information has been transmitted to the department, the department may accept a copy of the certificate as proof of its issuance and must then follow the procedures in paragraph (b).

171.071 PHOTOGRAPH ON LICENSE OR IDENTIFICATION CARD.

Subdivision 1. **Religious objection.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 171.07, the commissioner of public safety may adopt rules to permit identification on a driver's license or Minnesota identification card in lieu of a photograph or electronically produced image where the commissioner finds that the licensee has religious objections to the use of a photograph or electronically produced image.

Subd. 2. **Certain head wear permitted.**

If an accident involving a head injury, serious illness, or treatment of the illness has resulted in hair loss by an applicant for a driver's license or identification card, the commissioner shall permit the applicant to wear a hat or similar head wear in the photograph or electronically produced image. The hat or head wear must be of an appropriate size and type to allow identification of the holder of the license or card and must not obscure the holder's face.

Subd. 3. **Limitations.**

Subdivision 1 applies only to a noncompliant license or identification card. Subdivisions 1 and 2 do not apply to the commissioner's requirements pertaining to a photograph or electronically produced image on an enhanced driver's license or an enhanced identification card.

Subd. 4. **Variance for homebound individuals.**

(a) Notwithstanding section 171.07 or Minnesota Rules, part 7410.1810, the commissioner may grant a variance from the photograph requirements for a noncompliant identification card if: (1) the individual is homebound as defined in paragraph (b); (2) the individual has submitted proof of homebound status; and (3) the department has a photograph of the applicant on file that was taken within the last four years or during the most recent renewal cycle or the applicant has submitted a photograph to the department that meets the requirements of section 171.07, Minnesota Rules, part 7410.1810, subpart 1, and other technical requirements established by the commissioner, such as background color and electronic file size, to ensure the image can be used on a credential and conforms with images taken by the department. Applicants granted a photograph variance under this subdivision are not required to appear in person to have a new photograph taken.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "homebound" means the individual is unable to leave the individual's residence due to a medical, physical, or mental health condition or infirmity as documented in writing by a physician, case worker, or social worker.

171.072 TRIBAL IDENTIFICATION CARD.

(a) If a Minnesota identification card is deemed an acceptable form of identification in Minnesota Statutes or Rules, **a tribal identification card is also an acceptable form of identification.** A tribal identification card is a primary document for purposes of section 171.062 when an applicant applies for a noncompliant license or identification card.

(b) For purposes of this section, "tribal identification card" means an unexpired identification card issued by a ~~Minnesota~~ tribal government of a tribe recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior, that contains the legal name, date of birth, signature, and picture of the enrolled tribal member.

(c) The tribal identification card must contain security features that make it as impervious to alteration as is reasonably practicable in its design and quality of material and technology. The security features must use materials that are not readily available to the general public. The tribal identification card must not be susceptible to reproduction by photocopying or simulation and must be highly resistant to data or photograph substitution and other tampering.

(d) The requirements of this section do not apply: (1) except as provided in paragraph (a), to an application for a driver's license or Minnesota identification card under this chapter; or (2) to tribal identification cards used to prove an individual's residence for purposes of section 201.061, subdivision 3.

171.08 LICENSEE TO HAVE LICENSE IN POSSESSION.

Every licensee shall have the license in immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display it upon demand of a peace officer, an authorized representative of the department, or an officer authorized by law to enforce the laws relating to the operation of motor vehicles on public streets and highways. Unless the person is the holder of a limited license issued under section 171.30, no person charged with violating the possession requirement shall be convicted if the person produces in court or the office of the arresting officer a driver's license previously issued to that person for the class of vehicle being driven which was valid at the time of arrest or satisfactory proof that at the time of the arrest the person was validly licensed for the class of vehicle being driven. The licensee shall also, upon request of any officer, write the licensee's name in the presence of the officer to determine the identity of the licensee.

171.09 DRIVING RESTRICTIONS; AUTHORITY, VIOLATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Authority; violations.**

(a) The commissioner, when good cause appears, may impose restrictions suitable to the licensee's driving ability or other restrictions applicable to the licensee as the commissioner may determine to be appropriate to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle by the licensee.

(b) Pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 383.95, if an applicant for a commercial driver's license either does not successfully complete the air brake component of the knowledge test, or does not successfully complete the skills test in a vehicle equipped with air brakes as such tests are prescribed in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 384, the department shall indicate on the class C, class B, or class A commercial driver's license, if issued, that the individual is restricted from operating a commercial motor vehicle equipped with air brakes.

(c) The commissioner shall restrict the operating privileges of a holder of a class A, class B, or class C commercial driver's license in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, sections 383.73 and 383.95.

(d) The commissioner may restrict the operating privileges of a holder of a class A, class B, or class C commercial driver's license to the extent that the restrictions are authorized by section 221.0314, subdivision 3 or 3a, or rules adopted under those subdivisions or section 221.031.

(e) Upon receiving satisfactory evidence of any violation of the restrictions on the license, the commissioner may suspend or revoke the license. A license suspension under this section is subject to section 171.18, subdivisions 2 and 3.

(f) A person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle while in violation of the restrictions imposed in a restricted driver's license issued to that person under this section is guilty of a crime as follows:

(1) if the restriction relates to the possession or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances, the person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor; or

(2) if the restriction relates to another matter, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(g) It is a misdemeanor for a person who holds a restricted license issued under section 171.306 to drive, operate, or be in physical control of any motor vehicle that is not equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device certified by the commissioner.

Subd. 3. **No-alcohol restriction.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "impaired driving incident" has the meaning given in section 169A.03, subdivision 22.

(b) Upon proper application by a person having a valid driver's license containing the restriction that the person must not consume alcohol or controlled substances, who has not been documented as having consumed alcohol or having possessed or used a controlled substance within the past ten years, and whose driving record contains no impaired driving incident within the past ten years, the commissioner must remove the no-alcohol/controlled substance restriction on the person's driving record and issue to the person a duplicate driver's license that does not show that restriction.

171.10 DUPLICATE LICENSE; VEHICLE ENDORSEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Duplicate license.**

In the event that an instruction permit, provisional license, or driver's license issued under the provisions of this chapter is lost or destroyed, or becomes illegible, the person to whom the same was issued shall obtain a duplicate thereof, furnishing proof satisfactory to the department that such permit or license has been lost or destroyed or has become illegible, and make payment of the required fee.

Subd. 2. **Endorsement added.**

Any person, after applying for or receiving a driver's license and prior to the expiration year of the license, who wishes to have a motorcycle, school bus, tank vehicle, passenger, double-trailer or triple-trailer, or hazardous materials vehicle endorsement added to the license, shall, after taking the necessary examination, apply for a duplicate license and make payment of the proper fee.

171.11 DUPLICATE LICENSE; CHANGE OF DOMICILE OR NAME.

When any person, after applying for or receiving a driver's license, shall change permanent domicile from the address named in such application or in the license issued to the person, or shall change a name by marriage or otherwise, such person shall, **within 30 days** thereafter, apply for a duplicate driver's license upon a form furnished by the department and pay the required fee. The application or duplicate license shall show both the licensee's old address and new address or the former name and new name as the case may be.

171.121 USE OF ANOTHER'S RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

A person may notify the commissioner in writing to the effect that the person (1) is the owner of a residence, and (2) does not consent to have that residence address identified on any driver's license or identification card or driving record of the department as the residence address or permanent mailing address of any person named in the notice. The notice may not name a spouse of the notifying person. Upon receiving the notice the commissioner shall not issue any license or identification card under this chapter, or accept an application for a license or identification card under this chapter, that lists the residence address identified in the notice as the residence address or permanent mailing address of any person named in the notice.

171.14 CANCELLATION.

(a) The commissioner may cancel any driver's license upon determination that (1) the licensee was not entitled to the issuance of the license, (2) the licensee failed to give the required or correct information in the application, (3) the licensee committed any fraud or deceit in making the application, or (4) the person, at the time of the cancellation, would not have been entitled to receive a license under section 171.04.

(b) The commissioner shall cancel the driver's license of a person described in paragraph (a), clause (3), for 60 days or until the required or correct information has been provided, whichever is longer.

171.15 NONRESIDENT'S DRIVING PRIVILEGE.

Subdivision 1. **Suspension or revocation.**

(a) The privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways of this state given to a nonresident hereunder shall be subject to the suspension or revocation by the commissioner in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license issued hereunder may be suspended or revoked.

(b) The commissioner is further authorized, upon receiving a record of conviction in this state of a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle of any offense under the motor vehicle laws of this state, to forward a certified copy of such record to the motor vehicle administrator in the state wherein the person so convicted is a resident.

171.16 COURT MAY RECOMMEND SUSPENSION.

Subdivision 1. **Court to report to commissioner.**

Every court having jurisdiction over offenses committed under any law of this state or ordinance of a political subdivision regulating the operation of motor vehicles, shall forward to the department, within ten days, a record of the conviction of any person in the court for a violation of any laws or ordinances, except parking violations and defective vehicle equipment or vehicle size or weight violations.

Subd. 2.**Suspension on conviction.**

(a) The court may recommend the suspension of the driver's license of the person so convicted, and, subject to the limitations in this section, the commissioner shall suspend such license as recommended by the court, without a hearing as provided herein.

(b) The commissioner is prohibited from suspending a person's driver's license if the person was convicted only under section 171.24, subdivision 1 or 2.

Subd. 3. **Failure to pay fine.**

The commissioner is **prohibited** from suspending a person's driver's license based solely on the fact that a person:

(1) has been convicted of:

(i) violating a law of this state or an ordinance of a political subdivision which regulates the operation or parking of motor vehicles~~,~~;

(ii) a violation under section 169.06, subdivision 10 (Red Light Camera violation); or

(iii) a violation under section 169.14, subdivision 13 (Speed Safety Camera violation);

(2) has been sentenced to the payment of a fine or had a surcharge levied against that person, or sentenced to a fine upon which a surcharge was levied~~,~~; and

(3) has refused or failed to comply with that sentence or to pay the surcharge.

Subd. 3a. **Failure to appear.**

(a) Upon receiving a report from the court, or from the driver licensing authority of a state, district, territory, or possession of the United States or a province of a foreign country which has an agreement in effect with this state pursuant to section 169.91, that a resident of this state or a person licensed as a driver in this state did not appear in court in compliance with the terms of a citation, the commissioner of public safety shall notify the driver that the driver's license will be suspended unless the commissioner receives notice within 30 days that the driver has appeared in the appropriate court. If the commissioner does not receive notice of the appearance in the appropriate court or payment of the fine within 30 days of the date of the commissioner's notice to the driver, the commissioner may suspend the driver's license, subject to the notice requirements of section 171.18, subdivision 2. Notwithstanding the requirements in this subdivision, the commissioner is prohibited from suspending the driver's license of a person based solely on the fact that the person did not appear in court (1) in compliance with the terms of a citation for a petty misdemeanor, or (2) for a violation of section 171.24, subdivision 1.

(b) The order of suspension shall indicate the reason for the order and shall notify the driver that the driver's license remains suspended until the driver has furnished evidence, satisfactory to the commissioner, of compliance with any order entered by the court.

(c) Suspension shall be ordered under this subdivision only when the report clearly identifies the person arrested; describes the violation, specifying the section of the traffic law, ordinance or rule violated; indicates the location and date of the offense; and describes the vehicle involved and its registration number.

171.17 REVOCATION.

Subdivision 1. **Offenses.**

(a) The department shall immediately revoke the license of a driver upon receiving a record of the driver's conviction of:

(1) manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle or criminal vehicular homicide or injury under section 609.2112, 609.2113, or 609.2114, or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21;

(2) a violation of section 169A.20 or 609.487;

(3) a felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used;

(4) failure to stop and disclose identity and render aid, as required under section 169.09, in the event of a motor vehicle accident, resulting in the death or personal injury of another;

(5) perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement to the department under any law relating to the application, ownership, or operation of a motor vehicle, including on the certification required under section 171.05, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1), item (ii), subitem (C), to issue an instruction permit to a homeschool student;

(6) except as this section otherwise provides, three charges of violating within a period of 12 months any of the provisions of chapter 169 or of the rules or municipal ordinances enacted in conformance with chapter 169, for which the accused may be punished upon conviction by imprisonment;

(7) two or more violations, within five years, of the misdemeanor offense described in section 169.444, subdivision 2, paragraph (a);

(8) the gross misdemeanor offense described in section 169.444, subdivision 2, paragraph (b);

(9) an offense in another state that, if committed in this state, would be grounds for revoking the driver's license; or

(10) a violation of an applicable speed limit by a person driving in excess of 100 miles per hour. The person's license must be revoked for six months for a violation of this clause, or for a longer minimum period of time applicable under section 169A.53, 169A.54, or 171.174.

(b) The department shall immediately revoke the school bus endorsement of a driver upon receiving a record of the driver's conviction of the misdemeanor offense described in section 169.443, subdivision 7.

Subd. 2. **Offenses by juveniles.**

When a juvenile court judge or duly authorized agent determines under a proceeding held under chapter 260 that a person under the age of 18 years has committed an offense defined in this section, the judge or authorized agent shall immediately report this determination to the department, and the commissioner shall immediately revoke the person's license.

Subd. 3. **Notice.**

Upon revoking a license under this chapter, the department shall immediately notify the licensee, in writing, by depositing in the United States post office a notice addressed to the licensee at the licensee's last known address, with postage prepaid.

Subd. 4. **Criminal vehicular operation; revocation periods.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "qualified prior impaired driving incident" has the meaning given in section 169A.03, subdivision 22.

(b) Upon receiving a record of a conviction for a violation of section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); subdivision 2, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or subdivision 3, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6), or subdivision 2, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); the commissioner shall revoke the driver's license or driving privileges of a person as follows:

(1) not less than ten years if the violation resulted in great bodily harm or death to another and the person has two or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years or three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, and with denial under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10), until rehabilitation is established according to standards established by the commissioner;

(2) not less than eight years if the violation resulted in great bodily harm or death to another and the person has a qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years;

(3) not less than six years if the violation resulted in great bodily harm or death to another;

(4) not less than six years if the violation resulted in bodily harm or substantial bodily harm to another and the person has two or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years or three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, and with denial under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10), until rehabilitation is established according to standards established by the commissioner;

(5) not less than four years if the violation resulted in bodily harm or substantial bodily harm to another and the person has a qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years; or

(6) not less than two years if the violation resulted in bodily harm or substantial bodily harm to another.

(c) Section 169A.09 applies when determining the number of qualified prior impaired driving incidents under this subdivision.

171.171 SUSPENSION; ILLEGAL PURCHASE OF ALCOHOL OR TOBACCO.

The commissioner shall suspend for a period of 90 days the license of a person who:

(1) is under the age of 21 years and is convicted of purchasing or attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage in violation of section 340A.503 if the person used a license,

Minnesota identification card, or any type of false identification to purchase or attempt to purchase the alcoholic beverage;

(2) is convicted under section 171.22, subdivision 1, clause (2), or 340A.503, subdivision 2, clause (3), of lending or knowingly permitting a person under the age of 21 years to use the person's license, Minnesota identification card, or other type of identification to purchase or attempt to purchase an alcoholic beverage; or

(3) is convicted under section 171.22, subdivision 1, clause (2), of lending or knowingly permitting a person under the age of 21 years to use the person's license, Minnesota identification card, or other type of identification to purchase or attempt to purchase tobacco, a tobacco-related device, or an electronic delivery device, as defined in section 609.685, subdivision 1; or a nicotine or lobelia delivery product, as described in section 609.6855, subdivision 1.

171.172 REVOCATION; CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE.

The commissioner of public safety shall revoke the license of any person convicted of or any juvenile adjudicated for a controlled substance offense if the court has notified the commissioner of a determination made under section 152.0271 or 260B.198, subdivision 1. The period of revocation shall be for the applicable time period specified in section 152.0271. If the person does not have a license or if the person's license is suspended or revoked at the time of the conviction or adjudication, the commissioner shall, upon the person's application for license issuance or reinstatement, delay the issuance or reinstatement of the person's license for the applicable time period specified in section 152.0271.

171.173 SUSPENSION; UNDERAGE DRINKING OFFENSE.

The commissioner of public safety shall suspend the license of any person convicted of or any juvenile adjudicated for an offense under section 340A.503, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), if the court has notified the commissioner of a determination made under section 169A.33, subdivision 4. The period of suspension shall be for the applicable period specified in section 169A.33. If the person does not have a license or if the person's license is suspended or revoked at the time of the conviction or adjudication, the commissioner shall, upon the person's application for license issuance or reinstatement, delay the issuance or reinstatement of the person's license for the applicable time period specified in section 169A.33. Upon receipt of the court's order, the commissioner is authorized to take the licensing action without a hearing.

171.174 REVOCATION; FLEEING PEACE OFFICER OFFENSE.

The commissioner of public safety shall revoke the license of a person upon receipt of a certificate of conviction showing that the person has in a motor vehicle violated section 609.487, subdivision 3 or 4, or an ordinance in conformity with those subdivisions. The commissioner shall revoke the license as follows:

(1) for the first offense under section 609.487, subdivision 3, for not less than one year;

(2) for the second offense or subsequent offenses under section 609.487, subdivision 3, for not less than three years;

(3) for an offense under section 609.487, subdivision 4, clause (a), for not less than ten years;

(4) for an offense under section 609.487, subdivision 4, clause (b), for not less than seven years; and

(5) for an offense under section 609.487, subdivision 4, clause (c), for not less than five years.

A limited license under section 171.30 may not be issued for one-half of the revocation period specified in clauses (1) to (5) and after that period is over only upon and as recommended by the adjudicating court.

171.175 SUSPENSION; THEFT OF MOTOR FUEL OFFENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Theft of motor fuel.**

The commissioner of public safety shall suspend for 30 days the license of any person convicted or juvenile adjudicated delinquent for theft of motor fuel under section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (18).

Subd. 2. **Definition.**

For the purposes of this section, "motor fuel" has the meaning given it in section 604.15, subdivision 1.

171.176 REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION; SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The commissioner of public safety may not link or condition issuing, suspending, or revoking a person's license to operate a motor vehicle to attendance at a secondary school.

171.177 REVOCATION; PURSUANT TO SEARCH WARRANT.

Subdivision 1. **Search warrant-required testing advisory.**

At the time a blood or urine test is directed pursuant to a search warrant the person **must** be informed that refusal to submit to a blood or urine test is a crime.

Subd. 2. **Type of test.**

The peace officer who directs a test pursuant to a search warrant shall direct a blood or urine test as provided in the warrant. If the warrant authorizes either a blood or urine test, the officer may direct whether the test is of blood or urine. If the person to whom the test is directed objects to the test, the officer shall offer the person an alternative test of either blood or urine. Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if a urine test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if a blood test was offered.

Subd. 3. **License revocation pursuant to search warrant.**

After executing a search warrant for the collection of a blood or urine sample based upon probable cause of a violation of section 169A.20, the peace officer acting under sections 626.13 to 626.17 shall certify to the commissioner of public safety:

(1) when a person refuses to comply with the execution of the search warrant; or

(2) if a person submits to the test and the test results indicate:

(i) an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(ii) an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, if the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle at the time of the violation; or

(iii) the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

Subd. 4. **Test refusal; license revocation.**

(a) Upon certification under subdivision 3 that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20, and that the person refused to comply with the execution of the search warrant the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege. The commissioner shall revoke the license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege:

(1) for a person with no qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than one year;

(2) for a person under the age of 21 years and with no qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than one year;

(3) for a person with one qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years or two qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than two years;

(4) for a person with two qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years or three qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than three years;

(5) for a person with three qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than four years; or

(6) for a person with four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than six years.

(b) When a person who had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle refuses to comply with the search warrant and permit testing, the commissioner shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle and shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege according to the federal regulations adopted by reference in section 171.165, subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. **Test failure; license revocation.**

(a) Upon certification under subdivision 3, pursuant to a search warrant that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20, and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege:

(1) for a period of 90 days or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than one year;

(2) if the person is under the age of 21 years, for a period of not less than 180 days or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than one year;

(3) for a person with one qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years or two qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than one year or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than two years;

(4) for a person with two qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years or three qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than three years;

(5) for a person with three qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than four years; or

(6) for a person with four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than six years.

(b) On certification by the peace officer that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with any presence of alcohol and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, the commissioner shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 171.165.

(c) If the test is of a person's blood or urine by a laboratory operated by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension or authorized by the bureau to conduct the analysis of a blood or urine sample, the laboratory may directly certify to the commissioner the test results, and the peace officer shall certify to the commissioner that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20, and that the person submitted to a test. Upon receipt of both certifications, the commissioner shall undertake the license actions described in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Subd. 6. **Unlicensed drivers; license issuance denial.**

If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the commissioner shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit after the date of the alleged violation for the same period as provided in this section for revocation, subject to review as provided in subdivisions 10 and 11.

Subd. 7. **Notice of revocation or disqualification; review.**

A revocation under this section, or a disqualification under section 171.165, becomes effective at the time the commissioner or a peace officer acting on behalf of the commissioner notifies the person of the intention to revoke, disqualify, or both, and of revocation or disqualification. The notice must advise the person of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review as provided in subdivisions 10 and 11. If mailed, the notice and order of revocation or disqualification is deemed received three days after mailing to the last known address of the person.

Subd. 8. **Test refusal; driving privilege lost.**

(a) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a chemical test pursuant to a search warrant shall serve immediate notice of intention to revoke and of revocation on a person who refuses to permit a test or on a person who submits to a test, the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.

(b) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a chemical test of a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18 shall serve immediate notice of intention to disqualify and of disqualification on a person who refuses to permit a test or on a person who submits to a test, the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

(c) The officer shall:

(1) invalidate the person's driver's license or permit card by clipping the upper corner of the card in such a way that no identifying information including the photo is destroyed, and immediately return the card to the person;

(2) issue the person a temporary license effective for only seven days; and

(3) send the notification of this action to the commissioner along with the certificate required by subdivision 4 or 5.

Subd. 9. **Notice of action to other states.**

When a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked or denied, the commissioner shall give information of the action taken in writing to the official in charge of traffic control or public safety of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which the person has a license.

Subd. 10. **Administrative review.**

(a) At any time during a period of revocation imposed under this section, or a period of disqualification imposed under section 171.165, a person may request in writing a review of the order of revocation or disqualification by the commissioner, unless the person is entitled to review under section 171.166. Upon receiving a request, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order, the evidence upon which the order was based, and any other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order. Within 15 days of receiving the request, the commissioner shall report in writing the results of the review. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act in sections 14.001 to 14.69.

(b) The availability of administrative review for an order of revocation or disqualification has no effect upon the availability of judicial review under this section.

(c) Review under this subdivision must take place, if possible, at the same time as any administrative review of the person's impoundment order under section 169A.60, subdivision 9.

Subd. 11. **Petition for judicial review.**

(a) Within 60 days following receipt of a notice and order of revocation pursuant to this section, a person may petition the court for review. The petition must be filed with the district court administrator in the county where the alleged offense occurred, together with proof of service of a copy on the commissioner, and accompanied by the standard filing fee for civil actions. Responsive pleading is not required of the commissioner, and court fees must not be charged for the appearance of the commissioner in the matter.

(b) The petition must:

(1) be captioned in the full name of the person making the petition as petitioner and the commissioner as respondent;

(2) include the petitioner's date of birth and driver's license number, and the date of the offense; and

(3) state with specificity the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order of revocation, disqualification, or denial.

(c) The filing of the petition does not stay the revocation, disqualification, or denial. The reviewing court may order a stay of the balance of the revocation or disqualification if the hearing has not been conducted within 60 days after filing the petition upon terms the court deems proper.

(d) Judicial reviews must be conducted according to the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that prehearing discovery is mandatory and is limited to:

(1) the notice of revocation;

(2) the certificate of analysis of the blood or urine test;

(3) the peace officer's certificate and any accompanying documentation submitted by the arresting officer to the commissioner; and

(4) disclosure of potential witnesses, including experts, and the basis of their testimony.

Other types of discovery are available only upon order of the court.

Subd. 12. **Judicial hearing; issues, order, appeal.**

(a) A judicial review hearing under this section must be before a district judge in any county in the judicial district where the alleged offense occurred. The hearing is to the court and may be conducted at the same time and in the same manner as hearings upon pretrial motions in the criminal prosecution under section 169A.20, if any. The hearing must be recorded. The commissioner shall appear and be represented by the attorney general or through the prosecuting authority for the jurisdiction involved. The hearing must be held at the earliest practicable date, and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The judicial district administrator shall establish procedures to ensure efficient compliance with this subdivision. To accomplish this, the administrator may, whenever possible, consolidate and transfer review hearings among the locations within the judicial district where terms of district court are held.

(b) The scope of the hearing is limited to the issues in clauses (1) to (13):

(1) Did the peace officer have probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20?

(2) Was the person lawfully placed under arrest for violation of section 169A.20?

(3) Was the person involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death?

(4) Did a licensed peace officer apply for a search warrant in accordance with the requirements set forth in sections 626.04 to 626.18 or conforming statutes in an adjacent state?

(5) Did a neutral magistrate review the application for a search warrant and determine there was probable cause to believe that the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20?

(6) Was the search warrant and the process by which it was obtained valid?

(7) At the time of directing the person to take the test, did the peace officer inform the person that refusing the test was a crime as required by subdivision 1?

(8) Did the person refuse to permit the test?

(9) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle, did the test results indicate at the time of testing:

(i) an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more; or

(ii) the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols?

(10) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, did the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more at the time of testing?

(11) Was the testing method used valid and reliable and were the test results accurately evaluated?

(12) Did the person prove the defense of necessity?

(13) Did the person prove the defense of controlled substance use in accordance with a prescription?

(c) Certified or otherwise authenticated copies of laboratory or medical personnel reports, records, documents, licenses, and certificates are admissible as substantive evidence.

(d) The court shall order that the revocation or disqualification be either rescinded or sustained and forward the order to the commissioner. The court shall file its order within

14 days following the hearing. If the revocation or disqualification is sustained, the court shall also forward the person's driver's license or permit to the commissioner for further action by the commissioner if the license or permit is not already in the commissioner's possession.

(e) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the reviewing court may appeal the decision as provided in the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

(f) The civil hearing under this section shall not give rise to an estoppel on any issues arising from the same set of circumstances in any criminal prosecution.

(g) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove a necessity.

(h) It is an affirmative defense to the presence of a Schedule I or II controlled substance that the person used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the person according to sections 152.11 and 152.12, unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the use of the controlled substance impaired the person's ability to operate a motor vehicle.

Subd. 13. **Test refusal; no test given.**

(a) If a person refuses to permit a blood or urine test as required by a search warrant and the provisions of this section, then a test **must not be given**. However, the applicable provisions of this section, section 169A.52, subdivision 1, and other law apply.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated section 609.2112, 609.2113, 609.2114, or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21, a test may be required and obtained despite the person's refusal. A refusal to submit to a test does not constitute a violation of section 609.50, unless the refusal was accompanied by force or violence or the threat of force or violence.

Subd. 14. **Definitions.**

The definitions in section 169A.03 apply to this section.

171.18 SUSPENSION.

Subdivision 1. **Offenses.**

(a) Subject to section 171.16, the commissioner may suspend the license of a driver without preliminary hearing upon a showing by department records or other sufficient evidence that the licensee:

(1) has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of license is required upon conviction;

(2) has been convicted by a court for violating a provision of chapter 169 or an ordinance regulating traffic, other than a conviction for a petty misdemeanor, and

department records show that the violation contributed in causing an accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another, or serious property damage;

(3) is an habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle;

(4) is an habitual violator of the traffic laws;

(5) is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle as determined in a judicial proceeding;

(6) has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of the license;

(7) has committed an offense in another state that, if committed in this state, would be grounds for suspension;

(8) has committed a violation of section 169.444, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), within five years of a prior conviction under that section;

(9) has committed a violation of section 171.22, except that the commissioner may not suspend a person's driver's license based solely on the fact that the person possessed a fictitious or fraudulently altered Minnesota identification card;

(10) has failed to appear in court as provided in section 171.16, subdivision 3a;

(11) has failed to report a medical condition that, if reported, would have resulted in cancellation of driving privileges;

(12) has been found to have committed an offense under section 169A.33; or

(13) has paid or attempted to pay a fee required under this chapter for a license or permit by means of a dishonored check issued to the state or a driver's license agent, which must be continued until the registrar determines or is informed by the agent that the dishonored check has been paid in full.

However, an action taken by the commissioner under clause (2) or (5) must conform to the recommendation of the court when made in connection with the prosecution of the licensee.

(b) The commissioner is prohibited from suspending the driver's license of an individual who meets any of the conditions described in paragraph (a) due to a conviction for a violation of section 171.24, subdivision 1 or 2.

Subd. 2. **Notice.**

The department may not suspend a driver's license until 14 days after the date on which the department mails to the licensee a written notice of the department's intent to suspend the license, addressed to the licensee at the licensee's last known address, with postage prepaid. Suspension of a driver's license shall take effect immediately upon a finding by the commissioner, based on department records or other sufficient evidence, that a delay in the effectiveness of the suspension poses a threat to public safety. The department shall immediately notify the licensee of the suspension by mail, addressed to the licensee's last known address, with postage prepaid.

Subd. 3. **Hearing.**

(a) The licensee may request, in writing, a hearing. The department shall afford the requesting licensee an opportunity for a hearing within 20 days after receipt of the request in the county where the licensee resides, unless the department and the licensee agree that the hearing may be held in some other county.

(b) For the hearing, the commissioner may administer oaths and issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers, and may require a reexamination of the licensee.

(c) Following the hearing, the department shall either rescind its order of suspension or, for good cause shown, may extend the suspension of the license or revoke the license.

(d) The department shall not suspend a license for a period of more than one year.

171.182 SUSPENSION; UNINSURED VEHICLE.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For the purposes of sections 171.182 to 171.184, the term "judgment" means a judgment which has become final by expiration without appeal within the time which an appeal might have been perfected, or by final affirmation on appeal, rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction, including county, municipal, or conciliation court, of any state of the United States, upon a claim for relief arising out of ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, for damages, including damages for care and loss of services, because of bodily injury to or death of a person, or for damages because of injury to or destruction of property, including the loss of use thereof, or upon a claim for relief on an agreement of settlement for the damages.

Subd. 2. **Copy of judgment to commissioner.**

If a person fails within 30 days to satisfy a judgment, the court administrator, upon affidavit of the judgment creditor that the judgment has not been satisfied, shall immediately notify the commissioner that the judgment has not been satisfied.

If the judgment debtor named in a judgment reported to the commissioner is a nonresident, the commissioner shall notify the official in charge of the issuance of drivers' licenses of the state of which the judgment debtor is a resident.

Subd. 3. **Conditions.**

(a) The commissioner, upon notification of a judgment, shall suspend the license or the nonresident's operating privilege of the person against whom judgment was rendered if:

(1) at the time of the accident the person did not maintain the reparation security required by section 65B.48; and

(2) the judgment has not been satisfied.

(b) Suspensions under this section are subject to the notice requirements of section 171.18, subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. **Duration.**

A license or nonresident's operating privilege shall remain suspended and shall not be renewed, nor shall a license be thereafter issued to the person until every judgment is satisfied in full, or has expired, or to the extent hereinafter provided.

Subd. 5. **Affidavit of insurance coverage.**

A person whose license or nonresident's operating privileges has been suspended or has become subject to suspension because of an unsatisfied judgment may be relieved of the suspension by filing with the commissioner an affidavit stating that at the time of the accident giving rise to the judgment the person was insured, that the insurer is liable for the judgment, and the reason, if known, why the judgment has not been paid. The affidavit shall be accompanied by a copy of the insurance policy and other documents the commissioner requires to show that the loss, injury or damage giving rise to the judgment was covered by the policy. If satisfied that the insurer was authorized to issue the policy and is liable for the judgment, at least to the extent and for the amounts required in this chapter, the commissioner shall not suspend the license, or reinstate the license if already suspended.

171.186 SUSPENSION FOR NONPAYMENT OF SUPPORT; LIMITED LICENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Suspension.**

The commissioner shall suspend a person's driver's license or operating privileges without a hearing upon receipt of a court order or notice from a public authority responsible for child support enforcement that states that the driver is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments, or both, in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments, and is not in compliance with a written payment agreement pursuant to section 518A.69 that is approved by a court, a child support magistrate, or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement, in accordance with section 518A.65.

Subd. 2. **Notice.**

Upon suspending a driver's license or operating privileges under this section, the department shall immediately notify the licensee, in writing, by mailing a notice addressed to the licensee at the licensee's last known address.

Subd. 3. **Duration.**

A license or operating privilege must remain suspended and may not be reinstated, nor may a license be subsequently issued to the person, until the commissioner receives notice from the court, a child support magistrate, or public authority responsible for child support enforcement that the person is in compliance with all current orders of support or written payment agreements pursuant to section 518A.69. A fee may not be assessed for reinstatement of a license under this section unless the person whose license was suspended under this section has obtained a limited license during the period of suspension.

Subd. 4. **Limited license.**

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision 3, the commissioner may issue a limited license to a person whose license has been suspended under this section if the person qualifies for a limited license under section 171.30.

(b) A limited license issued to a person under this subdivision must expire 90 days after the date it is issued.

171.187 SUSPENSION; CRIMINAL VEHICULAR OPERATION AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Subdivision 1. **Suspension required.**

The commissioner shall suspend the driver's license of a person:

(1) for whom a peace officer has made the certification described in section 629.344 that probable cause exists to believe that the person violated section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); subdivision 2, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or subdivision 3, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6), or subdivision 2, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or

(2) who has been formally charged with a violation of section 609.20, 609.205, 609.2112, 609.2113, or 609.2114, resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.

Subd. 2. **Suspension period.**

A suspension under this section continues until:

(1) the conviction, acquittal, or dismissal of the underlying crime that resulted in the suspension; or

(2) the commissioner, acting under subdivision 4, orders the termination of the suspension.

Subd. 3. **Credit.**

If a person whose driver's license was suspended under subdivision 1 is later convicted of the underlying offense that resulted in the suspension and the commissioner revokes the person's license, the commissioner shall credit the time accrued under the suspension period toward the revocation period imposed under section 171.17, subdivision 4, or for violations of section 609.20, 609.205, or 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), (7), or (8); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (1), (7), or (8); subdivision 2, clause (1), (7), or (8); or subdivision 3, clause (1), (7), or (8); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), (7), or (8), or subdivision 2, clause (1), (7), or (8).

Subd. 4. **Administrative review of license suspension.**

(a) At any time during which a person's driver's license is suspended under this section, the person may request in writing a review of the suspension by the commissioner. Upon receiving a request, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order of suspension, the evidence upon which the order was based, and any other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner, and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order. Within 15 days of receiving the request, the commissioner shall report in writing the results of the review. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions in chapter 14.

(b) In addition to any other reason provided for in this subdivision, a person may request a review of the suspension by the commissioner if the suspension has been in place for at least three months and the person has not been indicted or formally charged with the underlying crime that resulted in the license suspension.

171.188 DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED REVOCATION AND PROHIBITION; OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND MOTORBOATS.

(a) The provisions of this chapter for revoking or canceling a driver's license or nonresident driving privilege for alcohol, controlled substance, or intoxicating substance violations also apply to the operating privileges for off-road recreational vehicles and motorboats.

(b) Upon conviction, the commissioner must notify a person that the person is prohibited from operating off-road recreational vehicles and motorboats for the same period that the person's driver's license or driving privilege is revoked or canceled for the alcohol, controlled substance, or intoxicating substance conviction.

171.22 UNLAWFUL ACTS RELATING TO DRIVER'S LICENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Violations.**

With regard to any driver's license, including a commercial driver's license, it shall be unlawful for any person:

(1) to display, cause or permit to be displayed, or have in possession, any fictitious or fraudulently altered driver's license or Minnesota identification card;

(2) to lend the person's driver's license or Minnesota identification card to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another;

(3) to display or represent as one's own any driver's license or Minnesota identification card not issued to that person;

(4) to use a fictitious name or date of birth to any police officer or in any application for a driver's license or Minnesota identification card, or to knowingly make a false statement, or to knowingly conceal a material fact, or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application;

(5) to alter any driver's license or Minnesota identification card;

(6) to take any part of the driver's license examination for another or to permit another to take the examination for that person;

(7) to make a counterfeit driver's license or Minnesota identification card;

(8) to use the name and date of birth of another person to any police officer for the purpose of falsely identifying oneself to the police officer;

(9) to display as a valid driver's license any canceled, revoked, or suspended driver's license. A person whose driving privileges have been withdrawn may display a driver's license only for identification purposes; or

(10) to submit a false affidavit or statement to the department on the certification required under section 171.05, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1), item (ii), subitem (C), to issue an instruction permit to a homeschool student.

Subd. 2. **Penalties.**

Any person who violates subdivision 1, clause (7) or (8), is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. Any person who violates any other provision of subdivision 1 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

171.23 RENTING VEHICLE TO UNLICENSED DRIVER.

No person shall rent or lease a motor vehicle to any other person unless the latter person is then duly licensed hereunder, or, in the case of a nonresident, then duly licensed under the law of the state or country of residence, except a nonresident whose home state or country does not require that a driver be licensed.

171.24 VIOLATIONS; DRIVING WITHOUT VALID LICENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Driving after suspension; misdemeanor.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 5, a person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving privilege has been suspended;

(2) the person has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the suspension; and

(3) the person disobeys the order by operating in this state any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while the person's license or privilege is suspended.

Subd. 2. **Driving after revocation; misdemeanor.**

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving privilege has been revoked;

(2) the person has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the revocation; and

(3) the person disobeys the order by operating in this state any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while the person's license or privilege is revoked.

Subd. 3. **Driving after cancellation; misdemeanor.**

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled;

(2) the person has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the cancellation; and

(3) the person disobeys the order by operating in this state any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while the person's license or privilege is canceled.

Subd. 4. **Driving after disqualification; misdemeanor.**

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if the person:

(1) has been disqualified from holding a commercial driver's license or been denied the privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle;

(2) has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the disqualification; and

(3) disobeys the order by operating in this state a commercial motor vehicle while the person is disqualified to hold the license or privilege.

Subd. 5. **Gross misdemeanor.**

A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled or denied under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10) (*Inimical to Public Safety*);

(2) the person has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the cancellation or denial; and

(3) the person disobeys the order **by operating in this state** any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while the person's license or privilege is canceled or denied.

Subd. 6. **Responsibility for prosecution.**

The attorney in the jurisdiction in which the violation occurred who is responsible for prosecution of misdemeanor violations of this section is also responsible for prosecution of gross misdemeanor violations of this section.

Subd. 7. **Sufficiency of notice.**

(a) Notice of revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification is sufficient if personally served, or if mailed by first class mail to the person's last known address or to the address listed on the person's driver's license. Notice is also sufficient if the person was informed that revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification would be imposed upon a condition occurring or failing to occur, and where the condition has in fact occurred or failed to occur.

(b) It is not a defense that a person failed to file a change of address with the post office, or failed to notify the Department of Public Safety of a change of name or address as required under section 171.11.

171.241 CHAPTER VIOLATIONS; MISDEMEANORS.

It is a **misdemeanor** for any person to willfully violate any of the provisions of this chapter unless the violation is declared by any law to be a felony or gross misdemeanor, or the violation is declared by a section of this chapter to be a misdemeanor.

MISCELLANEOUS

171.27 LICENSE EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL; EXCEPTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Expiration.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the expiration date for each driver's license is the birthday of the driver in the fourth year following the date of issuance of the license. The birthday of the driver shall be as indicated on the application for a driver's license. A license may be renewed on or before expiration or within one year after expiration upon application, payment of the required fee, and passing the examination required of all drivers for renewal. Driving privileges shall be extended or renewed on or preceding the expiration date of an existing driver's license unless the commissioner believes that the licensee is no longer qualified as a driver.

(b) The expiration date for each under-21 license shall be the 21st birthday of the licensee. Upon the licensee attaining the age of 21 and upon the application, payment of the required fee, and passing the examination required of all drivers for renewal, a driver's license shall be issued unless the commissioner determines that the licensee is no longer qualified as a driver.

(c) The expiration date for each provisional license is two years after the date of application for the provisional license.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (c), the expiration date for a license issued to a person with temporary lawful status is the last day of the person's legal stay in the United States, or one year after issuance if the last day of the person's legal stay is not identified.

Subd. 2. **Extension of expiration.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "eligible individual" means:

(1) a person then or subsequently serving outside Minnesota in active military service, as defined in section 190.05, subdivision 5, in any branch or unit of the armed forces of the United States;

(2) a person then or subsequently serving outside Minnesota as a volunteer in the Peace Corps;

(3) a person who is an employee of a federal department or agency and is assigned to foreign service outside of the United States; or

(4) a person residing outside of Minnesota because the person is a spouse, domestic partner, or dependent under age 26 of a person in clause (1), (2), or (3).

(b) A valid Minnesota driver's license issued to an eligible individual continues in full force and effect without requirement for renewal until the date one year following the person's separation or discharge from active military or volunteer service, or following the conclusion of assignment to foreign service outside the United States, and until the license holder's birthday in the fourth full year following the person's most recent license renewal or, in the case of a provisional license, until the person's birthday in the third full year following the renewal.

171.30 LIMITED LICENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Conditions of issuance.**

(a) The commissioner may issue a limited license to the driver under the conditions in paragraph (b) in any case where a person's license has been:

(1) suspended under section 171.18, 171.173, 171.186, or 171.187;

(2) revoked, canceled, or denied under section:

(i) 169.792;

(ii) 169.797;

(iii) 169A.52:

(A) subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2); or

(B) subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2), if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of less than twice the legal limit;

(iv) 171.17; or

(v) 171.172;

(3) revoked, canceled, or denied under section 169A.54:

(i) subdivision 1, clause (1), if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of less than twice the legal limit;

(ii) subdivision 1, clause (2); or

(iii) subdivision 2, if the person does not have a qualified prior impaired driving incident as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 22, on the person's record, and the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of less than twice the legal limit; or

(4) revoked, canceled, or denied under section 171.177:

(i) subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2); or

(ii) subdivision 5, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2), if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of less than twice the legal limit.

(b) The following conditions for a limited license under paragraph (a) include:

(1) if the driver's livelihood or attendance at a substance use disorder treatment or counseling program depends upon the use of the driver's license;

(2) if the use of a driver's license by a homemaker is necessary to prevent the substantial disruption of the education, medical, or nutritional needs of the family of the homemaker; or

(3) if attendance at a postsecondary institution of education by an enrolled student of that institution depends upon the use of the driver's license.

(c) The commissioner in issuing a limited license may impose such conditions and limitations as in the commissioner's judgment are necessary to the interests of the public safety and welfare including reexamination as to the driver's qualifications. The license may be limited to the operation of particular vehicles, to particular classes and times of operation, and to particular conditions of traffic. The commissioner may require that an applicant for a limited license affirmatively demonstrate that use of public transportation or carpooling as an alternative to a limited license would be a significant hardship.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "homemaker" refers to the person primarily performing the domestic tasks in a household of residents consisting of at least the person and the person's dependent child or other dependents; and

(2) "twice the legal limit" means an alcohol concentration of two times the limit specified in section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clause (5).

(e) The limited license issued by the commissioner shall clearly indicate the limitations imposed and the driver operating under the limited license shall have the license in possession at all times when operating as a driver.

(f) In determining whether to issue a limited license, the commissioner shall consider the number and the seriousness of prior convictions and the entire driving record of the driver and shall consider the number of miles driven by the driver annually.

(g) If the person's driver's license or permit to drive has been revoked under section 169.792 or 169.797, the commissioner may only issue a limited license to the person after the person has presented an insurance identification card, policy, or written statement indicating that the driver or owner has insurance coverage satisfactory to the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner of public safety may require the insurance identification card provided to satisfy this subdivision be certified by the insurance company to be noncancelable for a period not to exceed 12 months.

(h) The limited license issued by the commissioner to a person under section 171.186, subdivision 4, must expire 90 days after the date it is issued. The commissioner must not issue a limited license to a person who previously has been issued a limited license under section 171.186, subdivision 4.

(i) The commissioner shall not issue a limited driver's license to any person described in section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (6), (7), (8), (11), or (14).

(j) The commissioner shall not issue a class A, class B, or class C limited license.

Subd. 2. **60-day waiting period.**

A limited license shall not be issued for a period of 60 days to an individual whose license or privilege has been revoked or suspended for commission of the following offenses:

(1) any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used; or

(2) failure to stop and disclose identity as required under section 169.09, in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another.

Subd. 2a. **Other waiting periods.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 2, a limited license shall not be issued for a period of:

(1) 15 days, to a person whose license or privilege has been revoked or suspended for a first violation of section 169A.20, sections 169A.50 to 169A.53, section 171.177, or a statute or ordinance from another state in conformity with either of those sections; or

(2) one year, to a person whose license or privilege has been revoked or suspended for:

(i) committing manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle; or

(ii) committing criminal vehicular operation under section:

(A) 609.2113, subdivision 1, 2, or 3 (Crim Veh Op – Bodily Harm); or

(B) 609.2114, subdivision 2 (Crim Veh Op – Inj. to Unborn Child).

Subd. 2b. **Waiting period for youth under 18.**

If a person whose driver's license was suspended or revoked for a violation listed under subdivision 2 or 2a is under the age of 18 years at the time of that violation, the commissioner shall not issue a limited license to the person for a period of time that is the longest of: (1) 90 days; or (2) twice the length of the period specified for that violation in subdivision 2 or 2a.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.**

A person who violates a condition or limitation of a limited license issued under subdivision 1 or fails to have the license in immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle is guilty of **a misdemeanor**. In addition, except as otherwise provided in the ignition interlock program under section 171.306, a person who violates a condition or limitation of a limited license may not operate a motor vehicle for the remainder of the period of suspension or revocation, or 30 days, whichever is longer.

Subd. 5. **Exception; criminal vehicular ~~operation~~ homicide.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, the commissioner may not issue a limited license to a person whose driver's license has been suspended or revoked due to:

(1) a violation ~~of~~ under section:

(i) 609.2112, subdivision 1, ~~clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4), resulting in bodily harm, substantial bodily harm, or great bodily harm~~ paragraph (a);

(ii) 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a); or

(iii) 169.13, subdivision 1, that contributed to causing death to another; or

(2) a statute or ordinance from another state in conformity with the offenses under clause (1).

171.301 REINTEGRATION LICENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Conditions of issuance.**

(a) The commissioner may issue a reintegration driver's license to any person:

(1) who is 18 years of age or older;

(2) who has been released from a period of at least 180 consecutive days of confinement or incarceration in:

(i) an adult correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections or licensed by the commissioner of corrections under section 241.021;

(ii) a federal correctional facility for adults; or

(iii) an adult correctional facility operated under the control or supervision of any other state; and

(3) whose license has been suspended or revoked under the circumstances listed in section 171.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (4), for a violation that occurred before the individual was incarcerated for the period described in clause (2).

(b) If the person's driver's license or permit to drive has been revoked under section 169.792 or 169.797, the commissioner may only issue a reintegration driver's license to the person after the person has presented an insurance identification card, policy, or written statement indicating that the driver or owner has insurance coverage satisfactory to the commissioner.

(c) If the person's driver's license or permit to drive has been suspended under section 171.186, the commissioner may only issue a reintegration driver's license to the person after the commissioner receives notice of a court order provided pursuant to section 518A.65, paragraph (e), showing that the person's driver's license or operating privileges should no longer be suspended.

(d) If the person's driver's license has been revoked under section 171.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), the commissioner may only issue a reintegration driver's license to the person after the person has completed the applicable revocation period.

(e) The commissioner must not issue a reintegration driver's license:

(1) to any person described in section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (7), (8), (10), or (11);

(2) to any person described in section 169A.55, subdivision 5;

(3) if the person has committed a violation after the person was released from custody that results in the suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a driver's license, including suspension for nonpayment of child support or maintenance payments as described in section 171.186, subdivision 1; or

(4) if the issuance would conflict with the requirements of the nonresident violator compact.

(f) The commissioner must not issue a class A, class B, or class C reintegration driver's license.

Subd. 2.**Application.**

(a) Application for a reintegration driver's license must be made in the form and manner approved by the commissioner.

(b) A person seeking a reintegration driver's license who was released from confinement or incarceration on or after April 1, 2024, must apply for the license within one year of release. A person seeking a reintegration driver's license who was released from confinement or incarceration before April 1, 2024, must apply for the license by April 1, 2025.

Subd. 3.**Fees prohibited.**

(a) For a reintegration driver's license under this section:

(1) the commissioner **must not** impose:

(i) a fee, surcharge, or filing fee under section 171.06, subdivision 2; ~~or~~

(ii) a reinstatement fee under sections 171.20, subdivision 4, and 171.29, subdivision 2; or

(iii) an endorsement fee under section 171.06, subdivision 2a; and

(2) a driver's license agent must not impose a filing fee under section 171.061, subdivision 4.

(b) Issuance of a reintegration driver's license does not forgive or otherwise discharge any unpaid fees or fines.

Subd. 4.**Cancellation of license.**

(a) The commissioner must cancel the reintegration driver's license of any person who commits a violation that would result in the suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a driver's license, including suspension for nonpayment of child support or maintenance payments as described in section 171.186, subdivision 1. The commissioner must not cancel a reintegration driver's license for payment of a fine or resolution of a criminal charge if the underlying incident occurred before the reintegration driver's license was issued, unless the conviction would have made the person ineligible to receive a reintegration driver' s license. Except as described in paragraph (b), a person whose reintegration driver's license is canceled under this subdivision may not be issued another reintegration driver's license and may not operate a motor vehicle for the remainder of the period of suspension or revocation or 30 days, whichever is longer.

(b) A person whose reintegration driver's license is canceled under paragraph (a) may apply for a new reintegration driver's license if the person is incarcerated or confined for a period of at least 180 consecutive days after the cancellation and the person meets the conditions described in subdivision 1.

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits cancellation and reinstatement of a reintegration driver's license for any other reason described in section 171.14 provided any factor making the person not eligible for a driver's license under section 171.04 occurred or became known to the commissioner after issuance of the reintegration driver's license.

Subd. 5.**Expiration.**

A reintegration driver's license **expires 15 months** from the date of issuance of the license. A reintegration driver's license may not be renewed.

Subd. 6.**Issuance of regular driver's license.**

(a) Notwithstanding any statute or rule to the contrary, the commissioner must issue a REAL ID-compliant or noncompliant license to a person who possesses a reintegration driver's license if:

(1) the person has possessed the reintegration driver's license for at least one full year;

(2) the reintegration driver's license has not been canceled under subdivision 4 and has not expired under subdivision 5;

(3) the person meets the application requirements under section 171.06, including payment of the applicable fees, surcharge, and filing fee under sections 171.06, subdivisions 2 and 2a, and 171.061, subdivision 4; and

(4) issuance of the license does not conflict with the requirements of the nonresident violator compact.

(b) The commissioner must forgive any outstanding balance due on a reinstatement fee or surcharge under sections 171.20, subdivision 4, and 171.29, subdivision 2, for a person who is eligible and applies for a license under paragraph (a).

171.302 LICENSE VIOLATIONS; CONSECUTIVE SENTENCING.

When sentencing an offender for violating section 171.20, subdivision 2; 171.24; or 171.30, the court may impose consecutive sentences for offenses arising out of a single course of conduct as permitted in section 609.035, subdivision 2.

171.3215 CANCELING BUS ENDORSEMENT FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(b) "School bus driver" means a person possessing a school bus driver's endorsement on a valid Minnesota driver's license or a person possessing a valid Minnesota driver's license who drives a vehicle with a seating capacity of ten or less persons used as a school bus.

(c) "Disqualifying offense" includes (1) any felony offense, (2) any misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony violation of chapter 152, (3) any violation under section 609.3451, 609.746, subdivision 1, 617.23, 617.246, 617.247, or 617.293, or (4) while driving, operating, or being in physical control of a school bus or a Head Start bus, a violation of section 169A.20 or a similar statute or ordinance from another state.

(d) "Head Start bus driver" means a person possessing a valid Minnesota driver's license:

(1) with a passenger endorsement, who drives a Head Start bus;

(2) with a school bus driver's endorsement, who drives a Head Start bus; or

(3) who drives a vehicle with a seating capacity of ten or fewer persons used as a Head Start bus.

Subd. 2. **Cancellation for disqualifying and other offenses.**

Within ten days of receiving notice under section 631.40, subdivision 1a, or otherwise receiving notice for a nonresident driver, that a school bus driver has been convicted of a disqualifying offense, the commissioner shall permanently cancel the school bus driver's endorsement on the offender's driver's license and in the case of a nonresident, the driver's privilege to operate a school bus in Minnesota. A school bus driver whose endorsement or privilege to operate a school bus in Minnesota has been permanently canceled may not apply for reinstatement. Within ten days of receiving notice under section 631.40, subdivision 1a, or otherwise receiving notice for a nonresident driver, that a school bus driver has been convicted of a violation of section 169A.20, or a similar statute or ordinance from another state, and within ten days of revoking a school bus driver's license under section 169A.52 or 171.177, the commissioner shall cancel the school bus driver's endorsement on the offender's driver's license or the nonresident's privilege to operate a school bus in Minnesota for five years. After five years, a school bus driver may apply to the commissioner for reinstatement. Even after five years, cancellation of a school bus driver's endorsement or a nonresident's privilege to operate a school bus in Minnesota for a violation under section 169A.20, sections 169A.50 to 169A.53, section 171.177, or a similar statute or ordinance from another state, shall remain in effect until the driver provides proof of successful completion of an alcohol or controlled substance treatment program. For a first offense, proof of completion is required only if treatment was ordered as part of a chemical use assessment. Within ten days of receiving notice under section 631.40, subdivision 1a, or otherwise receiving notice for a nonresident driver, that a school bus driver has been convicted of a fourth moving violation in the last three years, the commissioner shall cancel the school bus driver's endorsement on the offender's driver's license or the nonresident's privilege to operate a school bus in Minnesota until one year has elapsed since the last conviction. A school bus driver who has no new convictions after one year may apply for reinstatement. Upon canceling the offender's school bus driver's endorsement, the commissioner shall immediately notify the licensed offender of the cancellation in writing, by depositing in the United States post office a notice addressed to the licensed offender at the licensed offender's last known address, with postage prepaid thereon.

Subd. 2a. **Cancellation for crime against minor.**

Within ten days of receiving notice that a Head Start bus driver has committed a crime against a minor, the commissioner shall permanently cancel the passenger endorsement on the offender's driver's license. Upon canceling the offender's passenger endorsement, the commissioner shall immediately notify the licensed offender of the cancellation in writing, by depositing in the United States post office a notice addressed to the licensed offender at the licensed offender's last known address, with postage prepaid thereon. For purposes of this subdivision, "crime against a minor" means an act committed against a minor victim that constitutes a violation of section 609.185, 609.19, 609.195, 609.20, 609.205, 609.2112, subdivision 1, 609.2114, subdivision 1, 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.352 or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21, subdivision 1a, paragraph (a), or a felony violation of section 609.322, 609.324, or 609.377.

Subd. 3. **Background check.**

Before issuing or renewing a driver's license with a school bus driver's endorsement, the commissioner shall conduct an investigation to determine if the applicant has been convicted of committing a disqualifying offense, four moving violations in the previous three years, a violation of section 169A.20 or a similar statute or ordinance from another state, a gross misdemeanor, or if the applicant's driver's license has been revoked under section 169A.52 or 171.177. The commissioner shall not issue a new bus driver's endorsement and shall not renew an existing bus driver's endorsement if the applicant has been convicted of committing a disqualifying offense. The commissioner shall not issue a new bus driver's endorsement and shall not renew an existing bus driver's endorsement if, within the previous five years, the applicant has been convicted of committing a violation of section 169A.20, or a similar statute or ordinance from another state, a gross misdemeanor, or if the applicant's driver's license has been revoked under section 169A.52 or 171.177, or if, within the previous three years, the applicant has been convicted of four moving violations. An applicant who has been convicted of violating section 169A.20, or a similar statute or ordinance from another state, or who has had a license revocation under section 169A.52 or 171.177 within the previous ten years must show proof of successful completion of an alcohol or controlled substance treatment program in order to receive a bus driver's endorsement. For a first offense, proof of completion is required only if treatment was ordered as part of a chemical use assessment. A school district or contractor that employs a nonresident school bus driver must conduct a background check of the employee's driving record and criminal history in both Minnesota and the driver's state of residence. Convictions for disqualifying offenses, gross misdemeanors, a fourth moving violation within the previous three years, or violations of section 169A.20, or a similar statute or ordinance in another state, must be reported to the Department of Public Safety.

Subd. 4. **Waiver of permanent cancellation.**

(a) The commissioner of public safety or the commissioner's designee, in consultation with the Division of Driver and Vehicle Services, may waive the permanent cancellation requirement of this section for a person convicted of a misdemeanor, a gross misdemeanor, a nonfelony violation of chapter 152, or a felony that is not a violent crime under section 609.1095.

(b) After notice to the requesting school district and contract provider of school bus transportation, the commissioner may waive the permanent cancellation requirement after ten years have elapsed since the person was convicted of a violation of section 609.582, subdivision 2, 3, or 4.

171.3216 ACTIONS ON SCHOOL BUS ENDORSEMENT.

In addition to any authority granted under section 171.3215, the commissioner may cancel a school bus driver's endorsement on a driver's license of any person if the commissioner determines that the person has (1) been convicted of a gross misdemeanor that the commissioner determines shows evidence that the person represents a risk to public safety, or (2) been convicted of a series of violations of law that the commissioner determines shows evidence that the person represents a risk to public safety. Upon canceling the offender's school bus driver's endorsement, the commissioner shall immediately notify the offender of the cancellation in writing, by depositing in the United States post office a notice, with postage prepaid, to the offender addressed to the offender's last known address.

171.322 AGE LIMIT FOR OPERATOR OF VEHICLE FOR HIRE.

No person under 18 years of age shall operate a motor vehicle while it is in use as a carrier of persons for hire, nor shall any person under 18 years of age drive a passenger carrying vehicle as a hired driver.

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CHAPTER 97A. GAME AND FISH

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Subdivision 1. **Applicability.**

The terms defined in this section apply to this chapter and chapters 97B and 97C.

Subd. 2. **Angling; angler.**

"Angling" means taking fish with a hook and line. An "angler" is a person who takes fish by angling.

Subd. 3. **Big game.**

"Big game" means deer, moose, elk, bear, antelope, and caribou.

Subd. 3a. **Bonus permit.**

"Bonus permit" means a license to take deer by archery or firearms, in addition to deer authorized to be taken under regular firearms or archery licenses, or a license issued under section 97A.441, subdivision 7.

Subd. 3b. **Bow fishing.**

"Bow fishing" means taking native rough fish and common carp by archery where the arrows are tethered or controlled by an attached line.

Subd. 4. **Buy.**

"Buy" includes barter, exchange for consideration, offer to buy, or attempt to buy.

Subd. 5. **Camp.**

"Camp" means the temporary abode of a person fishing, hunting, trapping, vacationing, or touring, while on a trip or tour including resorts, tourist camps, and other establishments providing temporary lodging.

Subd. 5a. **Certifiable diseases.**

"Certifiable diseases" has the meaning given it in section 17.4982.

Subd. 6. **Chub.**

"Chub" means shortnose cisco, shortjaw cisco, longjaw cisco, bloater, kiyi, blackfin cisco, and deepwater cisco.

Subd. 7. **Cisco.**

"Cisco" means *Coregonus artedii* and includes lake herring and tullibee.

Subd. 8. **Closed season.**

"Closed season" means the period when a specified protected wild animal may not be taken.

Subd. 9. **Commercial fishing.**

"Commercial fishing" means taking fish, except minnows, for sale.

Subd. 10. **Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources.

Subd. 11. **Condemnation.**

"Condemnation" means the exercise of the power of eminent domain in the manner provided under chapter 117.

Subd. 12. **Contraband.**

"Contraband" means:

(1) a wild animal taken, bought, sold, transported, or possessed in violation of the game and fish laws, and all instrumentalities and devices used in taking wild animals in violation of the game and fish laws that are subject to confiscation; and

(2) wild rice and other aquatic vegetation harvested, bought, sold, transported, or possessed in violation of chapter 84.

Subd. 13. **Conviction.**

"Conviction" means:

(1) a final conviction after a trial or a plea of guilty;

(2) a forfeiture of cash or collateral deposited to guarantee an appearance of a defendant in court, if the forfeiture has not been vacated or the court has not reinstated the trial within 15 days after the forfeiture; or

(3) a breach of a condition of release without bail.

Subd. 14. **Dark house.**

"Dark house" means a structure set on the ice of state waters that is darkened to view fish in the water beneath the structure.

Subd. 14a. **Deer.**

"Deer" means white-tailed or mule deer.

Subd. 15. **Designated trout lake; designated trout stream.**

"Designated trout lake" or "designated trout stream" means a lake or stream designated by the commissioner as a trout lake or a trout stream under section 97C.005.

Subd. 16. **Director.**

"Director" means the director of any or all of the Divisions of Enforcement, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Ecological Services unless a specific division is identified.

Subd. 17. **Division.**

"Division" means any or all of the Divisions of Enforcement, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Ecological Services unless a specific division is identified.

Subd. 18. **Enforcement officer.**

"Enforcement officer" means the commissioner, the director of the Enforcement Division, or a conservation officer.

Subd. 19. **Firearm.**

"Firearm" means a gun that discharges shot or a projectile by means of an explosive, a gas, or compressed air.

Subd. 20. **Firearms safety certificate.**

"Firearms safety certificate" means the certificate issued under section 97B.015 or an equivalent certificate issued by another state or other evidence that meets with the requirements of section 97B.020.

Subd. 21.**F ish house.**

"Fish house" means a structure set on the ice of state waters to provide shelter while taking fish by angling.

Subd. 22. **Fur-bearing animals.**

"Fur-bearing animals" means mammals that are protected wild animals, except big game.

Subd. 23. **Game.**

"Game" means big game and small game.

Subd. 24. **Game birds.**

"Game birds" means migratory waterfowl, ring-necked pheasant, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, Canada spruce grouse, prairie chickens, gray partridge, bobwhite quail, wild turkeys, coots, gallinules, sora and Virginia rails, mourning dove, sandhill crane, American woodcock, and common snipe.

Subd. 25. **Game fish.**

"Game fish" means fish from the following families and species: Acipenseridae (lake sturgeon and shovelnose sturgeon), Anguillidae (American eel), Centrarchidae (black crappie; largemouth bass; rock bass; smallmouth bass; white crappie; and sunfishes, including bluegill, green sunfish, longear sunfish, orangespotted sunfish, pumpkinseed, and warmouth), Esocidae (muskellunge and northern pike), Gadidae (burbot), Ictaluridae (blue catfish, channel catfish, and flathead catfish), Moronidae (white bass and yellow bass), Percidae (sauger, walleye, and yellow perch), Polyodontidae (paddlefish), and Salmonidae (Atlantic salmon, brook trout, brown trout, chinook salmon, cisco (tullibee), coho salmon, kokanee salmon, lake trout, lake whitefish, pink salmon, and rainbow trout). Game fish includes hybrids of game fish.

Subd. 25a. **Guardian.**

"Guardian" means a legal guardian of a person under age 16, or a person 18 or older who has been authorized by the parent or legal guardian to supervise the person under age 16.

Subd. 26. **Hunting.**

"Hunting" means taking birds or mammals.

Subd. 26a. **In-the-round.**

"In-the-round" means fish with heads, tails, fins, skins, and scales intact.

Subd. 26c. **Immediately released or immediately returned to the water.**

"Immediately released" or "immediately returned to the water" means that a fish must not be retained longer than is needed at the site of capture to unhook, identify, measure, or photograph the fish. Placing a fish on a stringer, in a live well, or in a cooler, bucket, or other container is not "immediately released" or "immediately returned to the water."

Subd. 27. **License.**

"License" means a license or stamp issued under the game and fish laws.

Subd. 28. **Migratory waterfowl.**

"Migratory waterfowl" means brant, ducks, geese, tundra swans, trumpeter swans, and whooper swans.

Subd. 29. **Minnows.**

"Minnows" means:

(1) members of the minnow family, Cyprinidae, except carp and goldfish;

(2) members of the mudminnow family, Umbridae;

(3) members of the sucker family, Catostomidae, not over 12 inches in length;

(4) bullheads, ciscoes, lake whitefish, goldeyes, and mooneyes, not over seven inches long;

(5) leeches; and

(6) tadpole madtoms (willow cats) and stonecats.

Subd. 30. **Minnow dealer.**

"Minnow dealer" means a person taking minnows for sale, buying minnows for resale, selling minnows at wholesale, or transporting minnows for sale.

Subd. 31. **Minnow retailer.**

"Minnow retailer" means a person selling minnows at retail from an established place of business.

Subd. 32. **Motor vehicle.**

"Motor vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle or a vehicle propelled or drawn by a self-propelled vehicle that is operated on a highway, on a railroad track, on the ground, in the water, or in the air

Subd. 32a. **Muzzleloader season.**

"Muzzleloader season" means the deer season open only for legal muzzle-loading firearms, as prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 32b.**Native swan.**

"Native swan" means a trumpeter swan or a tundra swan but does not include a mute swan.

Subd. 33. **Nonresident.**

"Nonresident" means a person who is not a resident.

Subd. 34. **Open season.**

"Open season" means the period when a specified protected wild animal may be taken.

Subd. 35. **Person.**

"Person" means an individual only if used in reference to issuing licenses to take wild animals, but otherwise means an individual, firm, partnership, joint stock company, association, or public or private corporation.

Subd. 35a. **Portable shelter.**

"Portable shelter" means a fish house, dark house, or other shelter that is set on the ice of state waters to provide shelter and that collapses, folds, or is disassembled for transportation.

Subd. 36. **Possession.**

"Possession" means both actual and constructive possession and control of the things referred to.

Subd. 37. **Predator.**

"Predator" means a wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, or bobcat.

Subd. 37a. **Processing.**

"Processing" means rendering a species of aquatic life for food, bait, or other purposes so that it is no longer alive.

Subd. 38. **Protected birds.**

"Protected birds" means all birds except unprotected birds.

Subd. 39. **Protected wild animals.**

"Protected wild animals" means big game, small game, game fish, native rough fish, minnows, leeches, chubs, frogs, turtles, clams, mussels, wolf, mourning doves, bats, snakes, salamanders, lizards, any animal species listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern in Minnesota Rules, chapter 6134, and wild animals that are protected by a restriction in the time or manner of taking, other than a restriction in the use of artificial lights, poison, or motor vehicles.

Subd. 40. **Public access.**

"Public access" means an access that is publicly owned and accessible to the public without charge.

Subd. 41. **Public waters.**

"Public waters" means waters defined in section 103G.005, subdivision 15.

Subd. 41a. **Regular firearms season.**

"Regular firearms season" means any of the firearms deer seasons prescribed by the commissioner that begin in November, exclusive of the muzzleloader season.

Subd. 42. **Resident.**

"Resident" means:

(1) an individual who is a citizen of the United States or a resident alien, and has maintained a legal residence in the state at least the immediately preceding 60 days;

(2) a nonresident under the age of 21 who is the child of a resident;

(3) a domestic corporation; or

(4) a foreign corporation authorized to do business in the state that has conducted a licensed business at a location within the state for at least ten years.

Subd. 42a. **Restitution value of the wild animals.**

"Restitution value of the wild animals" means the total value of the wild animals taken in a violation based on:

(1) the values established under section 97A.345; or

(2) the values determined by the court under section 97A.341, subdivision 4, if the values are not established under section 97A.345.

Subd. 43. **Native rough fish.**

"Native rough fish" means Amiidae (bowfin), Catostomidae (bigmouth, smallmouth, and black buffalo; white, blue, spotted, and longnose sucker; northern hogsucker; quillback; river and highfin carpsucker; and black, river, shorthead, golden, silver, and greater redhorse), Hiodontidae (goldeye and mooneye), Ictaluridae (black, brown, and yellow bullhead), Lepisosteidae (longnose and shortnose gar), and Sciaenidae (freshwater drum), except for any fish species listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern in Minnesota Rules, chapter 6134.

Subd. 44. **Sale.**

"Sale" means an exchange for consideration, and includes barter, offer to sell, and possession with intent to sell.

Subd. 44a. **Shelter.**

"Shelter" means any structure, other than a self-propelled motor vehicle, that is set on the ice of state waters to provide shelter.

Subd. 45. **Small game.**

"Small game" means game birds, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, jack rabbit, raccoon, lynx, bobcat, short-tailed weasel, long-tailed weasel, wolf, red fox and gray fox, fisher, pine marten, opossum, badger, cougar, wolverine, muskrat, mink, otter, and beaver.

Subd. 46. **Sunfish.**

"Sunfish" means bluegill, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, orange spotted sunfish, longear sunfish, and warmouth. "Sunfish" includes hybrids of sunfish.

Subd. 47. **Taking.**

"Taking" means pursuing, shooting, killing, capturing, trapping, snaring, angling, spearing, or netting wild animals, or placing, setting, drawing, or using a net, trap, or other device to take wild animals. Taking includes attempting to take wild animals, and assisting another person in taking wild animals.

Subd. 47a. **Taxidermist.**

"Taxidermist" means a person who engages in the business or operation of preserving or mounting wild animals or parts thereof that do not belong to the person.

Subd. 48. **Transport, transportation.**

"Transport, transportation" means causing or attempting to cause wild animals to be carried or moved by a device and includes accepting or receiving wild animals for transportation or shipment.

Subd. 49. **Undressed bird.**

"Undressed bird" means:

(1) a bird, including ducks, with a fully feathered wing intact; or

(2) a pheasant, Hungarian partridge, or wild turkey with one leg and foot intact.

Subd. 50. **Undressed fish.**

"Undressed fish" means fish with heads, tails, fins and skins intact, whether entrails, gills, or scales are removed or not.

Subd. 51. **Unloaded.**

"Unloaded" means, with reference to a firearm, without ammunition in the barrels and magazine, if the magazine is in the firearm. A muzzle-loading firearm is unloaded if:

(1) for a flintlock ignition, it does not have priming powder in a pan;

(2) for a percussion ignition, it does not have a percussion cap on a nipple;

(3) for an electronic ignition system, the battery is removed and is disconnected from the firearm; and

(4) for an encapsulated powder charge ignition system, the primer and powder charge are removed from the firearm.

Subd. 52. **Unprotected birds.**

"Unprotected birds" means English sparrow, starling, cormorant, common pigeon, Eurasian collared dove, chukar partridge, quail other than bobwhite quail, and mute swan.

Subd. 53. **Unprotected wild animals.**

"Unprotected wild animals" means wild animals that are not protected wild animals including coyote, plains pocket gopher, porcupine, striped skunk, and unprotected birds, except any animal species listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern in Minnesota Rules, chapter 6134.

Subd. 53a. **Validation.**

"Validation" means the documentation process for taking a specific species under a license for that species, which can be completed electronically or on the corresponding paper license, permit, or endorsement to include information specified by the commissioner.

Subd. 54. **Waters of this state; state waters.**

"Waters of this state" and "state waters" include all boundary and inland waters.

Subd. 55. **Wild animals.**

"Wild animals" means all creatures, whether dead or alive, not human, wild by nature, endowed with sensation and power of voluntary motion, and includes mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans, and mollusks.

97A.201 ENFORCEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Enforcement by commissioner.**

The commissioner shall execute and enforce the laws relating to wild animals. The commissioner may delegate execution and enforcement of the wild animal laws to the director and enforcement officers.

Subd. 2. **Duty of peace officers.**

All peace officers must enforce the game and fish laws.

Subd. 3. **Prosecuting authority.**

County attorneys are the primary prosecuting authority for violations under section 97A.205, paragraph (a), clause (5). Prosecution includes associated civil forfeiture actions provided by law.

97A.205 ENFORCEMENT OFFICER; POWERS.

(a) **An enforcement officer is authorized to:**

(1) execute and serve court issued warrants and processes relating to wild animals, wild rice, public waters, water pollution, conservation, and use of water, in the same manner as a sheriff;

(2) **enter any land to carry out the duties and functions of the division**;

(3) make investigations of violations of the game and fish laws;

(4) take an affidavit, if it aids an investigation;

(5) arrest, without a warrant, a person who is detected in the actual violation of the game and fish laws, a provision of chapters 84, 84A, 84D, 85, 86A, 88 to 97C, 103E, 103F, 103G, sections 86B.001 to 86B.815, 89.51 to 89.64; or 609.66, subdivision 1, clauses (1), (2), (5), and (7); and 609.68; and

(6) take an arrested person before a court in the county where the offense was committed and make a complaint.

(b) Nothing in this section grants an enforcement officer any greater powers than other licensed peace officers.

97A.211 ARREST PROCEDURES.

Subdivision 1. **Notice to appear in court.**

(a) A person must be given notice to appear in court for a misdemeanor violation of the game and fish laws; chapter 84, 84D, 103E, or 103G; sections 103F.201 to 103F.221; or section 103F.601 or 609.68 if:

(1) the person is arrested and is released from custody prior to appearing before a court; or

(2) the person is subject to a lawful arrest and is not arrested because it reasonably appears to the enforcement officer that arrest is unnecessary to prevent further criminal conduct and that there is a substantial likelihood that the person will respond to a notice.

(b) The enforcement officer shall prepare a written or electronic notice to appear in court as provided by Rules of Criminal Procedure and section 169.99. The notice must be in the form and has the effect of a summons and complaint. The notice must contain the name and address of the person charged and the offense. The notice must contain the time and the place to appear in court or must direct the defendant to contact the court or violations bureau to schedule an appearance.

Subd. 2. **Release after arrest.**

A person arrested for a misdemeanor violation of the game and fish laws; chapter 84, 84D, 103E, or 103G; sections 103F.201 to 103F.221; or section 103F.601 or 609.68 may obtain release by promising to appear in court. The officer shall deliver a notice to the person arrested. The officer must then release the person from custody.

Subd. 3. **Court appearance.**

On or before the court appearance date, the enforcement officer must deliver the summons and complaint to the court. If the person summoned fails to appear in court on the day specified, the court shall issue a warrant for the person's arrest.

97A.215 INSPECTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Storing wild animals.**

(a) When an enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that wild animals possessed or stored in violation of the game and fish laws are present, the enforcement officer may enter and inspect any commercial cold storage warehouse, hotel, restaurant, ice house, locker plant, butcher shop, and other building used to store dressed meat, game, or fish, to determine whether wild animals are kept and stored in compliance with the game and fish laws.

(b) When an enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that wild animals taken or possessed in violation of the game and fish laws are present, the officer may:

(1) enter and inspect any place or vehicle; and

(2) open and inspect any package or container.

Subd. 2.**Records.**

An enforcement officer may inspect the relevant records of any person that the officer has probable cause to believe has violated the game and fish laws.

Subd. 3.**Licensed activity.**

An enforcement officer may, at reasonable times:

(1) enter and inspect the premises of an activity requiring a license under the game and fish laws; and

(2) stop and inspect a motor vehicle requiring a license under the game and fish laws.

Subd. 4. **Electronic devices.**

During an inspection under subdivision 3, if a person uses an electronic device to display a document to a conservation officer or peace officer:

(1) the officer is immune from liability for any damage to the device, unless the officer does not exercise due care in handling the device; and

(2) it does not constitute consent for the officer to access other contents on the device.

97A.301 GENERAL PENALTY PROVISIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Unless a different penalty is prescribed, a person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if that person:

(1) violates the game and fish laws;

(2) aids or assists in committing the violation;

(3) knowingly shares in the proceeds of the violation;

(4) fails to perform a duty or comply with a requirement of the game and fish laws;

(5) knowingly makes a false statement related to an affidavit regarding a violation or requirement of the game and fish laws; or

(6) violates or attempts to violate a rule under the game and fish laws.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

Unless a different penalty is prescribed, a person convicted of violating a provision of the game and fish laws that is defined as a **gross misdemeanor** is subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $3,000 and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 90 days or more than 364 days.

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ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES

84.90 OPERATING LIMITATIONS; RECREATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLES.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(1) "**Recreational motor vehicle**" means any self-propelled vehicle and any vehicle propelled or drawn by a self-propelled vehicle used for recreational purposes, including but not limited to snowmobile, trail bike or other all-terrain vehicle, hovercraft, or motor vehicle licensed for highway operation which is being used for off-road recreational purposes.

(2) "**Snowmobile**" has the same meaning given by section 84.81, subdivision 3.

"Snowmobile" means a self-propelled vehicle originally manufactured and designed for travel on snow or ice steered by skis or runners. Snowmobile does not include the following vehicles equipped with aftermarket ski and track configurations:

(1) an all-terrain vehicle defined in section 84.92;

(2) an off-highway motorcycle defined in section 84.787;

(3) an off-road vehicle defined in section 84.797;

(4) a mini truck defined in section 169.011;

(5) a utility task vehicle described in section 169.045; or

(6) any other vehicle being operated off road.

Subd. 2.**Within metropolitan area.**

Within the seven-county metropolitan area, no person shall enter and operate a recreational motor vehicle on lands not owned by the person, except where otherwise allowed by law, without the written or oral permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee of such lands. Written permission may be given by a posted notice of any kind or description that the owner, occupant, or lessee prefers, so long as it specifies the kind of vehicles allowed, such as by saying "Recreational Vehicles Allowed," "Snowmobiles Allowed," "Trail Bikes Allowed," "All-Terrain Vehicles Allowed," or words substantially similar.

Subd. 3.**Outside metropolitan area.**

Outside the seven-county metropolitan area, no person shall enter on any land not owned by the person for the purpose of operating a recreational motor vehicle after being notified, either orally or by written or posted notice, by the owner, occupant, or lessee not to do so. Where posted notice is used, signs shall bear letters not less than two inches high and shall state one of the following: "Recreational Vehicles Prohibited," "Snowmobiles Prohibited," "Trail Bikes Prohibited," "All-Terrain Vehicles Prohibited," or words substantially similar. In lieu of the above notice an owner, occupant or lessee may post any sign prohibiting recreational motor vehicles which has been adopted by rule of the commissioner of natural resources. The notice or sign shall be posted at corners and ordinary ingress and egress to the property and when so posted shall serve so as to raise a conclusive presumption that a person operating a recreational motor vehicle thereon had knowledge of entering upon such posted lands. Failure to post notice as provided in this subdivision shall not deprive a person of the right to bring a civil action for damage to one's person or property as otherwise provided by law.

Subd. 4.**Posting; trail facilities.**

It is unlawful for a person to post, mutilate, or remove any notice or sign provided in this section upon any lands or waters over which the person has no right, title, interest, or license. It is unlawful for a person other than a duly constituted legal authority to so post any public lands, including but not limited to tax-forfeited lands, as above described. It is unlawful for a person to mutilate, destroy, damage, or remove any shelter, comfort station or other trail facility on any trail established on state-owned land or on any recreational trail which is funded in whole or in part by state grant-in-aid funds.

Subd. 5.**Gates; fencing.**

No person shall enter or leave the lands of another with a recreational motor vehicle, or pass from one portion of such lands to another portion, through a closed gate, without returning the gate to its original position. No person shall enter or leave the lands of another with a recreational motor vehicle by cutting any wire or tearing down or destroying any fence.

Subd. 6.**Additional prohibitions.**

Nothing in this section shall limit or otherwise qualify the power of municipalities, counties, school districts, or other political subdivisions of the state or any agency of the state to impose additional restrictions or prohibitions on the operation of recreational motor vehicles on property not owned by the operator in accordance with law.

Subd. 7.**Penalty.**

(a) A person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Notwithstanding section 609.101, subdivision 4, clause (2), the minimum fine for a person who operates an off-highway motorcycle, off-road vehicle, all-terrain vehicle, or snowmobile in violation of this section must not be less than the amount set forth in section 84.775.

84.92 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1.**Scope.**

The definitions in this section apply to sections 84.92 to 84.928.

Subd. 1a.**Agricultural zone.**

"Agricultural zone" means the areas in Minnesota lying south and west of a line starting at the Minnesota-North Dakota border and formed by rights-of-way of Trunk Highway No. 10, thence easterly along Trunk Highway No. 10 to Trunk Highway No. 23, thence easterly along Trunk Highway No. 23 to Trunk Highway No. 95, thence easterly along Trunk Highway No. 95 to its termination at the Minnesota-Wisconsin border.

Subd. 1b.**Accompanied.**

"Accompanied" means being subject to continuous direction or control.

Subd. 1c.**Agricultural purpose.**

"Agricultural purpose" means used exclusively for an agricultural use as defined in subdivision 1d.

Subd. 1d. **Agricultural use.**

"Agricultural use" means use in agriculturally related activities or harvesting of wood for commercial or firewood purposes by any person.

Subd. 1e. **City.**

"City" means a home rule charter or statutory city.

Subd. 2. **Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources.

Subd. 3.**Dealer.**

"Dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling all-terrain vehicles at wholesale or retail.

Subd. 4.**Manufacturer.**

"Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing all-terrain vehicles.

Subd. 5.**Owner.**

"Owner" means a person, other than a person with a security interest, having a property interest in or title to an all-terrain vehicle and entitled to the use and possession of the vehicle.

Subd. 6.**Person.**

"Person" means an individual or an organization as defined in section 336.1-201 (b)(27).

Subd. 6a.**Public road right-of-way.**

"Public road right-of-way" means the entire right-of-way of a public road, including the traveled portions, banks, ditches, shoulders, and medians of a roadway, that is not privately owned.

Subd. 7.**Register.**

"Register" means the act of assigning a registration number to an all-terrain vehicle.

Subd. 8.**All-terrain vehicle or vehicle.**

(a) "**All-terrain vehicle**" or "vehicle" means a motorized vehicle with: (1) not less than three, but not more than six low pressure or non-pneumatic tires; (2) a total dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less; and (3) a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 65 inches or less. All-terrain vehicle includes a class 1 all-terrain vehicle and class 2 all-terrain vehicle.

(b) All-terrain vehicle does not include an electric-assisted bicycle as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 27, golf cart, mini-truck, dune buggy, or go-cart or a vehicle designed and used specifically for lawn maintenance, agriculture, logging, or mining purposes.

Subd. 9.**Class 1 all-terrain vehicle.**

"Class 1 all-terrain vehicle" means an all-terrain vehicle that has a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 50 inches or less.

Subd. 10.**Class 2 all-terrain vehicle.**

"Class 2 all-terrain vehicle" means an all-terrain vehicle that has a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is greater than 50 inches but not more than 65 inches.

84.797 DEFINITIONS.

Subd. 7.**Off-road vehicle.**

(a) "**Off-road vehicle**" or "vehicle" means a motor-driven recreational vehicle capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain without benefit of a road or trail.

(b) Off-road vehicle does not include a snowmobile; an all-terrain vehicle; a motorcycle; an electric-assisted bicycle as defined in section 169.011, subdivision 27; a watercraft; a farm vehicle being used for farming; a vehicle used for military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement purposes; a construction or logging vehicle used in the performance of its common function; a motor vehicle owned by or operated under contract with a utility, whether publicly or privately owned, when used for work on utilities; a commercial vehicle being used for its intended purpose; snow-grooming equipment when used for its intended purpose; or an aircraft.

84.922 REGISTRATION.

Subdivision 1.**General requirements.**

Unless exempted in subdivision 1a, a person may not operate and an owner may not give permission for another to operate an all-terrain vehicle within the state unless the vehicle has been registered with the commissioner of natural resources, or is exempt from registration.

Subd. 1a. **Exemptions.**

All-terrain vehicles exempt from registration are:

(1) vehicles owned and used by the United States, an Indian tribal government, the state, another state, or a political subdivision;

(2) vehicles that are registered in another state or country and have not been in this state for more than 30 consecutive days or that are registered by an Indian tribal government to a tribal member and have not been outside the tribal reservation boundary for more than 30 consecutive days;

(3) vehicles that:

(i) are owned by a resident of another state or country that does not require registration of all-terrain vehicles;

(ii) have not been in this state for more than 30 consecutive days; and

(iii) are operated on state and grant-in-aid trails by a nonresident possessing a nonresident all-terrain vehicle state trail pass;

(4) vehicles used exclusively in organized track-racing events; and

(5) vehicles that are 25 years old or older and were originally produced as a separate identifiable make by a manufacturer.

Subd. 5.**Fees.**

(a) The fee for a three-year registration of an all-terrain vehicle under this section, other than those registered by a dealer or manufacturer under paragraph (b) or (c), is:

(1) for public use, $60;

(2) for private use, $6; and

(3) for a duplicate or transfer, $4.

(b) The total registration fee for all-terrain vehicles owned by a dealer and operated for demonstration or testing purposes is $50 per year. Dealer registrations are not transferable.

(c) The total registration fee for all-terrain vehicles owned by a manufacturer and operated for research, testing, experimentation, or demonstration purposes is $150 per year. Manufacturer registrations are not transferable.

(d) The onetime fee for registration of an all-terrain vehicle under subdivision 2b is $6.

(e) The fees collected under this subdivision must be credited to the all-terrain vehicle account.

Subd. 6.**Renewal.**

Every owner of an all-terrain vehicle must renew registration in a manner prescribed by the commissioner upon payment of the registration fees in subdivision 5.

Subd. 10.**Registration by minors prohibited.**

No person under the age of 18 may register an all-terrain vehicle.

84.9256 YOUTHFUL OPERATORS; PROHIBITIONS.

Subdivision 1.**Prohibitions on youthful operators.**

(a) Except for operation on public road rights-of-way that is permitted under section 84.928 and as provided under paragraph (j), a driver's license issued by the state or another state is required to operate an all-terrain vehicle along or on a public road right-of-way.

(b) A person under 12 years of age **shall not**:

(1) make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way;

(2) operate an all-terrain vehicle on a public road right-of-way in the state; or

(3) operate an all-terrain vehicle on public lands or waters, except as provided in paragraph (f).

(c) Except for public road rights-of-way of interstate highways, a person 12 years of age but less than 16 years **may** make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway or operate on public lands and waters or state or grant-in-aid trails, only if that person possesses a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner and is accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older who holds a valid driver's license.

(d) To be issued an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate, a person at least 12 years old, but less than 16 years old, must:

(1) successfully complete the safety education and training program under section 84.925, subdivision 1, including a riding component; and

(2) be able to properly reach and control the handle bars and reach the foot pegs while sitting upright on the seat of the all-terrain vehicle.

(e) A person at least ten years of age may take the safety education and training program and may receive an all-terrain vehicle safety certificate under paragraph (d), but the certificate is not valid until the person reaches age 12.

(f) A person at least ten years of age but under 12 years of age may operate an all-terrain vehicle with an engine capacity up to 110cc if the vehicle is a class 1 all-terrain vehicle with straddle-style seating or up to 170cc if the vehicle is a class 1 all-terrain vehicle with side-by-side-style seating on public lands or waters if accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

(g) A person under 15 years of age shall not operate a class 2 all-terrain vehicle.

(h) A person under the age of 16 may not operate an all-terrain vehicle on public lands or waters or on state or grant-in-aid trails if the person cannot properly reach and control:

(1) the handle bars and reach the foot pegs while sitting upright on the seat of the all-terrain vehicle with straddle-style seating; or

(2) the steering wheel and foot controls of a class 1 all-terrain vehicle with side-by-side-style seating while sitting upright in the seat with the seat belt fully engaged.

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), a nonresident at least 12 years old, but less than 16 years old, may make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway or operate an all-terrain vehicle on public lands and waters or state or grant-in-aid trails if:

(1) the nonresident youth has in possession evidence of completing an all-terrain safety course offered by the ATV Safety Institute or another state as provided in section 84.925, subdivision 3; and

(2) the nonresident youth is accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older who holds a valid driver's license.

(j) A person 12 years of age but less than 16 years of age may operate an all-terrain vehicle on the roadway, bank, slope, or ditch of a public road right-of-way as permitted under section 84.928 if the person:

(1) possesses a valid all-terrain vehicle safety certificate issued by the commissioner; and

(2) is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian on a separate all-terrain vehicle.

Subd. 2.**Helmet and seat belts required.**

(a) **A person less than 18 years of age shall not ride as a passenger or as an operator of an all-terrain vehicle** on public land, public waters, or on a public road right-of-way **unless wearing a safety helmet** approved by the commissioner of public safety.

(b) A person less **than 18 years of age shall not ride** as a passenger or as an operator of **an all-terrain vehicle without wearing a seat belt** when provided by the manufacturer.

Subd. 2a.**Parent or guardian authorization.**

A person **under age 16 shall not operate and a person shall not allow** a person under age 16 **to operate an all-terrain vehicle, unless** the parent or guardian of the person under age 16 authorizes the operation. For purposes of this subdivision, "guardian" means the legal guardian of the person under age 16 or a person age 18 or older who has been authorized by the parent or legal guardian to supervise the person under age 16.

Subd. 3.**Prohibitions on person in lawful control.**

It is unlawful for any person who is in lawful control of an all-terrain vehicle to permit it to be operated contrary to this section.

Subd. 4.**Suspension.**

When the judge of a juvenile court, or its duly authorized agent, determines that a person, while less than 18 years of age, has violated sections 84.92 to 84.928, or other state or local law or ordinance regulating the operation of an all-terrain vehicle, the judge or duly authorized agent shall immediately report the determination to the commissioner and (1) may recommend the suspension of the person's all-terrain vehicle safety certificate, or (2) may recommend to the commissioner of public safety, the suspension of the person's driver's license. The commissioner may suspend the certificate without a hearing.

84.9257 PASSENGERS.

(a) A person 18 years of age or older may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle carrying only one passenger.

(b) A person 18 years of age or older may operate a class 2 all-terrain vehicle while carrying only one passenger, or up to the number of passengers for which the vehicle was designed, whichever is greater.

(c) A person 12 to 17 years of age may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle carrying only one passenger and the passenger must be the person's parent or legal guardian.

84.928 OPERATION REQUIREMENTS; LOCAL REGULATION.

Subdivision 1.**Operation on roads and rights-of-way.**

(a) Unless otherwise allowed in sections 84.92 to 84.928 or by local ordinance under paragraph (k), a person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle in this state along or on the roadway, shoulder, or inside bank or slope of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway.

(b) A person may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle in the ditch or the outside bank or slope of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway unless prohibited under paragraph (d) or (f).

(c) A person may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle designed by the manufacturer for off-road use to be driven by a steering wheel and equipped with operator and passenger seat belts and a roll-over protective structure or a class 2 all-terrain vehicle:

(1) within the public road right-of-way of a county state-aid or county highway on the right shoulder or the extreme right-hand side of the road and left turns may be made from any part of the road if it is safe to do so under the prevailing conditions, unless prohibited under paragraph (d) or (f);

(2) on the bank, slope, or ditch of a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway but only to access businesses or make trail connections, and left turns may be made from any part of the road if it is safe to do so under the prevailing conditions, unless prohibited under paragraph (d) or (f); and

(3) on the bank or ditch of a public road right-of-way on a designated class 2 all-terrain vehicle trail.

(d) A road authority as defined under section 160.02, subdivision 25, may after a public hearing restrict the use of all-terrain vehicles in the public road right-of-way under its jurisdiction.

(e) The restrictions in paragraphs (a), (d), (h), (i), and (j) do not apply to the operation of an all-terrain vehicle on the shoulder, inside bank or slope, ditch, or outside bank or slope of a trunk, interstate, county state-aid, or county highway:

(1) that is part of a funded grant-in-aid trail; or

(2) when the all-terrain vehicle is owned by or operated under contract with:

(i) a road authority as defined under section 160.02, subdivision 25; or

(ii) a publicly or privately owned utility or pipeline company and used for work on utilities or pipelines.

(f) The commissioner may limit the use of a right-of-way for a period of time if the commissioner determines that use of the right-of-way causes:

(1) degradation of vegetation on adjacent public property;

(2) siltation of waters of the state;

(3) impairment or enhancement to the act of taking game; or

(4) a threat to safety of the right-of-way users or to individuals on adjacent public property.

The commissioner must notify the road authority as soon as it is known that a closure will be ordered. The notice must state the reasons and duration of the closure.

(g) A person may operate an all-terrain vehicle registered for private use and used for agricultural purposes on a public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway in this state if the all-terrain vehicle is operated on the extreme right-hand side of the road, and left turns may be made from any part of the road if it is safe to do so under the prevailing conditions.

(h) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle within the public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway from April 1 to August 1 in the agricultural zone unless the vehicle is being used exclusively as transportation to and from work on agricultural lands. This paragraph does not apply to an agent or employee of a road authority, as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 25, or the Department of Natural Resources when performing or exercising official duties or powers.

(i) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle within the public road right-of-way of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except on the right-hand side of the right-of-way and in the same direction as the highway traffic on the nearest lane of the adjacent roadway.

(j) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle at any time within the right-of-way of an interstate highway or freeway within this state.

(k) A county, city, or town, acting through its governing body, may by ordinance allow a person to operate an all-terrain vehicle on a public road or street under its jurisdiction to access businesses and residences and to make trail connections.

Subd. 1a.**Crossing public road right-of-way.**

(a) An all-terrain vehicle may make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way provided:

(1) the crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the road and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;

(2) the vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main-traveled way of the road;

(3) the driver yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic that constitutes an immediate hazard;

(4) in crossing a divided road, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the road with another public road; and

(5) if the crossing is made between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise or in conditions of reduced visibility, only if both front and rear lights are on.

(b) An all-terrain vehicle may be operated upon a bridge, other than a bridge that is part of the main-traveled lanes of an interstate highway, or roadway shoulder or inside bank of a public road right-of-way when required for the purpose of avoiding obstructions to travel or environmentally sensitive areas when no other method of avoidance is possible; provided the all-terrain vehicle is operated in the extreme right-hand lane, the entrance to the roadway is made within 100 feet of the bridge, obstacle, or sensitive area, and the crossing is made without undue delay.

(c) A person shall not operate an all-terrain vehicle upon a public street or highway unless the vehicle is equipped with at least one headlight and one taillight, each of minimum candlepower as prescribed by rules of the commissioner, and with brakes conforming to standards prescribed by rule of the commissioner, and all of which are subject to the approval of the commissioner of public safety.

(d) An all-terrain vehicle may be operated upon a public road right-of-way other than as provided by paragraph (b) in an emergency during the period of time when and at locations where the condition of the roadway renders travel by automobile impractical.

(e) Chapters 169 and 169A apply to the operation of all-terrain vehicles upon streets and highways, except for those provisions relating to required equipment and except those provisions which by their nature have no application.

(f) A sled, trailer, or other device being towed by an all-terrain vehicle must be equipped with reflective materials as required by rule of the commissioner.

(g) A driver's license is not required to operate an all-terrain vehicle along or on a public road right-of-way if the right-of-way encompasses a trail administered by the commissioner and designated for all-terrain vehicle use or multiple use.

(h) A road authority as defined in section 160.02, subdivision 25, may by permit designate corridor access trails on public road rights-of-way for purposes of accessing established all-terrain vehicle trails. A driver's license is not required to operate an all-terrain vehicle on a designated corridor access trail.

Subd. 2.**Operation generally.**

A person **may not** drive or operate an all-terrain vehicle:

(1) at a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under the surrounding circumstances;

(2) in a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger or to cause injury or damage to the person or property of another;

(3) without headlight and taillight lighted at all times if the vehicle is equipped with headlight and taillight;

(4) without a functioning stoplight if so equipped;

(5) in a tree nursery or planting in a manner that damages or destroys growing stock;

(6) without a brake operational by either hand or foot;

(7) with more than one person on the vehicle, except as allowed under section 84.9257;

(8) at a speed exceeding ten miles per hour on the frozen surface of public waters within 100 feet of a person not on an all-terrain vehicle or within 100 feet of a fishing shelter; or

(9) in a manner that violates operation rules adopted by the commissioner.

Subd. 4.**Operation prohibited on airports.**

Except for employees and agents while acting incident to the operation of the airport, it is unlawful for a person to drive or operate an all-terrain vehicle on an airport defined in section 360.013, subdivision 39.

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SNOWMOBILES

84.81 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1.**Applicability.**

For the purposes of Laws 1967, chapter 876, the terms defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them.

Subd. 2.**Person.**

"Person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, the state and its agencies and subdivisions, and any body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Subd. 3.**Snowmobile.**

"Snowmobile" means a self-propelled vehicle originally manufactured and designed for travel on snow or ice steered by skis or runners. Snowmobile does not include the following vehicles equipped with aftermarket ski and track configurations:

(1) an all-terrain vehicle defined in section 84.92;

(2) an off-highway motorcycle defined in section 84.787;

(3) an off-road vehicle defined in section 84.797;

(4) a mini truck defined in section 169.011;

(5) a utility task vehicle described in section 169.045; or

(6) any other vehicle being operated off road.

Subd. 4.**Owner.**

"Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to a snowmobile entitled to the use or possession thereof.

Subd. 5.**Operate.**

"Operate" means to ride in or on and control the operation of a snowmobile.

Subd. 6.**Operator.**

"Operator" means every person who operates or is in actual physical control of a snowmobile.

Subd. 7.**Register.**

"Register" means the act of assigning a registration number to a snowmobile.

Subd. 8.**Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources acting directly or through the commissioner's authorized agent.

Subd. 9.**Roadway.**

"Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

Subd. 10.**Dealer.**

"Dealer" means a person, partnership, or corporation engaged in the business of selling snowmobiles at wholesale or retail.

Subd. 11.**Manufacturer.**

"Manufacturer" means a person, partnership, or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing snowmobiles.

Subd. 12.**Collector snowmobile.**

"Collector snowmobile" means a snowmobile that is 25 years old or older, was originally produced as a separate identifiable make by a manufacturer, and is owned and operated solely as a collector's item.

Subd. 13.**Metal traction device.**

"Metal traction device" means any metal device or array of metal devices attached to a snowmobile track to enhance traction that is:

(1) made of metal, except that metal cleats affixed perpendicular to the direction of travel of a snowmobile track which was manufactured in 1981 or earlier shall not be considered a metal traction device; or

(2) affixed to a snowmobile track with metal components that extend more than one-fourth inch from the bottom of the track.

84.82 EXEMPTIONS; COLLECTOR SNOWMOBILES; UNLIMITED USE.

Subd. 1a. **General requirements.**

A person may not operate a snowmobile unless the snowmobile has been registered under this section. A person may not sell a snowmobile without furnishing the buyer a bill of sale on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 3a. **Expiration.**

All snowmobile registrations, excluding temporary registration permits, required under this section expire June 30 of the year of expiration.

Subd. 3b. **Display of registration decal.**

(a) A person must not operate a snowmobile in the state or allow another to operate the person's snowmobile in the state unless the snowmobile has its unexpired registration decal affixed to each side of the snowmobile and the decals are legible.

(b) The registration decal must be affixed:

(1) for snowmobiles made after June 30, 1972, in the areas provided by the manufacturer under section 84.821, subdivision 2; and

(2) for all other snowmobiles, on each side of the cowling on the upper half of the snowmobile.

(c) When any previously affixed registration decal is destroyed or lost, a duplicate must be affixed in the same manner as provided in paragraph (b).

Subd. 6. **Exemptions.**

Registration is not required under this section for:

(1) a snowmobile owned and used by the United States, an Indian tribal government, another state, or a political subdivision thereof;

(2) a snowmobile registered in a country other than the United States temporarily used within this state;

(3) a snowmobile that is covered by a valid license of another state and has not been within this state for more than 30 consecutive days or that is registered by an Indian tribal government to a tribal member and has not been outside the tribal reservation boundary for more than 30 consecutive days;

(4) a snowmobile used exclusively in organized track-racing events;

(5) a snowmobile in transit by a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer;

(6) a snowmobile at least 15 years old in transit by an individual for use only on land owned or leased by the individual;

(7) a snowmobile while being used to groom a state or grant-in-aid trail; or

(8) a snowmobile with an engine displacement that is 125 cubic centimeters or less and the snowmobile is not operated on a state or grant-in-aid trail.

Subd. 2.**Operation generally.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or operate any snowmobile in the following or harassing ways:

(1) at a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under all the surrounding circumstances;

(2) in a careless, reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another or to cause injury or damage thereto;

(3) without a lighted head and taillight when required for safety; or

(4) in any tree nursery or planting in a manner which damages or destroys growing stock.

Subd. 2a.**Operation prohibited on airports.**

It is unlawful for any person to drive or operate any snowmobile on an airport defined in section 360.013, subdivision 39, or other applicable law.

Subd. 4.**Snowmobile speed limit; lakes greater than 10,000 acres.**

Notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, a county may enact an ordinance to raise the speed limit up to 65 miles per hour for snowmobiles traveling on marked trails during daylight hours on lakes greater than 10,000 acres, subject to the approval of the commissioner of natural resources. Within any posted speed limit, it remains unlawful for any person to drive or operate any snowmobile at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable or proper under all of the surrounding conditions or circumstances.

84.872 YOUTHFUL SNOWMOBILE OPERATORS; PROHIBITIONS.

Subdivision 1.**Restrictions on operation.**

(a) Notwithstanding anything in section 84.87 to the contrary, no person under 14 years of age shall make a direct crossing of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway as the operator of a snowmobile, or operate a snowmobile upon a street or highway within a municipality. A person 14 years of age or older, but less than 18 years of age, may make a direct crossing of a trunk, county state-aid, or county highway only if the person has in immediate possession:

(1) a valid snowmobile safety certificate issued by the commissioner;

(2) a driver's license that has a valid snowmobile qualification indicator issued under section 171.07, subdivision 12; or

(3) an identification card that has a valid snowmobile qualification indicator issued under section 171.07, subdivision 12.

(b) Notwithstanding section 84.862, no person under the age of 14 years shall operate a snowmobile unless supervised by or accompanied by one of the following listed persons on the same or an accompanying snowmobile, or on a device towed by the same or an accompanying snowmobile: the person's parent, legal guardian, or other person 18 years of age or older designated by the parent or guardian. However, a person 12 years of age or older but under the age of 14 years may operate a snowmobile if the person has in immediate possession a valid snowmobile safety certificate issued by the commissioner or an identification card with a valid snowmobile qualification indicator issued under section 171.07, subdivision 12.

(c) The snowmobile safety certificate exceptions under paragraph (b) do not allow a person under the age of 14 years to make a direct crossing of a highway as the operator of a snowmobile or to operate a snowmobile upon a street or highway, as prohibited under paragraph (a).

Subd. 1a. **Helmet required.**

(a) **No person under the age of 18 shall operate or ride a snowmobile** in this state **without** wearing **protective headgear** that complies with standards established by the commissioner of public safety.

(b) The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to persons during their participation in a parade that has been granted a permit or other official authorization by a local unit of government or to a person operating a snowmobile on land that is owned by the person or the person's parents, grandparents, siblings, uncles, or aunts.

Subd. 2.**Owner's duties.**

It is unlawful for any person who is the owner or in lawful control of a snowmobile to permit the snowmobile to be operated contrary to the provisions of this section.

84.88 PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Penalty.**

Any person who shall violate any provision of sections 84.81 to 84.89 or any rule of the commissioner of natural resources or of the commissioner of public safety promulgated pursuant to law shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2.**Owner's penalty.**

A person registered as owner of a snowmobile may be fined not to exceed $300 if a snowmobile bearing the person's registration number is operated contrary to the provisions of sections 84.81 to 84.88, or 97B.091. The registered owner may not be so fined if (a) the snowmobile was reported as stolen to the commissioner or a law enforcement agency at the time of the alleged unlawful act, or if (b) the registered owner demonstrates that the snowmobile either was stolen or was not in use at the time of the alleged unlawful act, or if (c) the registered owner furnishes to law enforcement officers upon request the identity of the person in actual physical control of the snowmobile at the time of such violation. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to any person who rents or leases a snowmobile if such person keeps a record of the name and address of the person or persons renting or leasing such snowmobile, the registration number thereof, the departure date and time, and expected time of return thereof. Such record shall be preserved for at least six months and shall be prima facie evidence that the person named therein was the operator thereof at the time it was operated contrary to sections 84.81 to 84.88, or 97B.091. The provisions of this subdivision do not prohibit or limit the prosecution of a snowmobile operator for violating any of the sections referred to in this subdivision.

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97A.445 EXEMPTIONS FROM LICENSE REQUIREMENT.

Subdivision 1.**Angling; Take a Kid Fishing Weekends.**

(a) A resident age 16 years or older may take fish by angling without an angling license and may take fish by spearing from a dark house without a spearing license and without a fish house or dark house license during one three-day consecutive period of the open water angling season and one three-day consecutive period of the ice angling season designated by the commissioner if the resident is accompanied by a child who is under age 16. The commissioner may, by written order published in the State Register, establish the three-day consecutive periods. The written order is not subject to the rulemaking provisions of chapter 14 and section 14.386 does not apply.

(b) The commissioner may designate and publicize the three-day periods as "Take a Kid Fishing Weekend" for the open water angling season and "Take a Kid Ice Fishing Weekend" for the ice angling season. The commissioner shall announce the date of each three-day weekend at least 30 days in advance of the date it occurs.

Subd. 1a. **Angling in state parks.**

(a) A resident may take fish by angling without an angling license:

(1) when shore fishing or wading on state-owned land within a state park; or

(2) when angling from a boat or float or through the ice on water bodies completely encompassed within the statutory boundary of the state park.

(b) The exemption from an angling license does not apply to waters where a trout stamp is required.

Subd. 2.**Angling; institutional residents.**

A license is not required to take fish by angling with the written consent of the superintendent or chief executive of the institution for the following persons:

(1) a resident of a state hospital;

(2) a patient of a United States Veterans Administration hospital;

(3) an inmate of a state correctional facility;

(4) a resident of a licensed nursing or boarding care home, a person who is enrolled in and regularly participates in an adult day care program or other similar organized activity sponsored by a licensed nursing or boarding care home, or a resident of a licensed board and lodging facility; and

(5) a resident of a drug or alcohol residential treatment program under the age of 20.

Subd. 4.**Angling; Take a Mom Fishing Weekend.**

Any mother who is a resident of Minnesota may take fish by angling without a license during the Saturday and Sunday of the angling season that coincides with Mother's Day. The commissioner shall publicize the Saturday and Sunday as "Take a Mom Fishing Weekend."

Subd. 5.**Small-game hunting; Take a Kid Hunting Weekend.**

A resident over age 18 may take small game by hunting without a license during one Saturday and Sunday of the small-game-hunting season designated by rule of the commissioner if accompanied by a child who is under age 16. The commissioner shall publicize the Saturday and Sunday as "Take a Kid Hunting Weekend."

Subd. 6. **License system.**

In the event of a disruption in the availability of hunting and angling licenses, the commissioner may publish in the State Register a notice that exempts residents and nonresidents from requirements to possess a license to take game or fish.

CHAPTER 97B. HUNTING

HUNTING RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

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97B.045 TRANSPORTING FIREARMS.

Subdivision 1. **Restrictions.**

A person may not transport a firearm in a motor vehicle unless the firearm is:

(1) unloaded and in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, and the case fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and without any portion of the firearm exposed;

(2) unloaded and in the closed trunk of a motor vehicle; or

(3) a handgun carried in compliance with sections 624.714 and 624.715.

Subd. 2. **Exception; disabled persons.**

The restrictions in subdivision 1 do not apply to a disabled person if:

(1) the person possesses a permit under section 97B.055, subdivision 3; and

(2) the firearm is not loaded in the chamber until the vehicle is stationary, or is a hinge action firearm with the action open until the vehicle is stationary.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions; hunting and shooting ranges.**

(a) Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary under this chapter, a person may transport an unloaded, uncased firearm, excluding a pistol as defined in paragraph (b), in a motor vehicle while at a shooting range, as defined under section 87A.01, subdivision 3, where the person has received permission from the lawful owner or possessor to discharge firearms; lawfully hunting on private or public land; or traveling to or from a site the person intends to hunt lawfully that day or has hunted lawfully that day, unless:

(1) within Anoka, Hennepin, or Ramsey County;

(2) within the boundaries of a home rule charter or statutory city with a population of 2,500 or more;

(3) on school grounds; or

(4) otherwise restricted under section 97A.091, 97B.081, or 97B.086.

(b) For the purposes of this section, **a "pistol" includes** a weapon designed to be fired by the use of a single hand and with an overall length less than 26 inches, or having a barrel or barrels of a length less than 18 inches in the case of a shotgun or having a barrel of a length less than 16 inches in the case of a rifle:

(1) from which may be fired or ejected one or more solid projectiles by means of a cartridge or shell or by the action of an explosive or the igniting of flammable or explosive substances; or

(2) for which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, air or other gas, or vapor.

Pistol **does not include** a device firing or ejecting a shot measuring .18 of an inch, or less, in diameter and commonly known as a "BB gun," a scuba gun, a stud gun or nail gun used in the construction industry, or children's pop guns or toys.

97B.051 TRANSPORTING ARCHERY BOWS.

Except as specified under section 97B.055, subdivision 2, a person may not transport an archery bow in a motor vehicle unless the bow is not armed with a bolt or arrow.

97B.055 DISCHARGING FIREARMS AND BOWS AND ARROWS.

Subdivision 1. **Restrictions related to highways.**

(a) A person may not discharge a firearm or an arrow from a bow on, over, or across an improved public highway at a big game animal. A person may not discharge a firearm or bow and arrow within the right-of-way of an improved public highway at a big game animal. The commissioner may by rule extend the application of this subdivision to the taking of migratory waterfowl in designated locations.

(b) A person may not discharge a firearm or an arrow from a bow on, over, across, or within the right-of-way of an improved public highway at a decoy of a big game animal that has been set out by a licensed peace officer.

Subd. 2. **Restrictions related to motor vehicles.**

(a) A person may not take a wild animal with a firearm or by archery from a motor vehicle except as permitted in this section.

(b) A person may not shoot at a decoy of a wild animal that is placed by a licensed peace officer by:

(1) discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle; or

(2) discharging an arrow from a bow from a motor vehicle.

(c) Notwithstanding section 97B.091, a person may transport a bow uncased while in a motorized watercraft and may take native rough fish and common carp while in the boat as provided in section 97C.376, subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Hunting from vehicle by disabled hunters.**

(a) The commissioner may issue a special permit, without a fee, to discharge a firearm or bow and arrow from a stationary motor vehicle to a person who obtains the required licenses and who has a permanent physical disability that is more substantial than discomfort from walking. The permit recipient must be:

(1) unable to step from a vehicle without aid of a wheelchair, crutches, braces, or other mechanical support or prosthetic device; or

(2) unable to walk any distance because of a permanent lung, heart, or other internal disease that requires the person to use supplemental oxygen to assist breathing.

(b) The permanent physical disability must be established by medical evidence verified in writing by a licensed physician, chiropractor, advanced practice registered nurse, or licensed physician assistant. The commissioner may request additional information from the physician, chiropractor, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant if needed to verify the applicant's eligibility for the permit. Notwithstanding section 97A.418, the commissioner may, in consultation with appropriate advocacy groups, establish reasonable minimum standards for permits to be issued under this section. In addition to providing the medical evidence of a permanent disability, the applicant must possess a valid disability parking certificate authorized by section 169.345 or license plates issued under section 168.021.

(c) A person issued a special permit under this subdivision and hunting deer may take a deer of either sex, except in those antlerless permit areas and seasons where no antlerless permits are offered. This subdivision does not authorize another member of a party to take an antlerless deer under section 97B.301, subdivision 3.

(d) A permit issued under this subdivision is valid for five years.

(e) The commissioner may deny, modify, suspend, or revoke a permit issued under this section for cause, including a violation of the game and fish laws or rules.

(f) A person who knowingly makes a false application or assists another in making a false application for a permit under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. A licensed physician, licensed advanced practice registered nurse, licensed physician assistant, or licensed chiropractor who fraudulently certifies to the commissioner that a person is permanently disabled as described in this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(g) Notwithstanding paragraph (d), the commissioner may issue a permit valid for the entire life of the applicant if the commissioner determines that there is no chance that an applicant will become ineligible for a permit under this section and the applicant requests a lifetime permit.

Subd. 4.**Taking bounty animals from airplanes and snowmobiles.**

The commissioner may issue a special permit, without fee, to take animals that the state pays a bounty for, from an airplane or a snowmobile.

97B.065 HUNTING WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Acts prohibited.**

(a) A person may not take wild animals with a firearm or by archery:

(1) when the person is under the influence of alcohol;

(2) when the person is under the influence of a controlled substance, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4;

(3) when the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements in clauses (1), (2), and (7);

(4) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.08 or more;

(5) when the person's alcohol concentration as measured within two hours of the time of taking is 0.08 or more;

(6) when the person is under the influence of an intoxicating substance as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 11a, and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment; or

(7) when the person is under the influence of cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, an artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols, as those terms are defined in section 342.01.

(b) An owner or other person having charge or control of a firearm or bow may not authorize or permit an individual the person knows or has reason to believe is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, as provided under paragraph (a), to possess the firearm or bow in this state or on a boundary water of this state.

(c) A person may not possess a loaded or uncased firearm or an uncased bow afield under any of the conditions in paragraph (a).

Subd. 2.**Arrest.**

A peace officer may arrest a person for a violation under subdivision 1 without a warrant upon probable cause, without regard to whether the violation was committed in the officer's presence.

Subd. 3.**Preliminary screening test.**

When an officer authorized under subdivision 2 to make arrests has reason to believe that the person may be violating or has violated subdivision 1, paragraph (a) or (c), the officer may require the person to provide a breath sample for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the commissioner of public safety for this purpose. The results of the preliminary screening test must be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made under this section and whether to require the chemical tests authorized in section 97B.066, but may not be used in any court action except: (1) to prove that a test was properly required of a person under section 97B.066, or (2) in a civil action arising out of the operation of a firearm or bow and arrow. Following the preliminary screening test, additional tests may be required of the person as provided under section 97B.066. A person who refuses a breath sample is subject to the provisions of section 97B.066 unless, in compliance with that section, the person submits to a blood, breath, or urine test to determine the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

Subd. 4.**Evidence.**

In a prosecution for a violation of subdivision 1, paragraph (a) or (c), or an ordinance in conformity with it, the admission of evidence of the amount of alcohol or a controlled substance in the person's blood, breath, or urine is governed by section 169A.45.

Subd. 5.**Penalties.**

(a) A person who violates a prohibition in subdivision 1, or an ordinance in conformity with it, is subject to the penalties provided in section 97A.331.

(b) A person who hunts during the period the person is prohibited from hunting under subdivision 6 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 6.**Hunting privileges suspended.**

Upon conviction, and in addition to any penalty imposed under subdivision 5, the person is subject to the limitations on hunting provided in section 97A.421.

Subd. 7.**Duties of commissioner.**

The court shall promptly forward to the commissioner copies of all convictions and criminal and civil penalties imposed under subdivision 5 and section 97B.066, subdivision 2. The commissioner shall notify the convicted person of the period during which the person is prohibited from hunting under subdivision 6 and section 97A.421. The commissioner shall also periodically circulate to appropriate law enforcement agencies a list of all persons who are prohibited from hunting under subdivision 6 and section 97A.421.

Subd. 8.**Immunity from liability.**

The state or political subdivision that employs an officer who is authorized under subdivision 2 to make an arrest for violations of subdivision 1 is immune from any liability, civil or criminal, for the care or custody of the hunting equipment in the physical control of the person arrested if the officer acts in good faith and exercises due care.

97B.071 CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS; BLAZE ORANGE OR BLAZE PINK.

(a) Except as provided in rules adopted under paragraph (c), a person **may not** hunt or trap during the open season where deer may be taken by firearms under applicable laws and ordinances, unless the visible portion of the person's cap and outer clothing above the waist, excluding sleeves and gloves, is blaze orange or blaze pink. Blaze orange or blaze pink includes a camouflage pattern of at least 50 percent blaze orange or blaze pink within each foot square. This section does not apply to migratory-waterfowl hunters on waters of this state or in a stationary shooting location or to trappers on waters of this state.

(b) Except as provided in rules adopted under paragraph (c), and in addition to the requirement in paragraph (a), a person **may not** take small game other than turkey, migratory birds, raccoons, and predators, except while trapping, unless a visible portion of at least one article of the person's clothing above the waist is blaze orange or blaze pink. This paragraph does not apply to a person when in a stationary location while hunting deer by archery or when hunting small game by falconry.

(c) A person hunting deer in a fabric or synthetic ground blind on public land **must** have:

(1) a blaze orange safety covering on the top of the blind that is visible for 360 degrees around the blind; or

(2) at least 144 square inches of blaze orange material on each side of the blind.

(d) The commissioner may, by rule, prescribe an alternative color in cases where paragraph (a) or (b) would violate the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, Public Law 103-141.

(e) A violation of paragraph (b) does not result in a penalty, but is punishable only by a safety warning.

97B.075 HUNTING RESTRICTED BETWEEN EVENING AND MORNING.

(a) A person may not take protected wild animals, except raccoon and fox, with a firearm between the evening and morning times established by commissioner's rule, except as provided in this section.

(b) Big game and wolves may be taken from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset.

(c) Except as otherwise prescribed by the commissioner on or before the Saturday nearest October 8, waterfowl may be taken from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset during the entire season prescribed by the commissioner.

97B.081 USING ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS TO LOCATE ANIMALS.

Subdivision 1. **With implements to take wild animals.**

Except as provided in subdivision 3, a person may not cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light on a highway, or in a field, woodland, or forest, to spot, locate, or take a wild animal while having in possession, either individually or as one of a group of persons, a firearm, bow, or other implement that could be used to take big game, small game, or unprotected wild animals.

Subd. 2. **Without implements to take wild animals.**

(a) Except as provided in subdivision 3, from two hours after sunset until sunrise, a person may not cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light on a highway, or in a field, woodland, or forest to spot or locate a wild animal.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision 3, a person may not cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light on fenced, agricultural land.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision 3, a person may not cast an artificial light onto residential property or building sites from a motor vehicle.

(d) Except as provided in subdivision 3, a person may not at any time cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light onto property posted with signs prohibiting the shining of lights onto the property. When signs are posted, the signs shall display letters that are at least two inches in height and state "no shining" or similar terms and shall be placed at intervals of 500 feet or less along the boundary of the property.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions.**

(a) It is not a violation of this section for a person to:

(1) cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to take raccoons according to section 97B.621, subdivision 3, or tend traps according to section 97B.931;

(2) hunt fox or coyote from January 1 to March 15 while using a handheld artificial light, provided that the person is:

(i) on foot;

(ii) using a shotgun;

(iii) not within a public road right-of-way;

(iv) using a handheld or electronic calling device; and

(v) not within 200 feet of a motor vehicle; or

(3) cast the rays of a handheld artificial light to retrieve wounded or dead big game animals, provided that the person is:

(i) on foot; and

(ii) not in possession of a firearm or bow.

(b) It is not a violation of subdivision 2 for a person to cast the rays of a spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to:

(1) carry out any agricultural, safety, emergency response, normal vehicle operation, or occupation-related activities that do not involve taking wild animals; or

(2) carry out outdoor recreation as defined in section 97B.001 that is not related to spotting, locating, or taking a wild animal.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by the game and fish laws, it is not a violation of this section for a person to use an electronic range finder device from one-half hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset while lawfully hunting wild animals.

(d) It is not a violation of this section for a licensed bear hunter to cast the rays of a handheld artificial light to track or retrieve a wounded or dead bear while possessing a firearm:

(1) if the person:

(i) has the person's valid bear-hunting license in possession;

(ii) is on foot; and

(iii) is following the blood trail of a bear that was shot during legal shooting hours; or

(2) as provided in section 97B.207.

(e) It is not a violation of this section for a licensed deer hunter to cast the rays of a handheld artificial light to track or retrieve a wounded deer as provided in section 97B.207.

(f) For purposes of this subdivision, "handheld artificial light" means an artificial light that is carried in the hand or attached to the person.

97B.085 USING RADIOS TO TAKE ANIMALS.

Subdivision 1. **Taking big and small game.**

A person may not use radio equipment to take big game or small game.

Subd. 2. **Taking unprotected wild animals.**

A person may use radio equipment to take unprotected wild animals.

Subd. 3. **Communication excepted.**

This section does not prohibit the use of:

(1) radio communication between a handler and a dog;

(2) a remote-controlled animal noise caller for taking crows, fur-bearing animals, and unprotected animals; or

(3) a remote-controlled motorized decoy used for taking migratory waterfowl under section 97B.811, subdivision 4a, or for taking mourning doves.

97B.086 POSSESSING NIGHT VISION OR THERMAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT.

(a) A person may not possess night vision or thermal imaging equipment while taking wild animals or while having in possession, either individually or as one of a group of persons, a firearm, bow, or other implement that could be used to take wild animals.

(b) This section does not apply to a firearm that is:

(1) unloaded;

(2) in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm that fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened without any portion of the firearm exposed; and

(3) in the closed trunk of a motor vehicle.

(c) This section does not apply to a bow that is:

(1) completely encased or unstrung; and

(2) in the closed trunk of a motor vehicle.

(d) If the motor vehicle under paragraph (b) or (c) does not have a trunk, the firearm or bow must be placed in the rearmost location of the vehicle.

(e) This section does not apply to night vision, night vision enhanced with an infrared illuminator, or thermal imaging equipment possessed by:

(1) peace officers or military personnel while exercising their duties; or

(2) a person taking coyote or fox as provided under section 97B.075 and rules adopted under section 97B.605, but the equipment must not be possessed during the regular firearms deer season.

97B.091 USING MOTOR VEHICLES TO CHASE WILD ANIMALS PROHIBITED.

A person may not use a motor vehicle to intentionally drive, chase, run over, kill, or take a wild animal.

97B.099 PROHIBITED HUNTING METHODS.

Subdivision 1. **Open fire or smoke.**

A person may not take a protected wild animal with the aid of an open fire or smoke.

Subd. 2. **Cutting trees.**

A person may not take a protected wild animal by cutting down a tree occupied by a protected wild animal.

97B.101 HUNTING WITH FERRETS PROHIBITED.

A person may not take a protected wild animal with the aid of a ferret.

97B.115 COMPUTER-ASSISTED REMOTE HUNTING PROHIBITED.

(a) No person shall operate, provide, sell, use or offer to operate, provide, sell or use any computer software or service that allows a person, not physically present at the site, to remotely control a weapon that could be used to take any wild animal by remote operation, including, but not limited to, weapons or devices set up to fire through the use of the Internet or through a remote control device.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

97B.328 BAITING PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Hunting with aid of bait prohibited.**

A person may not take deer with the aid or use of bait.

Subd. 2. **Removal of bait.**

An area is considered baited for ten days after the complete removal of all bait.

Subd. 3. **Definition.**

(a) For purposes of this section, "bait" includes grains, fruits, vegetables, nuts, hay, or other food that is capable of attracting or enticing deer and that has been placed by a person. "Baiting" means placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering bait that is capable of attracting or enticing deer.

(b) Liquid scents, salt, and minerals are not bait if they do not contain liquid or solid food ingredients.

(c) Agricultural crops from normal or accepted farming, forest management, wildlife food plantings, orchard management, or other similar land management activities are not bait. This exclusion does not apply to agricultural crops that have been reintroduced and concentrated where a person is hunting.

Subd. 4. **Exception for bait or feed on adjacent land.**

A person otherwise in compliance with this section who is hunting on private or public property that is adjacent to property where bait or food is present is not in violation of this section if the person has not participated in, been involved with, or agreed to baiting or feeding wildlife on the adjacent property.

97B.668 ANIMALS CAUSING DAMAGE.

Subdivision 1.**Game birds causing damage.**

Notwithstanding sections 97B.091 and 97B.805, subdivisions 1 and 2, a person or agent of that person on lands and nonpublic waters owned or operated by the person may nonlethally scare, haze, chase, or harass game birds that are causing property damage or to protect a disease risk at any time or place that a hunting season for the game birds is not open. This section does not apply to public waters as defined under section 103G.005, subdivision 15. This section does not apply to migratory waterfowl on nests and other federally protected game birds on nests, except ducks and geese on nests when a permit is obtained under section 97A.401.

Subd. 2.**Deer and elk causing damage.**

(a) Notwithstanding section 97B.091, a property owner, the property owner's immediate family member, or an agent of the property owner may nonlethally scare, haze, chase, or harass deer or elk that are causing damage to agricultural crops that are propagated under generally accepted agricultural practices.

(b) Paragraph (a) applies only:

(1) in the immediate area of the crop damage; and

(2) during the closed season for taking deer or elk.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not allow:

(1) using poisons;

(2) using dogs;

(3) conduct that drives a deer or elk to the point of exhaustion;

(4) activities that require a permit under section 97A.401; or

(5) conduct that causes the death of or that is likely to cause the death of a deer or elk.

(d) A property owner or the owner's agent must report the death of a deer or elk to staff in the Division of Fish and Wildlife within 24 hours of the death if the death resulted from actions taken under paragraph (a).

97B.735 SWANS.

A person who takes, harasses, destroys, buys, sells, possesses, transports, or ships a native swan in violation of the game and fish laws is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

FISHING

97C.301 LICENSE REQUIRED TO TAKE FISH.

Subdivision 1. **Requirement.**

Unless exempted under section 97A.445, 97A.451, or 97A.465, subdivision 1, a person must have a license to take fish as provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Angling.**

A person may not take fish without an angling license.

Subd. 2a. **Aquatic invasive species affirmation.**

(a) A nonresident license to take fish issued under section 97A.475, subdivision 7, includes aquatic invasive species affirmation as provided in section 84D.106.

(b) The aquatic invasive species affirmation portion of the license must be displayed with the nonresident license to take fish issued under section 97A.475, subdivision 7. The aquatic invasive species affirmation will be provided at the time of purchase of a new or duplicate nonresident license.

(c) If a license is purchased online, the aquatic invasive species affirmation may be completed electronically as part of the online sales process, and the electronic record of the license sale is sufficient for documenting the affirmation.

(d) Failure to complete the aquatic invasive species affirmation in this subdivision is subject to the penalty prescribed in section 84D.13, subdivision 5.

Subd. 3. **Spearing.**

A person may not take fish by spearing from a dark house without a dark-house-spearing license and an angling license.

Subd. 4. **Netting.**

A person may not take fish by netting without the required license to net fish and an angling license.

Subd. 5. **Aquatic farms.**

An aquatic farm licensee may take aquatic life under the aquatic farm license and its endorsements as authorized without additional licenses under the game and fish laws.

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DRUG OFFENSES

CHAPTER 152. DRUGS; CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

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151.212 LABEL OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG CONTAINERS.

Subdivision 1. **Prescription drugs.**

Drugs dispensed pursuant to a prescription shall bear a label permanently affixed to the immediate container in which the drug is dispensed and which is received by the purchaser. The label shall bear the name of the manufacturer or distributor of the finished dosage form of the drug and all other information required by law and by rules of the board.

Subd. 2. **Controlled substances.**

(a) In addition to the requirements of subdivision 1, when the use of any drug containing a controlled substance, as defined in chapter 152, or any other drug determined by the board, either alone or in conjunction with alcoholic beverages, may impair the ability of the user to operate a motor vehicle, the board shall require by rule that notice be prominently set forth on the label or container. Rules promulgated by the board shall specify exemptions from this requirement when there is evidence that the user will not operate a motor vehicle while using the drug.

(b) In addition to the requirements of subdivision 1, whenever a prescription drug containing an opiate is dispensed to a patient for outpatient use, the pharmacy or practitioner dispensing the drug must prominently display on the label or container a notice that states "Caution: Opioid. Risk of overdose and addiction."

Subd. 3. **Veterinary drugs.**

Drugs dispensed, sold, or distributed in any manner pursuant to the order of a licensed veterinarian shall bear a label permanently affixed to the container in which the drug is dispensed and which is received by the purchaser. The label shall bear the name of the manufacturer or distributor of the finished dosage form of the drug and all other information required by law and the rules of the board.

151.29 VIOLATION A MISDEMEANOR.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or rules hereunder, shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor**, unless otherwise provided.

151.40 POSSESSION AND SALE OF HYPODERMIC SYRINGES AND NEEDLES.

Subdivision 1. **Generally.**

It is unlawful for any person to manufacture or sell hypodermic syringes or needles or any instrument or implement which can be adapted for subcutaneous injections, except for:

(1) the following persons when acting in the course of their practice or employment:

(i) licensed practitioners and their employees, agents, or delegates;

(ii) licensed pharmacies and their employees or agents;

(iii) licensed pharmacists;

(iv) registered nurses and licensed practical nurses;

(v) registered medical technologists;

(vi) medical interns and residents;

(vii) licensed drug wholesalers and their employees or agents;

(viii) licensed hospitals;

(ix) bona fide hospitals in which animals are treated;

(x) licensed nursing homes;

(xi) licensed morticians;

(xii) syringe and needle manufacturers and their dealers and agents;

(xiii) persons engaged in animal husbandry;

(xiv) clinical laboratories and their employees;

(xv) persons engaged in bona fide research or education or industrial use of hypodermic syringes and needles provided such persons cannot use hypodermic syringes and needles for the administration of drugs to human beings unless such drugs are prescribed, dispensed, and administered by a person lawfully authorized to do so; and

(xvi) persons who administer drugs pursuant to an order or direction of a licensed practitioner;

(xvii) syringe services providers and their employees and agents;

(2) a person who self-administers drugs pursuant to either the prescription or the direction of a practitioner, or a family member, caregiver, or other individual who is designated by such person to assist the person in obtaining and using needles and syringes for the administration of such drugs;

(3) a person who is disposing of hypodermic syringes and needles through an activity or program developed under section 325F.785;

(4) a person who sells or handles hypodermic syringes and needles pursuant to subdivision 2; or

(5) a participant receiving services from a syringe services provider, who accesses or receives new syringes or needles from a syringe services provider or returns used syringes or needles to a syringe services provider.

Subd. 2.**Sales of clean needles and syringes.**

(a) A registered pharmacy or a licensed pharmacist may sell, without the prescription or direction of a practitioner, unused hypodermic needles and syringes provided the pharmacy or pharmacist complies with all of the requirements of this subdivision.

(b) At any location where hypodermic needles and syringes are kept for retail sale under this subdivision, the needles and syringes shall be stored in a manner that makes them available only to authorized personnel and not openly available to customers.

(c) A registered pharmacy or licensed pharmacist that sells hypodermic needles or syringes under this subdivision may give the purchaser the materials developed by the commissioner of health under section 325F.785.

(d) A registered pharmacy or licensed pharmacist that sells hypodermic needles or syringes under this subdivision must certify to the commissioner of health participation in an activity, including but not limited to those developed under section 325F.785, that supports proper disposal of used hypodermic needles or syringes.

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SIDE NOTE - 151.01 Definitions

Subd. 43.**Syringe services provider.**

"Syringe services provider" means a community-based public health program that offers cost-free comprehensive harm reduction services, which may include: providing sterile needles, syringes, and other injection equipment; making safe disposal containers for needles and syringes available; educating participants and others about overdose prevention, safer injection practices, and infectious disease prevention; providing blood-borne pathogen testing or referrals to blood-borne pathogen testing; offering referrals to substance use disorder treatment, including substance use disorder treatment with medications for opioid use disorder; and providing referrals to medical treatment and services, mental health programs and services, and other social services.

(2) a person who self-administers drugs pursuant to either the prescription or the direction of a practitioner, or a family member, caregiver, or other individual who is designated by such person to assist the person in obtaining and using needles and syringes for the administration of such drugs;

(3) a person who is disposing of hypodermic syringes and needles through an activity or program developed under section 325F.785;

(4) a person who sells or handles hypodermic syringes and needles pursuant to subdivision 2; or

(5) a participant receiving services from a syringe services provider, who accesses or receives new syringes or needles from a syringe services provider or returns used syringes or needles to a syringe services provider.

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(a) A registered pharmacy or a licensed pharmacist may sell, without the prescription or direction of a practitioner, unused hypodermic needles and syringes provided the pharmacy or pharmacist complies with all of the requirements of this subdivision.

(b) At any location where hypodermic needles and syringes are kept for retail sale under this subdivision, the needles and syringes shall be stored in a manner that makes them available only to authorized personnel and not openly available to customers.

(c) A registered pharmacy or licensed pharmacist that sells hypodermic needles or syringes under this subdivision may give the purchaser the materials developed by the commissioner of health under section 325F.785.

(d) A registered pharmacy or licensed pharmacist that sells hypodermic needles or syringes under this subdivision must certify to the commissioner of health participation in an activity, including but not limited to those developed under section 325F.785, that supports proper disposal of used hypodermic needles or syringes.

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151.72 SALE OF CERTAIN CANNABINOID PRODUCTS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(a) "Artificially derived cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid extracted from a hemp plant or hemp plant parts with a chemical makeup that is changed after extraction to create a different cannabinoid or other chemical compound by applying a catalyst other than heat or light. Artificially derived cannabinoid includes but is not limited to any tetrahydrocannabinol created from cannabidiol.

(b) "Batch" means a specific quantity of a specific product containing cannabinoids derived from hemp, including an edible cannabinoid product, that is manufactured at the same time and using the same methods, equipment, and ingredients that is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition, and that is manufactured, packaged, and labeled according to a single batch production record executed and documented.

(c) "Certified hemp" means hemp plants that have been tested and found to meet the requirements of chapter 18K and the rules adopted thereunder.

(d) "Distributor" means a person who sells, arranges a sale, or delivers a product containing cannabinoids derived from hemp, including an edible cannabinoid product, that the person did not manufacture to a retail establishment for sale to consumers. Distributor does not include a common carrier used only to complete delivery to a retailer.

(e) "Edible cannabinoid product" means any product that is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans, contains a cannabinoid in combination with food ingredients, and is not a drug.

(f) "Hemp" has the meaning given to "industrial hemp" in section 18K.02, subdivision 3.

(g) "Label" has the meaning given in section 151.01, subdivision 18.

(h) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter that are:

(1) affixed to the immediate container in which a product regulated under this section is sold;

(2) provided, in any manner, with the immediate container, including but not limited to outer containers, wrappers, package inserts, brochures, or pamphlets; or

(3) provided on that portion of a manufacturer's website that is linked by a scannable barcode or matrix barcode.

(i) "Matrix barcode" means a code that stores data in a two-dimensional array of geometrically shaped dark and light cells capable of being read by the camera on a smartphone or other mobile device.

(j) "Nonintoxicating cannabinoid" means substances extracted from certified hemp plants that do not produce intoxicating effects when consumed by any route of administration.

(k) "Office" means the director of the Office of Cannabis Management.

(l) "Synthetic cannabinoid" means a substance with a similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity to a cannabinoid, but which is not extracted or derived from hemp plants, or hemp plant parts and is instead created or produced by chemical or biochemical synthesis.

Subd. 2.**Scope.**

(a) This section applies to the sale of any product that contains cannabinoids extracted from hemp and that is an edible cannabinoid product or is intended for human or animal consumption by any route of administration.

(b) This section does not apply to any product dispensed by a registered medical cannabis manufacturer pursuant to sections 152.22 to 152.37.

(c) The office must have no authority over food products, as defined in section 34A.01, subdivision 4, that do not contain cannabinoids extracted or derived from hemp.

Subd. 3.**Sale of cannabinoids derived from hemp.**

(a) Notwithstanding any other section of this chapter, a product containing nonintoxicating cannabinoids, including an edible cannabinoid product, may be sold for human or animal consumption only if all of the requirements of this section are met. A product sold for human or animal consumption must not contain more than 0.3 percent of any tetrahydrocannabinol and an edible cannabinoid product must not contain an amount of any tetrahydrocannabinol that exceeds the limits established in subdivision 5a, paragraph (f).

(b) A product containing nonintoxicating cannabinoids, other than an edible cannabinoid product, may be sold for human or animal consumption only if it is intended for application externally to a part of the body of a human or animal. Such a product must not be manufactured, marketed, distributed, or intended to be consumed:

(1) by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product;

(2) through chewing, drinking, or swallowing; or

(3) through injection or application to a mucous membrane or nonintact skin.

(c) No other substance extracted or otherwise derived from hemp may be sold for human consumption if the substance is intended:

(1) for external or internal use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or other animals; or

(2) to affect the structure or any function of the bodies of humans or other animals.

(d) No product containing any cannabinoid or tetrahydrocannabinol extracted or otherwise derived from hemp may be sold to any individual who is under the age of 21.

(e) Products that meet the requirements of this section are not controlled substances under section 152.02.

(f) Products may be sold for on-site consumption if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) the retailer must also hold an on-sale license issued under chapter 340A;

(2) products, other than products that are intended to be consumed as a beverage ,must be served in original packaging, but may be removed from the products' packaging by customers and consumed on site;

(3) products must not be sold to a customer who the retailer knows or reasonably should know is intoxicated;

(4) products must not be permitted to be mixed with an alcoholic beverage; and

(5) products that have been removed from packaging must not be removed from the premises.

(g) Edible cannabinoid products that are intended to be consumed as a beverage may be served outside of the products' packaging if the information that is required to be contained on the label of an edible cannabinoid product is posted or otherwise displayed by the retailer.

Subd. 5.**Labeling requirements.**

(a) A product regulated under this section must bear a label that contains, at a minimum:

(1) the name, location, contact phone number, and website of the manufacturer of the product;

(2) the name and address of the independent, accredited laboratory used by the manufacturer to test the product;

(3) the batch number; and

(4) an accurate statement of the amount or percentage of cannabinoids found in each unit of the product meant to be consumed.

(b) The information in paragraph (a) may be provided on an outer package if the immediate container that holds the product is too small to contain all of the information.

(c) The information required in paragraph (a) may be provided through the use of a scannable barcode or matrix barcode that links to a page on the manufacturer's website if that page contains all of the information required by this subdivision.

(d) The label must also include a statement stating that the product does not claim to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease and has not been evaluated or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) unless the product has been so approved.

(e) The information required by this subdivision must be prominently and conspicuously placed on the label or displayed on the website in terms that can be easily read and understood by the consumer.

(f) The labeling must not contain any claim that the product may be used or is effective for the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or that it may be used to alter the structure or function of human or animal bodies, unless the claim has been approved by the FDA.

Subd. 5a. **Additional requirements for edible cannabinoid products.**

(a) In addition to the testing and labeling requirements under subdivisions 4 and 5, an edible cannabinoid must meet the requirements of this subdivision.

(b) An edible cannabinoid product must not:

(1) bear the likeness or contain cartoon-like characteristics of a real or fictional person, animal, or fruit that appeals to children;

(2) be modeled after a brand of products primarily consumed by or marketed to children;

(3) be made by applying an extracted or concentrated hemp-derived cannabinoid to a commercially available candy or snack food item;

(4) be substantively similar to a meat food product; poultry food product as defined in section 31A.02, subdivision 10; or a dairy product as defined in section 32D.01, subdivision 7;

(5) contain an ingredient, other than a hemp-derived cannabinoid, that is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in food;

(6) be packaged in a way that resembles the trademarked, characteristic, or product-specialized packaging of any commercially available food product; or

(7) be packaged in a container that includes a statement, artwork, or design that could reasonably mislead any person to believe that the package contains anything other than an edible cannabinoid product.

(c) An edible cannabinoid product must be prepackaged in packaging or a container that is child-resistant, tamper-evident, and opaque or placed in packaging or a container that is child-resistant, tamper-evident, and opaque at the final point of sale to a customer. The requirement that packaging be child-resistant does not apply to an edible cannabinoid product that is intended to be consumed as a beverage.

(d) If an edible cannabinoid product, other than a product that is intended to be consumed as a beverage, is intended for more than a single use or contains multiple servings, each serving must be indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size that appear on the edible cannabinoid product. If it is not possible to indicate a single serving by scoring or use of another indicator that appears on the product, the edible cannabinoid product may not be packaged in a manner that includes more than a single serving in each container, except that a calibrated dropper, measuring spoon, or similar device for measuring a single serving, when sold with the product, may be used for any edible cannabinoid products that are intended to be combined with food or beverage products prior to consumption.

(e) A label containing at least the following information must be affixed to the packaging or container of all edible cannabinoid products sold to consumers:

(1) the serving size;

(2) the cannabinoid profile per serving and in total;

(3) a list of ingredients, including identification of any major food allergens declared by name; and

(4) the following statement: "Keep this product out of reach of children."

(f) An edible cannabinoid product must not contain more than five milligrams of any tetrahydrocannabinol in a single serving. An edible cannabinoid product, other than a product that is intended to be consumed as a beverage, may not contain more than a total of 50 milligrams of any tetrahydrocannabinol per package. An edible cannabinoid product that is intended to be consumed as a beverage may not contain more than two servings per container.

(g) An edible cannabinoid product may contain delta-8 tetrahydrocannabinol or delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol that is extracted from hemp plants or hemp plant parts or is an artificially derived cannabinoid. Edible cannabinoid products are prohibited from containing any other artificially derived cannabinoid, including but not limited to THC-P, THC-O, and HHC, unless the office authorizes use of the artificially derived cannabinoid in edible cannabinoid products. Edible cannabinoid products are prohibited from containing synthetic cannabinoids.

(h) Every person selling edible cannabinoid products to consumers, other than products that are intended to be consumed as a beverage, must ensure that all edible cannabinoid products are displayed behind a checkout counter where the public is not permitted or in a locked case.

Subd. 5b. **Registration; prohibitions.**

(a) Every person selling an edible cannabinoid product to a consumer must be registered with the office. Existing registrations through the Department of Health must be transferred to the office by July 1, 2024. All other persons required to register must register in a form and manner established by the office. The sale of edible cannabinoid products by a person who is not registered with the office is prohibited and subject to the penalties in section 342.09, subdivision 6; any applicable criminal penalty; and any other applicable civil or administrative penalty.

(b) The registration form must contain an attestation of compliance and each registrant must affirm that it is operating and will continue to operate in compliance with the requirements of this section and all other applicable state and local laws and ordinances.

(c) The office shall must charge a fee for registration under this subdivision.

Subd. 5c.**Age verification.**

(a) Prior to initiating a sale or otherwise providing an edible cannabinoid product to an individual, an employee of a retailer must verify that the individual is at least 21 years of age.

(b) Proof of age may be established only by one of the following:

(1) a valid driver's license or identification card issued by Minnesota, another state, or a province of Canada and including the photograph and date of birth of the licensed person;

(2) a valid Tribal identification card as defined in section 171.072, paragraph (b);

(3) a valid passport issued by the United States;

(4) a valid instructional permit issued under section 171.05 to a person of legal age to purchase edible cannabinoid products, which includes a photograph and the date of birth of the person issued the permit; or

(5) in the case of a foreign national, by a valid passport.

(c) A registered retailer may seize a form of identification listed under paragraph (b) if the registered retailer has reasonable grounds to believe that the form of identification has been altered or falsified or is being used to violate any law. A registered retailer that seizes a form of identification as authorized under this paragraph must deliver it to a law enforcement agency within 24 hours of seizing it.

Subd. 6.**Noncompliant products; enforcement.**

(a) A product regulated under this section, including an edible cannabinoid product, shall be considered a noncompliant product if the product is offered for sale in this state or if the product is manufactured, imported, distributed, or stored with the intent to be offered for sale in this state in violation of any provision of this section, including but not limited to if:

(1) it consists, in whole or in part, of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance;

(2) it has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions where it may have been rendered injurious to health, or where it may have been contaminated with filth;

(3) its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the contents injurious to health;

(4) it contains any food additives, color additives, or excipients that have been found by the FDA to be unsafe for human or animal consumption;

(5) it contains an amount or percentage of nonintoxicating cannabinoids that is different than the amount or percentage stated on the label;

(6) it contains more than 0.3 percent of any tetrahydrocannabinol or, if the product is an edible cannabinoid product, an amount of tetrahydrocannabinol that exceeds the limits established in subdivision 5a, paragraph (f); or

(7) it contains more than trace amounts of mold, residual solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, or heavy metals.

(b) A product regulated under this section shall be considered a noncompliant product if the product's labeling is false or misleading in any manner or in violation of the requirements of this section.

(c) The office may assume that any product regulated under this section that is present in the state, other than a product lawfully possessed for personal use, has been manufactured, imported, distributed, or stored with the intent to be offered for sale in this state if a product of the same type and brand was sold in the state on or after July 1, 2023, or if the product is in the possession of a person who has sold any product in violation of this section.

(d) The office may enforce this section, including enforcement against a manufacturer or distributor of a product regulated under this section, under sections 144.989 to 144.993.

(e) The office may enter into an interagency agreement with the commissioner of agriculture to perform inspections and take other enforcement actions on behalf of the office.

Subd. 7.**Violations; criminal penalties.**

(a) A person who does any of the following regarding a product regulated under this section is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both:

(1) knowingly alters or otherwise falsifies testing results;

(2) intentionally alters or falsifies any information required to be included on the label of an edible cannabinoid product; or

(3) intentionally makes a false material statement to the commissioner.

(b) Notwithstanding section 144.99, subdivision 11, a person who does any of the following on the premises of a registered retailer or another business that sells retail goods to customers is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both:

(1) sells an edible cannabinoid product knowing that the product does not comply with the limits on the amount or types of cannabinoids that a product may contain;

(2) sells an edible cannabinoid product knowing that the product does not comply with the applicable testing, packaging, or labeling requirements; or

(3) sells an edible cannabinoid product to a person under the age of 21, except that it is an affirmative defense to a charge under this clause if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant reasonably and in good faith relied on proof of age as described in subdivision 5c.

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152.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Words, terms, and phrases.**

Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following words, terms, and phrases, for the purposes of this chapter, shall be given the meanings subjoined to them.

Subd. 2. **Drug.**

The term "drug" includes all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either humans or other animals.

Subd. 3. **Administer.**

"Administer" means to deliver by, or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner a single dose of a controlled substance to a patient or research subject by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or by any other immediate means.

Subd. 3a. **Cocaine.**

"Cocaine" means coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of coca leaves, including cocaine and ecgonine, the salts and isomers of cocaine and ecgonine, and the salts of their isomers and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof that is chemically equivalent or identical with any of those substances, except decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves, which extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

Subd. 4. **Controlled substance.**

"Controlled substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Schedules I through V of section 152.02. The term shall not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, intoxicating liquors or tobacco.

Subd. 5a. **Hallucinogen.**

"Hallucinogen" means any hallucinogen listed in section 152.02, subdivision 2, paragraph (d), or Minnesota Rules, part 6800.4210, item C, except marijuana and Tetrahydrocannabinols.

Subd. 6. **Pharmacist intern.**

The term "pharmacist intern" means a natural person, a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, or other pharmacy college, approved by the board, or a person satisfactorily progressing toward the degree in pharmacy required for licensure, registered by the state Board of Pharmacy, for the purpose of obtaining practical experience as a requirement for licensure as a pharmacist or a qualified applicant, awaiting licensure.

Subd. 7. **Manufacture.**

"Manufacture," in places other than a pharmacy, means and includes the production, cultivation, quality control, and standardization by mechanical, physical, chemical, or pharmaceutical means, packing, repacking, tableting, encapsulating, labeling, relabeling, filling, or by other process, of drugs.

Subd. 8. **Dispense.**

"Dispense" means to deliver one or more doses of a controlled substance in a suitable container, properly labeled, for subsequent administration to, or use by a patient or research subject.

Subd. 9. **Marijuana.**

(a) **"Marijuana" means:**

(1) cannabis plants;

(2) cannabis flower;

(3) cannabis concentrate;

(4) cannabis products;

(5) cannabis seed; or

(6) a mixture containing any tetrahydrocannabinol or artificially derived cannabinoid in a concentration that exceeds 0.3 percent as measured by weight.

(b) **Marijuana does not include:**

(1) the mature stalks of a cannabis plant;

(2) fiber from such stalks;

(3) any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks, except the resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil, or cake;

(4) oil or cake made from the seeds of a cannabis plant;

(5) the sterilized seed of a cannabis plant which is incapable of germination; or

(6) industrial hemp as defined in section 18K.02, subdivision 3.

Subd. 9a. **Mixture.**

"Mixture" means a preparation, compound, mixture, or substance containing a controlled substance, regardless of purity except as provided in subdivision 16; sections 152.021, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); 152.022, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); and 152.023, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Subd. 10. **Narcotic drug.**

"Narcotic drug" means any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(1) opium, coca leaves, opiates, and methamphetamine;

(2) a compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation of opium, coca leaves, opiates, or methamphetamine;

(3) a substance, and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, which is chemically identical with any of the substances referred to in clauses (1) and (2), except that the words "narcotic drug" as used in this chapter shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extracts of coca leaves, which extracts do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

Subd. 11. **Opiate.**

"Opiate" means any dangerous substance having an addiction forming or addiction sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having such addiction forming or addiction sustaining liability.

Subd. 12. **Opium poppy.**

"Opium poppy" means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum L., except the seeds thereof.

Subd. 12a. **Park zone.**

"Park zone" means an area designated as a public park by the federal government, the state, a local unit of government, a park district board, a park and recreation board in a city of the first class, or a federally recognized Indian Tribe. "Park zone" includes the area within 300 feet or one city block, whichever distance is greater, of the park boundary.

Subd. 13. **Person.**

"Person" includes every individual, copartnership, corporation or association of one or more individuals.

Subd. 14. **Poppy straw.**

"Poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing.

Subd. 14a. **School zone.**

"School zone" means:

(1) any property owned, leased, or controlled by a school district or an organization operating a nonpublic school, as defined in section 123B.41, subdivision 9, where an elementary, middle, secondary school, secondary vocational center or other school providing educational services in grade one through grade 12 is located, or used for educational purposes, or where extracurricular or cocurricular activities are regularly provided;

(2) the area surrounding school property as described in clause (1) to a distance of 300 feet or one city block, whichever distance is greater, beyond the school property; and

(3) the area within a school bus when that bus is being used to transport one or more elementary or secondary school students.

Subd. 15. **Immediate precursor.**

"Immediate precursor" means a substance which the state Board of Pharmacy has found to be and by rule designates as being the principal compound commonly used or produced for use, and which is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail, or limit such manufacture.

Subd. 15a. **Sell.**

"Sell" means:

(1) to sell, give away, barter, deliver, exchange, distribute or dispose of to another, or to manufacture; or

(2) to offer or agree to perform an act listed in clause (1); or

(3) to possess with intent to perform an act listed in clause (1).

Subd. 16. **Small amount.**

"Small amount" as applied to marijuana means 42.5 grams or less. This provision shall not apply to the resinous form of marijuana. The weight of fluid used in a water pipe may not be considered in determining a small amount except in cases where the marijuana is mixed with four or more fluid ounces of fluid.

Subd. 16a. **Subsequent controlled substance conviction.**

A "subsequent controlled substance conviction" means that before commission of the offense for which the person is convicted under this chapter, the person was convicted of a violation of section 152.021 or 152.022, including an attempt or conspiracy, or was convicted of a similar offense by the United States or another state, provided that ten years have not elapsed since discharge from sentence.

Subd. 18. **Drug paraphernalia.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), "drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind, except those items used in conjunction with permitted uses of controlled substances under this chapter or the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, which are knowingly or intentionally used primarily in (1) manufacturing a controlled substance, (2) injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance, (3) testing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of a controlled substance, or (3) enhancing the effect of a controlled substance.

(b) "Drug paraphernalia" **does not include** the possession, manufacture, delivery, or sale of: (1) hypodermic syringes or needles or any instrument or implement which can be adapted for subcutaneous injections; or (2) products that detect the presence of fentanyl or a fentanyl analog in a controlled substance.

Subd. 19. **Public housing zone.**

"Public housing zone" means any public housing project or development administered by a local housing agency, plus the area within 300 feet of the property's boundary, or one city block, whichever distance is greater.

Subd. 20. **Unlawfully.**

"Unlawfully" means selling or possessing a controlled substance in a manner not authorized by law.

Subd. 21. **Orphan drug.**

"Orphan drug" means a drug for a disease or condition which is rare in the United States and has been designated as an orphan drug by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as provided in the Orphan Drug Act, Public Law 92-414, as amended.

Subd. 22. **Drug treatment facility.**

"Drug treatment facility" means any facility in which a residential rehabilitation program licensed under chapter 245G or Minnesota Rules, parts 9530.6510 to 9530.6590, is located, and includes any property owned, leased, or controlled by the facility.

Subd. 23. **Analog.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), "analog" means a substance, the chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II:

(1) that has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II; or

(2) with respect to a particular person, if the person represents or intends that the substance have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II.

(b) "Analog" does not include:

(1) a controlled substance;

(2) any substance for which there is an approved new drug application under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

(3) with respect to a particular person, any substance, if an exemption is in effect for investigational use, for that person, as provided by United States Code, title 21, section

355, and the person is registered as a controlled substance researcher as required under section 152.12, subdivision 3, to the extent conduct with respect to the substance is pursuant to the exemption and registration.

Subd. 24.**Aggravating factor.**

Each of the following is an "aggravating factor":

(1) the defendant, within the previous ten years, has been convicted of a violent crime, as defined in section 609.1095, subdivision 1, paragraph (d), other than a violation of a provision under this chapter, including an attempt or conspiracy, or was convicted of a similar offense by the United States or another state;

(2) the offense was committed for the benefit of a gang under section 609.229;

(3) the offense involved separate acts of sale or possession of a controlled substance in three or more counties;

(4) the offense involved the transfer of controlled substances across a state or international border and into Minnesota;

(5) the offense involved at least three separate transactions in which controlled substances were sold, transferred, or possessed with intent to sell or transfer;

(6) the circumstances of the offense reveal the offender to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy;

(7) the defendant used a position or status to facilitate the commission of the offense, including positions of trust, confidence, or fiduciary relationships;

(8) the offense involved the sale of a controlled substance to a person under the age of 18 or a vulnerable adult as defined in section 609.232, subdivision 11;

(9) the defendant or an accomplice manufactured, possessed, or sold a controlled substance in a school zone, park zone, correctional facility, or drug treatment facility; or

(10) the defendant or an accomplice possessed equipment, drug paraphernalia, documents, or money evidencing that the offense involved the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, or possession of controlled substances in quantities substantially larger than the minimum threshold amount for the offense.

Subd. 25.**Fentanyl.**

As used in sections 152.021 to 152.025, "fentanyl" includes fentanyl, carfentanil, and any fentanyl analogs and fentanyl-related substances listed in section 152.02, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 26.**Artificially derived cannabinoid.**

"Artificially derived cannabinoid" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 6.

[Subd. 6.**Artificially derived cannabinoid.**

"Artificially derived cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid extracted from a cannabis plant, cannabis flower, hemp plant, or hemp plant parts with a chemical makeup that is changed after extraction to create a different cannabinoid or other chemical compound by applying a catalyst other than heat or light. Artificially derived cannabinoid includes but is not limited to any tetrahydrocannabinol created from cannabidiol but does not include cannabis concentrate, cannabis products, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.]

Subd. 27.**Cannabis concentrate.**

"Cannabis concentrate" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 15.

[Subd. 15. Cannabis concentrate.
(a) "Cannabis concentrate" means:**(1)** the extracts and resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower;**(2)** the extracts or resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower that are refined to increase the presence of targeted cannabinoids; or**(3)** a product that is produced by refining extracts or resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower and is intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product.
(b) Cannabis concentrate **does not include** hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoid, or hemp-derived consumer products.]

Subd. 28.**Cannabis flower.**

"Cannabis flower" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 16.

[Subd. 16. Cannabis flower.
"Cannabis flower" means the harvested flower, bud, leaves, and stems of a cannabis plant. Cannabis flower includes adult-use cannabis flower and medical cannabis flower. Cannabis flower does not include cannabis seed, hemp plant parts, or hemp-derived consumer products.]

Subd. 29.**Cannabis plant.**

"Cannabis plant" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 19.

[Subd. 19. Cannabis plant.

"Cannabis plant" means all parts of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is growing or has not been harvested and has a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.]

Subd. 30.**Cannabis product.**

"Cannabis product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 20.

> [Subd. 20. Cannabis product.(a) "Cannabis product" means any of the following:(1) cannabis concentrate;(2) a product infused with cannabinoids, including but not limited to tetrahydrocannabinol, extracted or derived from cannabis plants or cannabis flower; or(3) any other product that contains cannabis concentrate.(b) Cannabis product includes adult-use cannabis products, including but not limited to edible cannabis products and medical cannabinoid products. Cannabis product does not include cannabis flower, artificially derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.]

Subd. 31.**Edible cannabis product.**

"Edible cannabis product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 31.

> [Subd. 31. Edible cannabis product.
> "Edible cannabis product" means any product that is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans; contains a cannabinoid other than an artificially derived cannabinoid in combination with food ingredients; is not a drug; and is a type of product approved for sale by the office, or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office including but not limited to products that resemble nonalcoholic beverages, candy, and baked goods. Edible cannabis product does not include lower-potency hemp edibles.]

Subd. 32.**Hemp-derived consumer product.**

"Hemp-derived consumer product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 37.

> [Subd. 37. Hemp-derived consumer product.(a) "Hemp-derived consumer product" means a product intended for human or animal consumption, does not contain cannabis flower or cannabis concentrate, and:(1) contains or consists of hemp plant parts; or(2) contains hemp concentrate or artificially derived cannabinoids in combination with other ingredients.(b) Hemp-derived consumer product does not include artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived topical products, hemp fiber products, or hemp grain.]

Subd. 33.**Lower-potency hemp edible.**

"Lower-potency hemp edible" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 50.

[Subd. 50. Lower-potency hemp edible.
"Lower-potency hemp edible" means any product that:
(1) is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans;(2) contains hemp concentrate or an artificially derived cannabinoid, in combination with food ingredients;(3) is not a drug;(4) consists of servings that contain no more than five milligrams of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, 25 milligrams of cannabidiol, 25 milligrams of cannabigerol, or any combination of those cannabinoids that does not exceed the identified amounts;(5) does not contain more than a combined total of 0.5 milligrams of all other cannabinoids per serving;(6) does not contain an artificially derived cannabinoid other than delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol;(7) does not contain a cannabinoid derived from cannabis plants or cannabis flower; and(8) is a type of product approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office, including but not limited to products that resemble nonalcoholic beverages, candy, and baked goods.]

152.02 SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES; ADMINISTRATION OF CHAPTER.

Subdivision 1.**Five schedules.**

There are established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. The schedules consist of the substances listed in this section by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or trade name designated.

Subd. 2. Schedule I.

(a) Schedule I consists of the substances listed in this subdivision.

(b) Opiates. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances, including their analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of the analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible:

(75) Fentanyl-related substances, their isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, meaning any substance not otherwise listed under another federal Administration Controlled Substance Code Number or not otherwise listed in this section, and for which no exemption or approval is in effect under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, United States Code , title 21, section 355, that is structurally related to fentanyl by one or more of the following modifications:

(i) replacement of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group by any monocycle, whether or not further substituted in or on the monocycle;

(ii) substitution in or on the phenethyl group with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyl, hydroxyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, or nitro groups;

(iii) substitution in or on the piperidine ring with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyl, ester, ether, hydroxyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, or nitro groups;

(iv) replacement of the aniline ring with any aromatic monocycle whether or not further substituted in or on the aromatic monocycle; or

(v) replacement of the N-propionyl group by another acyl group.

(c) Opium derivatives. Any of the following substances, their analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, whenever the existence of the analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:

(5) codeine-n-oxide;

(11) heroin;

(d) Hallucinogens. Any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, their analogs, salts, isomers (whether optical, positional, or geometric), and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, whenever the existence of the analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:

(23) tenocyclidine (TPCP or TCP);

(57) methoxetamine (MXE);

(e) Peyote. All parts of the plant presently classified botanically as Lophophora williamsii Lemaire, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds or extracts. The listing of peyote as a controlled substance in Schedule I does not apply to the nondrug use of peyote in bona fide religious ceremonies of the American Indian Church, and members of the American Indian Church are exempt from registration. Any person who manufactures peyote for or distributes peyote to the American Indian Church, however, is required to obtain federal registration annually and to comply with all other requirements of law.

(f) Central nervous system depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, their analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of the analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:

(40) any other substance, except bupropion or compounds listed under a different schedule, that is structurally derived from 2-aminopropan-1-one by substitution at the 1-position with either phenyl, naphthyl, or thiophene ring systems, whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways:

(i) by substitution in the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkylenedioxy, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyl, or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring system by one or more other univalent substituents;

(ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an acyclic alkyl substituent;

(iii) by substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl, dialkyl, benzyl, or methoxybenzyl groups; or

(iv) by inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.

(h) synthetic cannabinoids, including the following substances:

(i) Naphthoylindoles, which are any compounds containing a 3-(1-napthoyl)indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. Examples of naphthoylindoles include, but are not limited to:

(A) 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-018 and AM-678);

(B) 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-073);

(F) 1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-019);

(ii) Napthylmethylindoles, which are any compounds containing a 1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. Examples of naphthylmethylindoles include, but are not limited to:

(A) 1-Pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane (JWH-175);

(B) 1-Pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl-(4-methyl-1-naphthyl)methane (JWH-184).

(iii) Naphthoylpyrroles, which are any compounds containing a 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. Examples of naphthoylpyrroles include, but are not limited to, (5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-pentylpyrrol-3-yl)-naphthalen-1-ylmethanone (JWH-307).

(iv) Naphthylmethylindenes, which are any compounds containing a naphthylideneindene structure with substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. Examples of naphthylemethylindenes include, but are not limited to, E-1-[1-(1-naphthalenylmethylene)-1H-inden-3-yl]pentane (JWH-176).

(v) Phenylacetylindoles, which are any compounds containing a 3-phenylacetylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent. Examples of phenylacetylindoles include, but are not limited to:

(A) 1-(2-cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole (RCS-8);

(B) 1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole (JWH-250);

(vi) Cyclohexylphenols, which are compounds containing a 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol structure with substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent. Examples of cyclohexylphenols include, but are not limited to:

(A) 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (CP 47,497);

(vii) Benzoylindoles, which are any compounds containing a 3-(benzoyl)indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent. Examples of benzoylindoles include, but are not limited to:

(A) 1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole (RCS-4);

(i) A controlled substance analog, to the extent that it is implicitly or explicitly intended for human consumption.

Subd. 3. Schedule II.

(a) Schedule II consists of the substances listed in this subdivision.

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(1) Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate.

(i) Excluding:

(A) apomorphine;

(B) thebaine-derived butorphanol;

(C) dextrophan;

(D) nalbuphine;

(E) nalmefene;

(F) naloxegol;

(G) naloxone;

(H) naltrexone; and

(I) their respective salts;

(ii) but including the following:

(A) opium, in all forms and extracts;

(B) codeine;

(C) dihydroetorphine;

(D) ethylmorphine;

(E) etorphine hydrochloride;

(F) hydrocodone;

(G) hydromorphone;

(H) metopon;

(I) morphine;

(J) oxycodone;

(K) oxymorphone;

(L) thebaine;

(M) oripavine;

(2) any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in clause (1), except that these substances shall not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium;

(3) opium poppy and poppy straw;

(4) coca leaves and any salt, cocaine compound, derivative, or preparation of coca leaves (including cocaine and ecgonine and their salts, isomers, derivatives, and salts of isomers and derivatives), and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, except that the substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves, which extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine;

(5) concentrate of poppy straw (the crude extract of poppy straw in either liquid, solid, or powder form which contains the phenanthrene alkaloids of the opium poppy).

(c) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, unless specifically excepted, or unless listed in another schedule, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) alfentanil;

(2) alphaprodine;

(3) anileridine;

(4) bezitramide;

(31) oliceridine;

(32) norfentanyl (N-phenyl-N-(piperidin-4-yl) propionamide).

(d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:

(1) amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers;

(2) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers;

(3) phenmetrazine and its salts;

(4) methylphenidate;

(5) lisdexamfetamine.

(e) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) amobarbital;

(2) glutethimide;

(3) secobarbital;

(4) pentobarbital;

(5) phencyclidine;

(7) phenylacetone.

(f) Cannabinoids:

(1) nabilone;

(2) dronabinol [(-)-delta-9-trans-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC)] in an oral solution in a drug product approved for marketing by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Subd. 4. Schedule III.

(a) Schedule III consists of the substances listed in this subdivision.

(b) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a potential for abuse associated with a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of such isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) benzphetamine;

(2) chlorphentermine;

(3) clortermine;

(4) phendimetrazine.

(c) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a potential for abuse associated with a depressant effect on the central nervous system:

(1) any compound, mixture, or preparation containing amobarbital, secobarbital, pentobarbital or any salt thereof and one or more other active medicinal ingredients which are not listed in any schedule;

(2) any suppository dosage form containing amobarbital, secobarbital, pentobarbital, or any salt of any of these drugs and approved by the food and drug administration for marketing only as a suppository;

(3) any substance which contains any quantity of a derivative of barbituric acid, or any salt of a derivative of barbituric acid, except those substances which are specifically listed in other schedules;

(4) any drug product containing gamma hydroxybutyric acid, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, for which an application is approved under section 505 of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(5) any of the following substances:

(i) chlorhexadol;

(ii) ketamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers;

(iii) lysergic acid;

(e) Narcotic drugs. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as follows:

(1) not more than 1.80 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium;

(2) not more than 1.80 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(3) not more than 1.80 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(4) not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(5) not more than 500 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, or not more than 25 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(6) not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(f) Anabolic steroids, human growth hormone, and chorionic gonadotropin.

(1) Anabolic steroids, for purposes of this subdivision, means any drug or hormonal substance, chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone, other than estrogens, progestins, corticosteroids, and dehydroepiandrosterone, and includes:

(i) 3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androstane;

(ii) 3[alpha],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androstane;

(iii) androstanedione (5[alpha]-androstan-3,17-dione);

(lxii) any salt, ester, or ether of a drug or substance described in this paragraph.

Anabolic steroids are not included if they are: (A) expressly intended for administration through implants to cattle or other nonhuman species; and (B) approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for that use;

(2) Human growth hormones.

(3) Chorionic gonadotropin, except that a product containing chorionic gonadotropin is not included if it is:

(i) expressly intended for administration to cattle or other nonhuman species; and

(ii) approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for that use.

(g) Hallucinogenic substances. Dronabinol (synthetic) in sesame oil and encapsulated in a soft gelatin capsule in a United States Food and Drug Administration approved product.

(h) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing the following narcotic drug or its salt: buprenorphine.

(i) Marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, and synthetic cannabinoids. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any natural or synthetic material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substances, their analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of the isomers, esters, ethers, or salts is possible:

(1) marijuana;

(2) tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus Cannabis, except that tetrahydrocannabinols do not include any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that qualifies as industrial hemp as defined in section 18K.02, subdivision 3; synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the cannabis plant or in the resinous extractives of the plant; or synthetic substances with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity to those substances contained in the plant or resinous extract, including but not limited to 1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, 6 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and 3,4 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 5. Schedule IV.

(a) Schedule IV consists of the substances listed in this subdivision.

(b) Narcotic drugs. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as follows:

(1) not more than one milligram of difenoxin and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit;

(2) dextropropoxyphene (Darvon and Darvocet);

(3) 2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanol, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, and salts of these isomers (including tramadol);

(4) eluxadoline;

(5) pentazocine; and

(6) butorphanol (including its optical isomers).

(c) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:

(1) alfaxalone (5α-pregnan-3α-ol-11,20-dione);

(2) alprazolam;

(3) barbital;

(54) brexanolone (3α-hydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one);

(55) lemborexant;

(56) remimazolam (4H-imidazol[1,2-a][1,4]benzodiazepine4-propionic acid).

(d) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substance including its salts, isomers, and salts of such isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible: fenfluramine.

(e) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:

(1) cathine (norpseudoephedrine);

(2) diethylpropion;

(3) fencamfamine;

(4) fenproporex;

(5) mazindol;

(6) mefenorex;

(7) modafinil;

(8) pemoline (including organometallic complexes and chelates thereof);

(9) phentermine;

(10) pipradol;

(11) sibutramine;

(12) SPA (1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane).

(f) lorcaserin.

Subd. 6. Schedule V; restrictions on methamphetamine precursor drugs.

(a) As used in this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "methamphetamine precursor drug" means any compound, mixture, or preparation intended for human consumption containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine as its sole active ingredient or as one of its active ingredients; and

(2) "over-the-counter sale" means a retail sale of a drug or product but does not include the sale of a drug or product pursuant to the terms of a valid prescription.

(b) The following items are listed in Schedule V:

(1) any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following limited quantities of narcotic drugs, which shall include one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture or

preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone:

(i) not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;

(ii) not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;

(iii) not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit;

(iv) not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams; or

(v) not more than 0.5 milligrams of difenoxin and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

(2) Stimulants. Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substance having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers: pyrovalerone.

(3) Depressants. Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substance having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:

(i) ezogabine;

(ii) pregabalin;

(iii) lacosamide.

(4) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine as its sole active ingredient or as one of its active ingredients.

(c) No person may sell in a single over-the-counter sale more than two packages of a methamphetamine precursor drug or a combination of methamphetamine precursor drugs or any combination of packages exceeding a total weight of six grams, calculated as the base.

(d) Over-the-counter sales of methamphetamine precursor drugs are limited to:

(1) packages containing not more than a total of three grams of one or more methamphetamine precursor drugs, calculated in terms of ephedrine base or pseudoephedrine base; or

(2) for nonliquid products, sales in blister packs, where each blister contains not more than two dosage units, or, if the use of blister packs is not technically feasible, sales in unit dose packets or pouches.

(e) A business establishment that offers for sale methamphetamine precursor drugs in an over-the-counter sale shall ensure that all packages of the drugs are displayed behind a checkout counter where the public is not permitted and are offered for sale only by a licensed pharmacist, a registered pharmacy technician, or a pharmacy clerk. The establishment shall ensure that the person making the sale requires the buyer:

(1) to provide photographic identification showing the buyer's date of birth; and

(2) to sign a written or electronic document detailing the date of the sale, the name of the buyer, and the amount of the drug sold.

A document described under clause (2) must be retained by the establishment for at least three years and must at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any law enforcement agency.

Nothing in this paragraph requires the buyer to obtain a prescription for the drug's purchase.

(f) No person may acquire through over-the-counter sales more than six grams of methamphetamine precursor drugs, calculated as the base, within a 30-day period.

(g) No person may sell in an over-the-counter sale a methamphetamine precursor drug to a person under the age of 18 years. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this paragraph if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant reasonably and in good faith relied on proof of age as described in section 340A.503, subdivision 6.

(h) A person who knowingly violates paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

(i) An owner, operator, supervisor, or manager of a business establishment that offers for sale methamphetamine precursor drugs whose employee or agent is convicted of or charged with violating paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) is not subject to the criminal penalties for violating any of those paragraphs if the person:

(1) did not have prior knowledge of, participate in, or direct the employee or agent to commit the violation; and

(2) documents that an employee training program was in place to provide the employee or agent with information on the state and federal laws and regulations regarding methamphetamine precursor drugs.

(j) Any person employed by a business establishment that offers for sale methamphetamine precursor drugs who sells such a drug to any person in a suspicious transaction shall report the transaction to the owner, supervisor, or manager of the establishment. The owner, supervisor, or manager may report the transaction to local law enforcement. A person who reports information under this subdivision in good faith is immune from civil liability relating to the report.

(k) Paragraphs (b) to (j) do not apply to:

(1) pediatric products labeled pursuant to federal regulation primarily intended for administration to children under 12 years of age according to label instructions;

(2) methamphetamine precursor drugs that are certified by the Board of Pharmacy as being manufactured in a manner that prevents the drug from being used to manufacture methamphetamine;

(3) methamphetamine precursor drugs in gel capsule or liquid form; or

(4) compounds, mixtures, or preparations in powder form where pseudoephedrine constitutes less than one percent of its total weight and is not its sole active ingredient.

(l) The Board of Pharmacy, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, shall certify methamphetamine precursor drugs that meet the requirements of paragraph (k), clause (2), and publish an annual listing of these drugs.

(m) Wholesale drug distributors licensed and regulated by the Board of Pharmacy pursuant to sections 151.42 to 151.51 and registered with and regulated by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration are exempt from the methamphetamine precursor drug storage requirements of this section.

(n) This section preempts all local ordinances or regulations governing the sale by a business establishment of over-the-counter products containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. All ordinances enacted prior to the effective date of this act are void.

152.021 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Sale crimes.**

A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the first degree if:

(1) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of 17 grams or more containing cocaine or methamphetamine;

(2) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing cocaine or methamphetamine and:

(i) the person or an accomplice possesses on their person or within immediate reach, or uses, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm; or

(ii) the offense involves two aggravating factors;

(3) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more, or 40 dosage units or more, containing heroin or fentanyl;

(4) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of 50 grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, or methamphetamine; or

(5) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of 50 grams or more containing amphetamine,

phencyclidine, or hallucinogen or, if the controlled substance is packaged in dosage units, equaling 200 or more dosage units.

Subd. 2.**Possession crimes.**

(a) A person is guilty of a controlled substance crime in the first degree if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 50 grams or more containing cocaine or methamphetamine;

(2) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 25 grams or more containing cocaine or methamphetamine and:

(i) the person or an accomplice possesses on their person or within immediate reach, or uses, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm; or

(ii) the offense involves two aggravating factors;

(3) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 25 grams or more, or 100 dosage units or more, containing heroin or fentanyl;

(4) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 500 grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, or methamphetamine;

(5) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 500 grams or more containing amphetamine, phencyclidine, or hallucinogen or, if the controlled substance is packaged in dosage units, equaling 500 or more dosage units; or

(6) the person unlawfully possesses:

(i) 50 kilograms or more of cannabis flower;

(ii) ten kilograms or more of cannabis concentrate; or

(iii) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or any combination of those infused with more than one kilogram of tetrahydrocannabinols.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, the weight of fluid used in a water pipe may not be considered in measuring the weight of a mixture except in cases where the mixture contains four or more fluid ounces of fluid.

Subd. 2a. **Methamphetamine manufacture crime.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, sections 152.022, subdivision 1, 152.023, subdivision 1, and 152.024, subdivision 1, a person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the first degree if the person manufactures any amount of methamphetamine.

Subd. 2b. **Aggravated controlled substance crime in the first degree.**

A person is guilty of aggravated controlled substance crime in the first degree if the person violates subdivision 1, clause (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), or subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1), (2), or (3), and the person or an accomplice sells or possesses 100 or more grams or 500 or more dosage units of a mixture containing the controlled substance at issue and:

(1) the person or an accomplice possesses on their person or within immediate reach, or uses, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm; or

(2) the offense involves two aggravating factors.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

(a) A person convicted under subdivisions 1 to 2a, paragraph (a), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 30 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,000, or both.

(b) If the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, a person convicted under subdivisions 1 to 2a, paragraph (a), shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than four years nor more than 40 years and, in addition, may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,000.

(c) If the defendant is convicted under subdivision 1, clause (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), or subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1), (2), or (3), and the defendant or an accomplice sold or possessed 100 or more grams or 500 or more dosage units of a mixture containing the controlled substance at issue, that person shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than 65 months or the presumptive fixed sentence under the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines, whichever is greater, nor more than 40 years and may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,000, or both. If a person to be sentenced under this paragraph for a conviction under subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1), (2), or (3), has not previously been convicted of an offense under section 152.021, 152.022, or 152.023, or of a similar offense by the United States or another state, the prosecutor may, prior to the time of sentencing, file a motion to have the person sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by this paragraph. The motion shall be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion, or on its own motion, the court may sentence the person without regard to this mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds substantial and compelling reasons to do so; such a sentence is a departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

(d) A person convicted under subdivision 2b shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than 86 months or the presumptive fixed sentence under the

Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines, whichever is greater, nor more than 40 years and may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,000, or both.

(e) In a prosecution under subdivisions 1 to 2b involving sales by the same person in two or more counties within a 90-day period, the person may be prosecuted for all of the sales in any county in which one of the sales occurred.

152.022 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Sale crimes.**

A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the second degree if:

(1) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than heroin or fentanyl;

(2) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of three grams or more containing cocaine or methamphetamine and:

(i) the person or an accomplice possesses on their person or within immediate reach, or uses, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm; or

(ii) the offense involves three aggravating factors;

(3) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of three grams or more, or 12 dosage units or more, containing heroin or fentanyl;

(4) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing amphetamine, phencyclidine, or hallucinogen or, if the controlled substance is packaged in dosage units, equaling 50 or more dosage units;

(5) the person unlawfully sells any amount of a Schedule I or II narcotic drug to a person under the age of 18, or conspires with or employs a person under the age of 18 to unlawfully sell the substance; or

(6) the person unlawfully sells any of the following in a school zone, a park zone, a public housing zone, or a drug treatment facility:

(i) any amount of a Schedule I or II narcotic drug, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine, or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or

(ii) one or more mixtures containing methamphetamine or amphetamine.

Subd. 2.**Possession crimes.**

(a) A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the second degree if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 25 grams or more containing cocaine or methamphetamine;

(2) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing cocaine or methamphetamine and:

(i) the person or an accomplice possesses on their person or within immediate reach, or uses, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm; or

(ii) the offense involves three aggravating factors;

(3) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of six grams or more, or 50 dosage units or more, containing heroin or fentanyl;

(4) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 50 grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, or methamphetamine;

(5) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of 50 grams or more containing amphetamine, phencyclidine, or hallucinogen or, if the controlled substance is packaged in dosage units, equaling 100 or more dosage units; or

(6) the person unlawfully possesses:

(i) 25 kilograms or more of cannabis flower;

(ii) five kilograms or more of cannabis concentrate; or

(iii) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or any combination of those infused with more than 500 grams of tetrahydrocannabinols.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, the weight of fluid used in a water pipe may not be considered in measuring the weight of a mixture except in cases where the mixture contains four or more fluid ounces of fluid.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

(a) A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $500,000, or both.

(b) If the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than three years nor more than 40 years and, in addition, may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than $500,000.

(c) In a prosecution under subdivision 1 involving sales by the same person in two or more counties within a 90-day period, the person may be prosecuted for all of the sales in any county in which one of the sales occurred.

152.023 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Sale crimes.**

A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the third degree if:

(1) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a narcotic drug;

(2) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing phencyclidine or hallucinogen, it is packaged in dosage units, and equals ten or more dosage units;

(3) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, except a Schedule I or II narcotic drug, cannabis flower, or cannabinoid products to a person under the age of 18; or

(4) the person conspires with or employs a person under the age of 18 to unlawfully sell one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance listed in Schedule I, II, or III, except a Schedule I or II narcotic drug, cannabis flower, or cannabinoid products.

Subd. 2.**Possession crimes.**

(a) A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the third degree if:

(1) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than heroin or fentanyl;

(2) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of: (i) a total weight of three grams or more containing heroin; or (ii) a total weight of five grams or more, or 25 dosage units or more, containing fentanyl;

(3) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a narcotic drug other than heroin or fentanyl, it is packaged in dosage units, and equals 50 or more dosage units;

(4) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully possesses any amount of a schedule I or II narcotic drug or five or more dosage units of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine, or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine in a school zone, a park zone, a public housing zone, or a drug treatment facility;

(5) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully possesses:

(i) more than ten kilograms of cannabis flower;

(ii) more than two kilograms of cannabis concentrate; or

(iii) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or any combination of those infused with more than 200 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol; or

(6) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing methamphetamine or amphetamine in a school zone, a park zone, a public housing zone, or a drug treatment facility.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, the weight of fluid used in a water pipe may not be considered in measuring the weight of a mixture except in cases where the mixture contains four or more fluid ounces of fluid.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

(a) A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $250,000, or both.

(b) In a prosecution under subdivision 1 or 2 involving sales or acts of possession by the same person in two or more counties within a 90-day period, the person may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the sales or acts of possession occurred.

152.024 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Sale crimes.**

A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fourth degree if:

(1) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, except marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols;

(2) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV or V to a person under the age of 18; or

(3) the person conspires with or employs a person under the age of 18 to unlawfully sell a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV or V; ~~or~~

Subd. 2. **Possession crimes.**

A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fourth degree if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing phencyclidine or hallucinogen, it is packaged in dosage units, and equals ten or more dosage units; or

(2) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, except marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols, with the intent to sell it.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both.

152.025 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Sale crimes.**

A person is guilty of a controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and upon conviction may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4 if the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV.

Subd. 2. **Possession and other crimes.**

A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and upon conviction may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4 if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule I, II, III, or IV, except cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products or a residual amount of one or more mixtures of controlled substances contained in drug paraphernalia; or

(2) the person procures, attempts to procure, possesses, or has control over a controlled substance by any of the following means:

(i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;

(ii) using a false name or giving false credit; or

(iii) falsely assuming the title of, or falsely representing any person to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, doctor of osteopathic medicine licensed to practice medicine, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.**

(a) A person convicted under the provisions of subdivision 2, clause (1), who has not been previously convicted of a violation of this chapter or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if: (1) the amount of the controlled substance possessed, other than heroin, is less than 0.25 grams or one dosage unit or less if the controlled substance was possessed in dosage units; or (2) the controlled substance possessed is heroin and the amount possessed is less than 0.05 grams.

(b) A person convicted under the provisions of subdivision 1; subdivision 2, clause (1), unless the conduct is described in paragraph (a); or subdivision 2, clause (2), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(c) If a peace officer encounters a person who is suspected of violating this section, the peace officer may refer the person to a local service provider that can offer substance use assistance to the person. Upon request at the time of initial contact, a peace officer **must**, if practicable and available, provide a person suspected of violating this section with a referral to local service providers. For purposes of this paragraph, "local service provider" includes but is not limited to substance use disorder treatment and recovery providers, peer support groups and systems, homeless shelters, detoxification centers, hospital systems, mental health crisis centers, naloxone providers, syringe service providers, and harm reduction programs.

152.0261 IMPORTING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACROSS STATE BORDERS.

Subdivision 1. **Felony.**

A person who crosses a state or international border into Minnesota while in possession of an amount of a controlled substance that constitutes a first-degree controlled substance crime under section 152.021, subdivision 2, is guilty of importing controlled substances and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 1a. **Use of person under 18 to import.**

A person who conspires with or employs a person under the age of 18 to cross a state or international border into Minnesota while that person or the person under the age of 18 is in possession of an amount of a controlled substance that constitutes a controlled substance crime under sections 152.021 to 152.025 and 152.0262, with the intent to obstruct the criminal justice process, is guilty of importing controlled substances and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. **Jurisdiction.**

A violation of this section may be charged, indicted, and tried in any county, but not more than one county, into or through which the actor has brought the controlled substance.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

A person convicted of violating this section is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 35 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,250,000, or both.

152.0262 POSSESSION OF SUBSTANCES WITH INTENT TO MANUFACTURE METHAMPHETAMINE CRIME.

Subdivision 1. **Possession of precursors.**

(a) A person is guilty of a crime if the person possesses any chemical reagents or precursors with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine and if convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) A person is guilty of a crime if the person possesses any chemical reagents or precursors with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both, if the conviction is for a subsequent controlled substance conviction.

As used in this section and section 152.021, "chemical reagents or precursors" includes any of the following substances, or any similar substances that can be used to manufacture methamphetamine, or the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers of a listed or similar substance:

(1) ephedrine;

(2) pseudoephedrine;

(3) phenyl-2-propanone;

(4) phenylacetone;

(5) anhydrous ammonia;

(6) organic solvents;

(7) hydrochloric acid;

(8) lithium metal;

(9) sodium metal;

(10) ether;

(11) sulfuric acid;

(12) red phosphorus;

(13) iodine;

(14) sodium hydroxide;

(15) benzaldehyde;

(16) benzyl methyl ketone;

(17) benzyl cyanide;

(18) nitroethane;

(19) methylamine;

(20) phenylacetic acid;

(21) hydriodic acid; or

(22) hydriotic acid.

152.0263 CANNABIS POSSESSION CRIMES.

Subdivision 1. **Possession of cannabis in the first degree. (FELONY)**

A person is guilty of cannabis possession in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person unlawfully possesses any of the following:

(1) more than two pounds but not more than ten kilograms of cannabis flower;

(2) more than 160 grams but not more than two kilograms of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 16 grams but not more than 200 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 2.**Possession of cannabis in the second degree. (GROSS MISDEMEANOR)**

A person is guilty of cannabis possession in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the person unlawfully possesses any of the following:

(1) more than one pound but not more than two pounds of cannabis flower in any place other than the person's residence;

(2) more than 80 grams but not more than 160 grams of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than eight grams but not more than 16 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 3.**Possession of cannabis in the third degree. (MISDEMEANOR)**

A person is guilty of cannabis possession in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, if the person unlawfully possesses any of the following:

(1) more than four ounces but not more than one pound of cannabis flower in any place other than the person's residence;

(2) more than 16 grams but not more than 80 grams of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 1,600 milligrams but not more than eight grams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 4.**Possession of cannabis in the fourth degree. (PETTY MISDEMEANOR)**

A person is guilty of a petty misdemeanor if the person unlawfully possesses any of the following:

(1) more than two ounces but not more than four ounces of cannabis flower in any place other than the person's residence;

(2) more than eight grams but not more than 16 grams of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams but not more than 1,600 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 5.**Use of cannabis in public.**

A local unit of government may adopt an ordinance establishing a petty misdemeanor offense for a person who unlawfully uses cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public place provided that the definition of public place does not include the following:

(1) a private residence, including the person's curtilage or yard;

(2) private property not generally accessible by the public, unless the person is explicitly prohibited from consuming cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products on the property by the owner of the property; or

(3) the premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.

152.0264 CANNABIS SALE CRIMES.

Subdivision 1. **Sale of cannabis in the first degree. (FELONY)**

An adult is guilty of the sale of cannabis in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the adult unlawfully sells more than two ounces of cannabis flower; more than eight grams of cannabis concentrate; or edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol:

(1) to a minor and the defendant is more than 36 months older than the minor;

(2) within ten years of two or more convictions under subdivision 2 or 3; or

(3) within ten years of a conviction under this subdivision.

Subd. 2.**Sale of cannabis in the second degree. (GROSS MISDEMEANOR)**

An adult is guilty of sale of cannabis in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the adult:

(1) unlawfully sells more than two ounces of cannabis flower; more than eight grams of cannabis concentrate; or edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol:

(i) in a school zone, a park zone, or a drug treatment facility; or

(ii) within ten years of a conviction under subdivision 1, 2, or 3; or

(2) unlawfully sells cannabis flower, cannabis concentrate, edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to a minor.

Subd. 3.**Sale of cannabis in the third degree. (MISDEMEANOR)**

An adult is guilty of sale of cannabis in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, if the adult unlawfully sells:

(1) more than two ounces of cannabis flower;

(2) more than eight grams of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 4.**Sale of cannabis in the fourth degree. (PETTY MISDEMEANOR)**

(a) An adult is guilty of a petty misdemeanor if the adult unlawfully sells:

(1) not more than two ounces of cannabis flower;

(2) not more than eight grams of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with not more than 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

(b) A sale for no remuneration by an individual over the age of 21 to another individual over the age of 21 is not an unlawful sale under this subdivision.

Subd. 5.**Sale of cannabis by a minor. (PETTY MISDEMEANOR)**

(a) A minor is guilty of a petty misdemeanor if the minor unlawfully sells:

(1) not more than two ounces of cannabis flower;

(2) not more than eight grams of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with not more than 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

(b) A minor is guilty of a misdemeanor if the minor unlawfully sells:

(1) more than two ounces of cannabis flower;

(2) more than eight grams of cannabis concentrate; or

(3) edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

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THE NEW MARIJUANA STATUTES

Chapter 342 - REGULATION OF ADULT-USE CANNABIS

Section 342.01 – DEFINITIONS

Subdivision 1. Terms.
For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. Adult-use cannabis concentrate.
"Adult-use cannabis concentrate" means cannabis concentrate that is approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office. Adult-use cannabis concentrate does not include any artificially derived cannabinoid.

Subd. 3. Adult-use cannabis flower.
"Adult-use cannabis flower" means cannabis flower that is approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office. Adult-use cannabis flower does not include medical cannabis flower, hemp plant parts, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 4. Adult-use cannabis product.
"Adult-use cannabis product" means a cannabis product that is approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office. Adult-use cannabis product includes edible cannabis products but does not include medical cannabinoid products or lower-potency hemp edibles.

Subd. 5. Advertisement.

"Advertisement" means any written or oral statement, illustration, or depiction that is intended to promote sales of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or sales at a specific cannabis business or hemp business and includes any newspaper, radio, internet and electronic media, or television promotion; the distribution of fliers and circulars; and the display of window and interior signs in a cannabis business. Advertisement does not include a fixed outdoor sign that meets the requirements in section 342.64, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Subd. 6. Artificially derived cannabinoid.

"Artificially derived cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid extracted from a cannabis plant, cannabis flower, hemp plant, or hemp plant parts with a chemical makeup that is changed after extraction to create a different cannabinoid or other chemical compound by applying a catalyst other than heat or light. Artificially derived cannabinoid includes but is not limited to any tetrahydrocannabinol created from cannabidiol but does not include cannabis concentrate, cannabis products, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 7. Batch.

"Batch" means:

(1) a specific quantity of cannabis plants that are cultivated from the same seed or plant stock, are cultivated together, are intended to be harvested together, and receive an identical propagation and cultivation treatment;

(2) a specific quantity of cannabis flower that is harvested together; is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition; and receives identical sorting, drying, curing, and storage treatment; or

(3) a specific quantity of a specific cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, artificially derived cannabinoid, hemp-derived consumer product, or hemp-derived topical product that is manufactured at the same time and using the same methods, equipment, and ingredients that is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition, and that is manufactured, packaged, and labeled according to a single batch production record executed and documented.

Subd. 8. Batch number.

"Batch number" means a unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier assigned to a batch of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, artificially derived cannabinoid, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.

Subd. 9. Bona fide labor organization.

"Bona fide labor organization" means a labor union that represents or is actively seeking to represent cannabis workers.

Subd. 10. Cannabinoid.
"Cannabinoid" means any of the chemical constituents of hemp plants or cannabis plants that are naturally occurring, biologically active, and act on the cannabinoid receptors of the brain. Cannabinoid includes but is not limited to tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol.

Subd. 11. Cannabinoid extraction.
"Cannabinoid extraction" means the process of extracting cannabis concentrate from cannabis plants or cannabis flower using heat, pressure, water, lipids, gases, solvents, or other chemicals or chemical processes, but does not include the process of extracting concentrate from hemp plants or hemp plant parts or the process of creating any artificially derived cannabinoid.

Subd. 12. Cannabinoid product.
"Cannabinoid product" means a cannabis product, a hemp-derived consumer product, or a lower-potency hemp edible.

Subd. 13. Cannabinoid profile.
"Cannabinoid profile" means the amounts of each cannabinoid that the office requires to be identified in testing and labeling, including but not limited to delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, cannabidiol, and cannabidiolic acid in cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a batch of artificially derived cannabinoid, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, or a hemp-derived topical product expressed as percentages measured by weight and, in the case of cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products, expressed as milligrams in each serving and package.

Subd. 14. Cannabis business.
"Cannabis business" means any of the following licensed under this chapter:

(1) cannabis microbusiness;
(2) cannabis mezzobusiness;
(3) cannabis cultivator;
(4) cannabis manufacturer;
(5) cannabis retailer;
(6) cannabis wholesaler;
(7) cannabis transporter;
(8) cannabis testing facility;
(9) cannabis event organizer;
(10) cannabis delivery service; and
(11) medical cannabis combination business.

Subd. 15. Cannabis concentrate.
(a) "Cannabis concentrate" means:
(1) the extracts and resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower;

(2) the extracts or resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower that are refined to increase the presence of targeted cannabinoids; or

(3) a product that is produced by refining extracts or resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower and is intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product.

(b) Cannabis concentrate does not include hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoid, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 16. Cannabis flower.

"Cannabis flower" means the harvested flower, bud, leaves, and stems of a cannabis plant. Cannabis flower includes adult-use cannabis flower and medical cannabis flower. Cannabis flower does not include cannabis seed, hemp plant parts, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 17. Cannabis industry.

"Cannabis industry" means every item, product, person, process, action, business, or other thing related to cannabis plants, cannabis flower, and cannabis products ~~and subject to regulation under this chapter~~.

Subd. 18. Cannabis paraphernalia.

"Cannabis paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind that are knowingly or intentionally used primarily in:

(1) manufacturing cannabis products;

(2) ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis flower or cannabis products into the human body; and

(3) testing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 19. Cannabis plant.

"Cannabis plant" means all parts of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is growing or has not been harvested, including but not limited to a mother plant; a mature, flowering plant; an immature plant; or a seedling. Cannabis plant does not include a hemp plant.

Subd. 20. Cannabis product.

(a) "Cannabis product" means any of the following:

(1) cannabis concentrate;

(2) a product infused with cannabinoids, including but not limited to tetrahydrocannabinol, extracted or derived from cannabis plants or cannabis flower; or

(3) any other product that contains cannabis concentrate.

(b) Cannabis product includes adult-use cannabis products, including but not limited to edible cannabis products and medical cannabinoid products. Cannabis product does not include cannabis flower, artificially derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.

Subd. 21. Cannabis prohibition.
"Cannabis prohibition" means the system of state and federal laws that prevented establishment of a legal market and instead established petty offenses and criminal offenses punishable by fines, imprisonment, or both for the cultivation, possession, and sale of all parts of the plant of any species of the genus Cannabis, including all agronomical varieties, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin.

Subd. 22. Cannabis seed.
"Cannabis seed" means the viable seed of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is reasonably expected to grow into a cannabis plant. Cannabis seed does not include hemp seed.

Subd. 23. Cannabis worker.
"Cannabis worker" means any individual employed by a cannabis business and any individual who is a contractor of a cannabis business whose scope of work involves the handling of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, or cannabis products.

Subd. 24. Child-resistant.
"Child-resistant" means packaging that meets the poison prevention packaging standards in Code of Federal Regulations, title 16, section 1700.15.

Subd. 25. Cooperative.
"Cooperative" means an association conducting business on a cooperative plan that is organized or is subject to chapter 308A or 308B.

Subd. 26. Council.
"Council" means the Cannabis Advisory Council.

Subd. 27. Cultivation.
"Cultivation" means any activity involving the planting, growing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, or trimming of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, hemp plants, or hemp plant parts.

Subd. 28. Division of Medical Cannabis.
"Division of Medical Cannabis" means a division housed in the Office of Cannabis Management that operates the medical cannabis program.

Subd. 29. Division of Social Equity

"Division of Social Equity" means a division housed in the Office of Cannabis Management that promotes development, stability, and safety in communities that have experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition and usage.

Subd. 30. Drug.

"Drug" has the meaning given in section 151.01, subdivision 5.

Subd. 31. Edible cannabis product.

"Edible cannabis product" means any product that is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans; contains a cannabinoid other than an artificially derived cannabinoid in combination with food ingredients; is not a drug; and is a type of product approved for sale by the office, or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office including but not limited to products that resemble nonalcoholic beverages, candy, and baked goods. Edible cannabis product does not include lower-potency hemp edibles.

Subd. 31a. **Endorsement.**

"Endorsement" means an authorization from the office to conduct a specified operation activity.

Subd. 32. Health care practitioner.

"Health care practitioner" means a Minnesota-licensed doctor of medicine, a Minnesota-licensed physician assistant acting within the scope of authorized practice, or a Minnesota-licensed advanced practice registered nurse who has an active license in good standing and the primary responsibility for the care and treatment of the qualifying medical condition of an individual diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition.

Subd. 33. Health record.

"Health record" has the meaning given in section 144.291, subdivision 2.

Subd. 34. Hemp business.

(a) "Hemp business" means either of the following licensed under this chapter:

(1) lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer; or

(2) lower-potency hemp edible retailer.

(b) Hemp business does not include a person or entity licensed under chapter 18K to grow industrial hemp for commercial or research purposes or to process industrial hemp for commercial purposes.

Subd. 35. Hemp concentrate.

(a) "Hemp concentrate" means:

(1) the extracts and resins of a hemp plant or hemp plant parts;

(2) the extracts or resins of a hemp plant or hemp plant parts that are refined to increase the presence of targeted cannabinoids; or

(3) a product that is produced by refining extracts or resins of a hemp plant or hemp plant parts and is intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product.

(b) Hemp concentrate does not include artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.

Subd. 36. Hemp consumer industry.

"Hemp consumer industry" means every item, product, person, process, action, business, or other thing related to artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products and subject to regulation under this chapter.

Subd. 37. Hemp-derived consumer product.

(a) "Hemp-derived consumer product" means a product intended for human or animal consumption, does not contain cannabis flower or cannabis concentrate, and:

(1) contains or consists of hemp plant parts; or

(2) contains hemp concentrate or artificially derived cannabinoids in combination with other ingredients.

(b) Hemp-derived consumer product does not include artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived topical products, hemp fiber products, or hemp grain.

Subd. 38. Hemp-derived topical product.

"Hemp-derived topical product" means a product intended for human or animal consumption that contains hemp concentrate, is intended for application externally to a part of the body of a human or animal, and does not contain cannabis flower or cannabis concentrate.

Subd. 39. Hemp fiber product.

"Hemp fiber product" means an intermediate or finished product made from the fiber of hemp plant parts that is not intended for human or animal consumption. Hemp fiber product includes but is not limited to cordage, paper, fuel, textiles, bedding, insulation, construction materials, compost materials, and industrial materials.

Subd. 40. Hemp grain.

"Hemp grain" means the harvested seeds of the hemp plant intended for consumption as a food or part of a food product. Hemp grain includes oils pressed or extracted from harvested hemp seeds.

Subd. 41. Hemp plant.

"Hemp plant" means all parts of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is growing or has not been harvested and has a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of no more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.

Subd. 42. Hemp plant parts.
"Hemp plant parts" means any part of the harvested hemp plant, including the flower, bud, leaves, stems, and stalk, but does not include derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers that are separated from the plant. Hemp plant parts does not include hemp fiber products, hemp grain, or hemp seed.

Subd. 43. Hemp seed.
"Hemp seed" means the viable seed of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is intended to be planted and is reasonably expected to grow into a hemp plant. Hemp seed does not include cannabis seed or hemp grain.

Subd. 44. Hemp worker.
"Hemp worker" means any individual employed by a hemp business and any individual who is a contractor of a hemp business whose scope of work involves the handling of artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 45. Industrial hemp.
"Industrial hemp" has the meaning given in section 18K.02, subdivision 3.

Subd. 46. Intoxicating cannabinoid.
"Intoxicating cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid, including an artificially derived cannabinoid, that when introduced into the human body impairs the central nervous system or impairs the human audio, visual, or mental processes. Intoxicating cannabinoid includes but is not limited to any tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 47. Labor peace agreement.
"Labor peace agreement" means an agreement between a cannabis business and a bona fide labor organization that protects the state's interests by, at minimum, prohibiting the labor organization from engaging in picketing, work stoppages, or boycotts against the cannabis business.

Subd. 48. License holder.
"License holder" means a person, cooperative, or business that holds any of the following licenses:

(1) cannabis microbusiness;
(2) cannabis mezzobusiness;
(3) cannabis cultivator;
(4) cannabis manufacturer;
(5) cannabis retailer;
(6) cannabis wholesaler;
(7) cannabis transporter;

(8) cannabis testing facility;
(9) cannabis event organizer;
(10) cannabis delivery service;
(11) lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer;
(12) lower-potency hemp edible retailer; or
(13) medical cannabis combination business.

Subd. 49. Local unit of government.
"Local unit of government" means a home rule charter or statutory city, county, town, or other political subdivision.

Subd. 50. Lower-potency hemp edible.
"Lower-potency hemp edible" means any product that:

(1) is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans;
(2) contains hemp concentrate or an artificially derived cannabinoid, in combination with food ingredients;
(3) is not a drug;
(4) does not contain a cannabinoid derived from cannabis plants or cannabis flower; ~~and~~

(5) is a type of product approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office, including but not limited to products that resemble nonalcoholic beverages, candy, and baked goods~~.~~; and

(6) meets either of the requirements in paragraph (b).

(b) A lower-potency hemp edible includes:

(1) a product that:

(i) consists of servings that contain no more than five milligrams of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol; no more than 25 milligrams of cannabidiol, cannabigerol, cannabinol, or cannabichromene; any other cannabinoid authorized by the office; or any combination of those cannabinoids that does not exceed the identified amounts;

(ii) does not contain more than a combined total of 0.5 milligrams of all other cannabinoids per serving; and

(iii) does not contain an artificially derived cannabinoid other than delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, except that a product may include artificially derived cannabinoids created during the process of creating the delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol that is added to the product, if no artificially derived cannabinoid is added to the ingredient containing delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol and the ratio of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol to all other artificially derived cannabinoids is no less than 20 to one; or

(2) a product that:

(i) contains hemp concentrate processed or refined without increasing the percentage of targeted cannabinoids or altering the ratio of cannabinoids in the extracts or resins of a hemp plant or hemp plant parts beyond the variability generally recognized for the method used for processing or refining or by an amount needed to reduce the total THC in the hemp concentrate; and

(ii) consists of servings that contain no more than five milligrams of total THC.

Subd. 51. Matrix barcode.
"Matrix barcode" means a code that stores data in a two-dimensional array of geometrically shaped dark and light cells capable of being read by the camera on a smartphone or other mobile device.

Subd. 52. Medical cannabinoid product.
(a) "Medical cannabinoid product" means a product that:
(1) consists of or contains cannabis concentrate or hemp concentrate or is infused with cannabinoids, including but not limited to artificially derived cannabinoids; and
(2) is provided to a patient enrolled in the registry program; a registered designated caregiver; or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of an enrolled patient, by a registered designated caregiver, cannabis retailer, or cannabis business with a medical cannabis retail endorsement to treat or alleviate the symptoms of a qualifying medical condition.
(b) A medical cannabinoid product must be in the form of:
(1) liquid, including but not limited to oil;
(2) pill;
(3) liquid or oil for use with a vaporized delivery method;
(4) water-soluble cannabinoid multiparticulate, including granules, powder, and sprinkles;
(5) orally dissolvable product, including lozenges, gum, mints, buccal tablets, and sublingual tablets;
(6) edible products in the form of gummies and chews;
(7) topical formulation; or
(8) any allowable form or delivery method approved by the office.
(c) Medical cannabinoid product does not include adult-use cannabis products or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 53. Medical cannabis business.
"Medical cannabis business" means an entity licensed under this chapter to engage in one or more of the following:

(1) the cultivation of cannabis plants for medical cannabis flower;
(2) the manufacture of medical cannabinoid products; and
(3) the retail sale of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 54. Medical cannabis flower.

"Medical cannabis flower" means cannabis flower provided to a patient enrolled in the registry program or a visiting patient; a registered designated caregiver; or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of an enrolled patient by a registered designated caregiver, cannabis retailer, or ~~medical cannabis business~~ cannabis business with a medical cannabis retail endorsement to treat or alleviate the symptoms of a qualifying medical condition. Medical cannabis flower does not include adult-use cannabis flower.

Subd. 55. Medical cannabis paraphernalia.

"Medical cannabis paraphernalia" means a delivery device, related supply, or educational material used by a patient enrolled in the registry program to administer medical cannabis and medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 56. Nonintoxicating cannabinoid.

"Nonintoxicating cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid that when introduced into the human body does not impair the central nervous system and does not impair the human audio, visual, or mental processes. Nonintoxicating cannabinoid includes but is not limited to cannabidiol and cannabigerol but does not include any artificially derived cannabinoid.

Subd. 57. Office.

"Office" means the director of the Office of Cannabis Management.

Subd. 58. Outdoor advertisement.

"Outdoor advertisement" means an advertisement that is located outdoors or can be seen or heard by an individual who is outdoors and includes billboards; advertisements on benches; advertisements at transit stations or transit shelters; advertisements on the exterior or interior of buses, taxis, light rail transit, or business vehicles; and print signs that do not meet the requirements in section 342.64, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), but that are placed or located on the exterior property of a cannabis business.

Subd. 59. Patient.

"Patient" means a Minnesota resident who has been diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition by a health care practitioner and who has met all other requirements for patients under this chapter to participate in the registry program.

Subd. 60. Patient registry number.

"Patient registry number" means a unique identification number assigned by the Division of Medical Cannabis to a patient enrolled in the registry program.

Subd. 61. Plant canopy.

"Plant canopy" means the surface area within a cultivation facility that is used at any time to cultivate mature, flowering cannabis plants. For multiple tier cultivation, each tier of cultivation surface area contributes to the total plant canopy calculation. Calculation of the area of the plant canopy does not include the surface area within the cultivation facility that is used to cultivate immature cannabis plants and seedlings.

Subd. 62. Propagule.

"Propagule" means seeds, clones, transplants, and any other propagative industrial hemp material.

Subd. 63. Qualifying medical condition.

"Qualifying medical condition" means either a medical condition for which an individual's health care practitioner has recommended, approved, or authorized the use of cannabis by that individual to treat the condition, or a diagnosis of any of the following conditions:
(1) Alzheimer's disease;
(2) autism spectrum disorder that meets the requirements of the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association;
(3) cancer, if the underlying condition or treatment produces one or more of the following:
(i) severe or chronic pain;
(ii) nausea or severe vomiting; or
(iii) cachexia or severe wasting;
(4) chronic motor or vocal tic disorder;
(5) chronic pain;
(6) glaucoma;
(7) human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
(8) intractable pain as defined in section 152.125, subdivision 1, paragraph (c);
(9) obstructive sleep apnea;
(10) post-traumatic stress disorder;
(11) Tourette's syndrome;
(12) amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
(13) seizures, including those characteristic of epilepsy;
(14) severe and persistent muscle spasms, including those characteristic of multiple sclerosis;
(15) inflammatory bowel disease, including Crohn's disease;
(16) irritable bowel syndrome;
(17) obsessive-compulsive disorder;
(18) sickle cell disease;
(19) terminal illness, with a probable life expectancy of under one year, if the illness or its treatment produces one or more of the following:
(i) severe or chronic pain;
(ii) nausea or severe vomiting; or
(iii) cachexia or severe wasting.

Subd. 64. Registered designated caregiver.

"Registered designated caregiver" means an individual who:

(1) is at least 18 years old;
(2) has been approved by the office to assist a patient with obtaining medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products from a cannabis business with a medical cannabis retail endorsement and with administering medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products; and
(3) is authorized by the office to assist a patient with the use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 65. Registry or registry program.

"Registry" or "registry program" means the patient registry established under this chapter listing patients registered designated caregivers; and any parent, legal guardian, or spouse of a patient who is authorized to perform the following acts either as a patient or to assist a patient:

(1) obtain medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, and medical cannabis paraphernalia from a cannabis business with a medical cannabis retail endorsement; and

(2) administer medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 66. Registry verification.

"Registry verification" means the verification provided by the office that a patient is enrolled in the registry program and that includes the patient's name, patient registry number, and, if applicable, the name of the patient's registered designated caregiver or parent, legal guardian, or spouse.

Subd. 67. Restricted area.

"Restricted area" means an area where cannabis flower or cannabis products are cultivated, manufactured, or stored by a cannabis business.

Subd. 68. Statewide monitoring system.

"Statewide monitoring system" means the system for integrated cannabis tracking, inventory, and verification established or adopted by the office.

Subd. 69. Synthetic cannabinoid.

"Synthetic cannabinoid" means a substance with a similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity to a cannabinoid but is not extracted or derived from cannabis plants, cannabis flower, hemp plants, or hemp plant parts and is instead created or produced by chemical or biochemical synthesis.

Subd. 69b. **Total THC.**
"Total THC" means the sum of the percentage by weight of tetrahydrocannabinolic acid multiplied by 0.877 plus the percentage by weight of all tetrahydrocannabinols.

Subd. 70. Veteran.
"Veteran" means an individual who satisfies the requirements in section 197.447.

Subd. 71. Visiting patient.
"Visiting patient" means an individual who is not a Minnesota resident and who possesses a valid registration verification card or its equivalent that is issued under the laws or regulations of another state, district, commonwealth, or territory of the United States verifying that the individual is enrolled in or authorized to participate in that jurisdiction's medical cannabis or medical marijuana program.

Subd. 72. Volatile solvent.
"Volatile solvent" means any solvent that is or produces a flammable gas or vapor that, when present in the air in sufficient quantities, will create explosive or ignitable mixtures. Volatile solvent includes but is not limited to butane, hexane, and propane.

Section 342.09 - PERSONAL ADULT USE OF CANNABIS

Subdivision 1. Personal adult use, possession, and transportation of cannabis flower and cannabinoid products.

(a) An individual 21 years of age or older may:
(1) use, possess, or transport cannabis paraphernalia;
(2) possess or transport two ounces or less of adult-use cannabis flower in a public place;
(3) possess two pounds or less of adult-use cannabis flower in the individual's private residence;
(4) possess or transport eight grams or less of adult-use cannabis concentrate;
(5) possess or transport edible cannabis products or lower-potency hemp edibles infused with a combined total of 800 milligrams or less of tetrahydrocannabinol;
(6) give for no remuneration to an individual who is at least 21 years of age:
(i) two ounces or less of adult-use cannabis flower;
(ii) eight grams or less of adult-use cannabis concentrate; or
(iii) an edible cannabis product or lower-potency hemp edible infused with 800 milligrams or less of tetrahydrocannabinol; and
(7) use adult-use cannabis flower and adult-use cannabis products in the following locations:
(i) a private residence, including the individual's curtilage or yard;

(ii) on private property, not generally accessible by the public, unless the individual is explicitly prohibited from consuming cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products on the property by the owner of the property; or

(iii) on the premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), an individual may not:

(1) use, possess, or transport cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products if the individual is under 21 years of age;

(2) use cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a motor vehicle as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 15;

(3) use cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products in a manner that involves the inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor at any location where smoking is prohibited under section 144.414;

(4) use or possess cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public school, as defined in section 120A.05, subdivisions 9, 11, and 13, or in a charter school governed by chapter 124E, including all facilities, whether owned, rented, or leased, and all vehicles that a school district owns, leases, rents, contracts for, or controls;

(5) use or possess cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a state correctional facility;

(6) operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products;

(7) give for no remuneration cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to an individual under 21 years of age;

(8) give for no remuneration cannabis flower or cannabis products as a sample or promotional gift if the giver is in the business of selling goods or services; or

(9) vaporize or smoke cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, or hemp-derived consumer products in any location where the smoke, aerosol, or vapor would be inhaled by a minor.

(c) The prohibitions under paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (4), do not apply to use other than by smoking or by a vaporized delivery method, possession, or transportation of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products by a patient; a registered designated caregiver; or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of a patient.

(d) The possession limits in paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (5), do not apply to a person enrolled in the medical cannabis patient registry program under section 342.52 if the person possesses cannabis flower or cannabinoid products that include patient-specific labeling according to sections 342.51, subdivision 2, and 342.63, subdivision 4.

(e) A proprietor of a family or group family day care program must disclose to parents or guardians of children cared for on the premises of the family or group family day care program, if the proprietor permits the smoking or use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products on the premises outside of its hours of operation. Disclosure must include posting on the premises a conspicuous written notice and orally informing parents or guardians. Cannabis flower or cannabis products must be inaccessible to children and stored away from food products.

Subd. 2. Home cultivation of cannabis for personal adult use.
Up to eight cannabis plants, with no more than four being mature, flowering plants may be grown at a single residence, including the curtilage or yard, without a license to cultivate cannabis issued under this chapter provided that cultivation takes place at the primary residence of an individual 21 years of age or older and in an enclosed, locked space that is not open to public view.

Subd. 3. Home extraction of cannabis concentrate by use of volatile solvent prohibited.
No person may use a volatile solvent to separate or extract cannabis concentrate or hemp concentrate without a cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis manufacturer, medical cannabis combination business, or lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license issued under this chapter.

Subd. 4. Sale of cannabis flower and products prohibited.
No person may sell cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the sale.

Subd. 5. Importation of hemp-derived products.
No person may import lower-potency hemp edibles or hemp-derived consumer products that are manufactured outside the boundaries of the state of Minnesota with the intent to sell the edibles or products to consumers within the state or to any other person or business that intends to sell the edibles or products to consumers within the state without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the importation of such edibles or products. This subdivision does not apply to edibles or products lawfully purchased for personal use.

Subd. 6. Violations; penalties.
(a) In addition to penalties listed in this subdivision, a person who violates the provisions of this chapter is subject to any applicable criminal penalty.
(b) The office may assess the following civil penalties on a person who sells cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the sale:
(1) if the person sells up to two ounces of cannabis flower, up to $3,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;
(2) if the person sells more than two ounces but not more than eight ounces of cannabis flower, up to $10,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;
(3) if the person sells more than eight ounces but not more than one pound of cannabis flower, up to $25,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(4) if the person sells more than one pound but not more than five pounds of cannabis flower, up to $50,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(5) if the person sells more than five pounds but not more than 25 pounds of cannabis flower, up to $100,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(6) if the person sells more than 25 pounds but not more than 50 pounds of cannabis flower, up to $250,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater; and

(7) if the person sells more than 50 pounds of cannabis flower, up to $1,000,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater.

(c) The office may assess the following civil penalties on a person who sells cannabis concentrate without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the sale:

(1) if the person sells up to eight grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $3,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(2) if the person sells more than eight grams but not more than 40 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $10,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(3) if the person sells more than 40 grams but not more than 80 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $25,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(4) if the person sells more than 80 grams but not more than 400 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $50,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(5) if the person sells more than 400 grams but not more than two kilograms of cannabis concentrate, up to $100,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(6) if the person sells more than two kilograms but not more than four kilograms of cannabis concentrate, up to $250,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater; and

(7) if the person sells more than four kilograms of cannabis concentrate, up to $1,000,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater.

(d) The office may assess the following civil penalties on a person who imports or sells products infused with tetrahydrocannabinol without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the importation or sale:

(1) if the person imports or sells products infused with up to 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $3,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater;

(2) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 800 milligrams but not more than four grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $10,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater;

(3) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than four grams but not more than eight grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $25,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater;
(4) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than eight grams but not more than 40 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $50,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater;
(5) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 40 grams but not more than 200 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $100,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater;
(6) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 200 grams but not more than 400 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $250,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater; and
(7) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 400 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $1,000,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater.
(e) The office may assess a civil penalty of up to $500 for each plant grown in excess of the limit on a person who grows more than eight cannabis plants or more than four mature, flowering plants, without a license to cultivate cannabis issued under this chapter.

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152.0265 CANNABIS CULTIVATION CRIMES.

Subdivision 1.**Cultivation of cannabis in the first degree. (FELONY)**

A person is guilty of cultivation of cannabis in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person unlawfully cultivates more than 23 cannabis plants.

Subd. 2.**Cultivation of cannabis in the second degree. (GROSS MISDEMEANOR)**

A person is guilty of cultivation of cannabis in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the person unlawfully cultivates more than 16 cannabis plants but not more than 23 cannabis plants.

152.027 OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Sale of Schedule V controlled substance.**

Except as provided in section 152.02, subdivision 6, a person who unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule V may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Possession of Schedule V controlled substance.**

Except as provided in section 152.02, subdivision 6, a person who unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in Schedule V may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both. The court may order that a person who is convicted under this subdivision and placed on probation be required to take part in a drug education program as specified by the court.

Subd. 5. **Sale or possession of salvia divinorum.**

(a) A person who unlawfully sells any amount of salvia divinorum or salvinorin A is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who unlawfully possesses any amount of salvia divinorum or salvinorin A is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 6. **Sale or possession of synthetic cannabinoids.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "synthetic cannabinoid" includes any substance included in section 152.02, subdivision 2, paragraph (h), clause (3).

(b) A person who unlawfully sells a synthetic cannabinoid for no remuneration is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) A person who unlawfully sells a synthetic cannabinoid is guilty of a felony and if convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(d) A person who unlawfully possesses any amount of a synthetic cannabinoid is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(e) Notwithstanding any contrary provision in sections 152.021 to 152.025, this subdivision describes the exclusive penalties for the sale and possession of synthetic cannabinoid.

Subd. 7. **Sale or possession of kratom.**

(a) A person who unlawfully sells any amount of kratom or a substance that contains mitragynine or 7-hydroxymitragynine to a person under the age of 18 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person under the age of 18 who unlawfully possesses any amount of kratom or a substance that contains mitragynine or 7-hydroxymitragynine is guilty of a misdemeanor.

152.028 PERMISSIVE INFERENCE OF KNOWING POSSESSION.

Subdivision 1. **Residences.**

The presence of a controlled substance in open view in a room, other than a public place, under circumstances evincing an intent by one or more of the persons present to unlawfully mix, compound, package, or otherwise prepare for sale the controlled substance permits the fact finder to infer knowing possession of the controlled substance by each person in close proximity to the controlled substance when the controlled substance was found. The permissive inference does not apply to any person if:

(1) one of them legally possesses the controlled substance; or

(2) the controlled substance is on the person of one of the occupants.

Subd. 2. **Passenger automobiles.**

The presence of a controlled substance in a passenger automobile permits the fact finder to infer knowing possession of the controlled substance by the driver or person in control of the automobile when the controlled substance was in the automobile. This inference may only be made if the defendant is charged with violating section 152.021, 152.022, 152.023, 152.0261, or 152.0262. The inference does not apply:

(1) to a duly licensed operator of an automobile who is at the time operating it for hire in the lawful and proper pursuit of the operator's trade;

(2) to any person in the automobile if one of them legally possesses a controlled substance; or

(3) when the controlled substance is concealed on the person of one of the occupants.

152.093 MANUFACTURE OR DELIVERY OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful for any person to intentionally manufacture drug paraphernalia for delivery. Any violation of this section is a **misdemeanor**.

152.094 DELIVERY OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA TO A MINOR PROHIBITED.

Any person 18 years of age or older who violates section 152.093 by knowingly or intentionally delivering drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age who is at least three years younger is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

152.095 ADVERTISEMENT OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to place in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication any advertisement or promotion for the sale of drug paraphernalia. A violation of this section is a **misdemeanor**.

152.096 CONSPIRACIES PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibited acts; penalties.**

Any person who conspires to commit any act prohibited by this chapter, except possession or distribution for no remuneration of a small amount of marijuana as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 16, is guilty of a **felony** and upon conviction may be imprisoned, fined, or both, up to the maximum amount authorized by law for the act the person conspired to commit.

Subd. 2. **Conviction of coconspirator not required.**

A person liable under this section may be charged with and convicted of conspiracy although the person or persons with whom that person conspired have not been convicted or have been convicted of some other crime based on the same act.

152.097 SIMULATED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Subdivision 1.**Prohibition.**

It is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, sell, transfer or deliver or attempt to sell, transfer or deliver a noncontrolled substance upon:

(1) the express representation that the noncontrolled substance is a narcotic or nonnarcotic controlled substance; or

(2) the express representation that the substance is of such nature or appearance that the recipient of the delivery will be able to sell, transfer or deliver the substance as a controlled substance; or

(3) under circumstances which would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance was a controlled substance. Any of the following factors shall constitute relevant evidence:

(i) the noncontrolled substance was packaged in a manner normally used for the illegal delivery of controlled substances; or

(ii) the delivery or attempted delivery included an exchange of or demand for money or other valuable property as consideration for delivery of the noncontrolled substance, and the amount of the consideration was substantially in excess of the reasonable value of the noncontrolled substance; or

(iii) the physical appearance of the noncontrolled substance is substantially identical to a specified controlled substance.

Subd. 2. **No defense.**

In any prosecution under this section, it is no defense that the accused believed the noncontrolled substance to actually be a controlled substance.

Subd. 3. **Exemption.**

This section does not apply to the prescribing and dispensing of placebos by licensed practitioners and licensed pharmacists.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.**

A person who violates this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both. Sentencing for a conviction for attempting to sell, transfer, or deliver a noncontrolled substance in violation of this section is governed by section 609.17, subdivision 4.

152.125 INTRACTABLE PAIN.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the terms in this subdivision have the meanings given.

(b) "Drug diversion" means the unlawful transfer of prescription drugs from their licit medical purpose to the illicit marketplace.

(c) "**Intractable pain**" means a pain state in which the cause of the pain cannot be removed or otherwise treated with the consent of the patient and in which, in the generally accepted course of medical practice, no relief or cure of the cause of the pain is possible, or none has been found after reasonable efforts. Conditions associated with intractable pain may include cancer and the recovery period, sickle cell disease, noncancer pain, rare diseases, orphan diseases, severe injuries, and health conditions requiring the provision of palliative care or hospice care. Reasonable efforts for relieving or curing the cause of the pain may be determined on the basis of, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) when treating a nonterminally ill patient for intractable pain, an evaluation conducted by the attending physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant and one or more physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, or physician assistants specializing in pain medicine or the treatment of the area, system, or organ of the body confirmed or perceived as the source of the intractable pain; or

(2) when treating a terminally ill patient, an evaluation conducted by the attending physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant who does so in accordance with the standard of care and the level of care, skill, and treatment that would be recognized by a reasonably prudent physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant under similar conditions and circumstances.

(d) "Palliative care" has the meaning given in section 144A.75, subdivision 12.

(e) "Rare disease" means a disease, disorder, or condition that affects fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States and is chronic, serious, life altering, or life threatening.

Subd. 1a. **Criteria for the evaluation and treatment of intractable pain.**

The evaluation and treatment of intractable pain when treating a nonterminally ill patient is governed by the following criteria:

(1) a diagnosis of intractable pain by the treating physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant and either by a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant specializing in pain medicine or a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant treating the area, system, or organ of the body that is the source of the pain is sufficient to meet the definition of intractable pain; and

(2) the cause of the diagnosis of intractable pain must not interfere with medically necessary treatment, including but not limited to prescribing or administering a controlled substance in Schedules II to V of section 152.02.

Subd. 2. **Prescription and administration of controlled substances for intractable pain.**

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant may prescribe or administer a controlled substance in Schedules II to V of section 152.02 to a patient in the course of the physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's treatment of the patient for a diagnosed condition causing intractable pain. No physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant shall be subject to disciplinary action by the Board of Medical Practice or Board of Nursing for appropriately prescribing or administering a controlled substance in Schedules II to V of section 152.02 in the course of treatment of a patient for intractable pain, provided the physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant:

(1) keeps accurate records of the purpose, use, prescription, and disposal of controlled substances, writes accurate prescriptions, and prescribes medications in conformance with chapter 147 or 148 or in accordance with the current standard of care; and

(2) enters into a patient-provider agreement that meets the criteria in subdivision 5.

(b) No physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant, acting in good faith and based on the needs of the patient, shall be subject to disenrollment or termination by the commissioner of health solely for prescribing a dosage that equates to an upward deviation from morphine milligram equivalent dosage recommendations or thresholds specified in state or federal opioid prescribing guidelines or policies, including but not limited to the Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Minnesota opioid prescribing guidelines.

(c) A physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant treating intractable pain by prescribing, dispensing, or administering a controlled substance in Schedules II to V of section 152.02 that includes but is not limited to opioid analgesics must not taper a patient's medication dosage solely to meet a predetermined morphine milligram equivalent dosage recommendation or threshold if the patient is stable and compliant with the treatment plan, is experiencing no serious harm from the level of medication currently being prescribed or previously prescribed, and is in compliance with the patient-provider agreement as described in subdivision 5.

(d) A physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's decision to taper a patient's medication dosage must be based on factors other than a morphine milligram equivalent recommendation or threshold.

(e) No pharmacist, health plan company, or pharmacy benefit manager shall refuse to fill a prescription for an opiate issued by a licensed practitioner with the authority to prescribe opiates solely based on the prescription exceeding a predetermined morphine milligram equivalent dosage recommendation or threshold. Health plan companies that participate in Minnesota health care programs under chapters 256B and 256L, and pharmacy benefit managers under contract with these health plan companies, must comply with section 1004 of the federal SUPPORT Act, Public Law 115-271, when providing services to medical assistance and MinnesotaCare enrollees.

Subd. 3.**Limits on applicability.**

This section **does not apply to**:

(1) a physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's treatment of a patient for substance use disorder resulting from the use of controlled substances in Schedules II to V of section 152.02;

(2) the prescription or administration of controlled substances in Schedules II to V of section 152.02 to a patient whom the physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant knows to be using the controlled substances for nontherapeutic or drug diversion purposes;

(3) the prescription or administration of controlled substances in Schedules II to V of section 152.02 for the purpose of terminating the life of a patient having intractable pain; or

(4) the prescription or administration of a controlled substance in Schedules II to V of section 152.02 that is not a controlled substance approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for pain relief.

Subd. 4.**Notice of risks.**

Prior to treating a patient for intractable pain in accordance with subdivision 2, a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant shall discuss with the patient or the patient's legal guardian, if applicable, the risks associated with the controlled substances in Schedules II to V of section 152.02 to be prescribed or administered in the course of the physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's treatment of a patient, and document the discussion in the patient's record as required in the patient-provider agreement described in subdivision 5.

Subd. 5.**Patient-provider agreement.**

(a) Before treating a patient for intractable pain, a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant and the patient or the patient's legal guardian, if applicable, must mutually agree to the treatment and enter into a provider-patient agreement. The agreement must include a description of the prescriber's and the patient's expectations, responsibilities, and rights according to best practices and current standards of care.

(b) The agreement must be signed by the patient or the patient's legal guardian, if applicable, and the physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant and included in the patient's medical records. A copy of the signed agreement must be provided to the patient.

(c) The agreement must be reviewed by the patient and the physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant annually. If there is a change in the patient's treatment plan, the agreement must be updated and a revised agreement must be signed by the patient or the patient's legal guardian. A copy of the revised agreement must be included in the patient's medical record and a copy must be provided to the patient.

(d) Absent clear evidence of drug diversion, nonadherence with the agreement must not be used as the sole reason to stop a patient's treatment with scheduled drugs. If a patient experiences difficulty adhering to the agreement, the prescriber must evaluate the patient for other conditions, including but not limited to substance use disorder, and must ensure that the patient's course of treatment is appropriately adjusted to reflect any change in diagnosis.

(e) A patient-provider agreement is not required in an emergency or inpatient hospital setting.

152.136 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA; PROHIBITED CONDUCT; CRIMINAL PENALTIES; CIVIL LIABILITY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section, "tamper" means action taken by a person not authorized to take that action by law or by the owner or authorized custodian of an anhydrous ammonia container or of equipment where anhydrous ammonia is used, stored, distributed, or transported.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited conduct.**

(a) **A person may not:**

(1) steal or unlawfully take or carry away any amount of anhydrous ammonia;

(2) purchase, possess, transfer, or distribute any amount of anhydrous ammonia, knowing, or having reason to know, that it will be used to unlawfully manufacture a controlled substance;

(3) place, have placed, or possess anhydrous ammonia in a container that is not designed, constructed, maintained, and authorized to contain or transport anhydrous ammonia;

(4) transport anhydrous ammonia in a container that is not designed, constructed, maintained, and authorized to transport anhydrous ammonia;

(5) use, deliver, receive, sell, or transport a container designed and constructed to contain anhydrous ammonia without the express consent of the owner or authorized custodian of the container; or

(6) tamper with any equipment or facility used to contain, store, or transport anhydrous ammonia.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, containers designed and constructed for the storage and transport of anhydrous ammonia are described in rules adopted under section 18C.121, subdivision 1, or in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49.

Subd. 4. **Criminal penalty.**

A person who knowingly violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both.

152.137 METHAMPHETAMINE-RELATED CRIMES INVOLVING CHILDREN AND VULNERABLE ADULTS.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Chemical substance" means a substance intended to be used as a precursor in the manufacture of methamphetamine or any other chemical intended to be used in the manufacture of methamphetamine.

(c) "Child" means any person under the age of 18 years.

(d) "Methamphetamine paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind that are used, intended for use, or designed for use in manufacturing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing methamphetamine into the human body.

(e) "Methamphetamine waste products" means substances, chemicals, or items of any kind used in the manufacture of methamphetamine or any part of the manufacturing process, or the by-products or degradates of manufacturing methamphetamine.

(f) "Vulnerable adult" has the meaning given in section 609.232, subdivision 11.

Subd. 2.**Prohibited conduct.**

(a) **No person may knowingly** engage in any of the following activities in the presence of a child or vulnerable adult; in the residence of a child or a vulnerable adult; in a building, structure, conveyance, or outdoor location where a child or vulnerable adult might reasonably be expected to be present; in a room offered to the public for overnight accommodation; or in any multiple unit residential building:

(1) manufacturing or attempting to manufacture methamphetamine;

(2) storing any chemical substance;

(3) storing any methamphetamine waste products; or

(4) storing any methamphetamine paraphernalia.

(b) No person may knowingly cause or permit a child or vulnerable adult to inhale, be exposed to, have contact with, or ingest methamphetamine, a chemical substance, or methamphetamine paraphernalia.

Subd. 3.**Criminal penalty.**

A person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 4.**Multiple sentences.**

Notwithstanding sections 609.035 and 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction under this section is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 5.**Protective custody.**

A peace officer may take any child present in an area where any of the activities described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (4), are taking place into protective custody in accordance with section 260C.175, subdivision 1, clause (2), item (ii). A child taken into protective custody under this subdivision shall be provided health screening to assess potential health concerns related to methamphetamine as provided in section 260C.188. A child not taken into protective custody under this subdivision but who is known to have been exposed to methamphetamine shall be offered health screening for potential health concerns related to methamphetamine as provided in section 260C.188.

Subd. 6.**Reporting maltreatment of vulnerable adult.**

(a) A peace officer shall make a report of suspected maltreatment of a vulnerable adult if the vulnerable adult is present in an area where any of the activities described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (4), are taking place, and the peace officer has reason to believe the vulnerable adult inhaled, was exposed to, had contact with, or ingested methamphetamine, a chemical substance, or methamphetamine paraphernalia. The peace officer shall immediately report to the county common entry point as described in section 626.557, subdivision 9b.

(b) As required in section 626.557, subdivision 9b, law enforcement is the primary agency to conduct investigations of any incident when there is reason to believe a crime has been committed. Law enforcement shall initiate a response immediately. If the common entry point notified a county agency for adult protective services, law enforcement shall cooperate with that county agency when both agencies are involved and shall exchange data to the extent authorized in section 626.557, subdivision 12b, paragraph (g). County adult protection shall initiate a response immediately.

(c) The county social services agency shall immediately respond as required in section 626.557, subdivision 10, upon receipt of a report from the common entry point staff.

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CHAPTER 243. CORRECTIONS; ADULTS

243.166 REGISTRATION OF PREDATORY OFFENDERS.

Subd. 1a. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(b) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

(c) "Conservator" has the meaning given in chapter 524.

(d) "Corrections agent" means a county or state probation agent or other corrections employee. The term also includes United States Probation and Pretrial Services System employees who work with a person subject to this section.

(e) "Dwelling" means the building where the person lives under a formal or informal agreement to do so. However, dwelling does not include a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter or facility designed to provide temporary living accommodations for homeless individuals as defined in section 116L.361, subdivision 5.

(f) "Guardian" has the meaning given in chapter 524.

(g) "Incarceration" and "confinement" do not include electronic home monitoring.

(h) "Law enforcement authority" or "authority" means the chief of police of a home rule charter or statutory city and the county sheriff of an unincorporated area in that county. An authority must be located in Minnesota.

(i) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 92.

(j) "Power of attorney" has the meaning given in chapter 523.

(k) "Primary address" means the mailing address of the person's dwelling. If the mailing address is different from the actual location of the dwelling, primary address also includes the physical location of the dwelling described with as much specificity as possible.

(l) "School" includes any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade, or professional institution, or institution of higher education, that the person is enrolled in on a full-time or part-time basis.

(m) "Secondary address" means the mailing address of any place where the person regularly or occasionally stays overnight when not staying at the person's primary address. If the mailing address is different from the actual location of the place, secondary address also includes the physical location of the place described with as much specificity as possible. However, the location of a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter or facility designated to provide temporary living accommodations for homeless individuals as defined in section 116L.361, subdivision 5, does not constitute a secondary address.

(n) "Treatment facility" means a residential facility, as defined in section 244.052, subdivision 1, and residential substance use disorder treatment programs and halfway houses licensed under chapter 245A, including, but not limited to, those facilities directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States.

(o) "Work" includes employment that is full time or part time for a period of time exceeding 14 days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding 30 days during any calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.

Subd. 1b. **Registration required.**

(a) A person shall register under this section if:

(1) the person was charged with or petitioned for a felony violation of or attempt to violate, or aiding, abetting, or conspiracy to commit, any of the following, and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances:

(i) murder under section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (2);

(ii) kidnapping under section 609.25;

(iii) criminal sexual conduct under section 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.3451, subdivision 3, paragraph (b); or 609.3453;

(iv) indecent exposure under section 617.23, subdivision 3; or

(v) surreptitious intrusion under the circumstances described in section 609.746, subdivision 1, paragraph (f);

(2) the person was charged with or petitioned for a violation of, or attempt to violate, or aiding, abetting, or conspiring to commit any of the following and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances:

(i) criminal abuse in violation of section 609.2325, subdivision 1, paragraph (b);

~~(ii) false imprisonment in violation of section 609.255, subdivision 2;~~

~~(iii)~~ (ii) solicitation, inducement, or promotion of the prostitution of a minor or engaging in the sex trafficking of a minor in violation of section 609.322;

~~(iv)~~ (iii) a prostitution offense in violation of section 609.324, subdivision 1, paragraph (a);

~~(v)~~ (iv) soliciting a minor to engage in sexual conduct in violation of section 609.352, subdivision 2 or 2a, clause (1);

~~(vi)~~ (v) using a minor in a sexual performance in violation of section 617.246; or

~~(vii)~~ (vi) possessing or disseminating a pornographic work involving a minor in violation of section 617.247;

(3) the person was sentenced as a patterned sex offender under section 609.3455, subdivision 3a; or

(4) the person was charged with or petitioned for, including pursuant to a court martial, violating a law of the United States, including the Uniform Code of Military Justice, similar to an offense or involving similar circumstances to an offense described in clause (1), (2), or (3), and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances.

(b) A person also shall register under this section if:

(1) the person was charged with or petitioned for an offense in another state similar to an offense or involving similar circumstances to an offense described in paragraph (a), clause (1), (2), or (3), and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances;

(2) the person enters this state to reside, work, or attend school, or enters this state and remains for 14 days or longer or for an aggregate period of time exceeding 30 days during any calendar year; and

(3) ten years have not elapsed since the person was released from confinement or, if the person was not confined, since the person was convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for the offense that triggers registration, unless the person is subject to a longer registration period under the laws of another state in which the person has been convicted or adjudicated, or is subject to lifetime registration.

If a person described in this paragraph is subject to a longer registration period in another state or is subject to lifetime registration, the person shall register for that time period regardless of when the person was released from confinement, convicted, or adjudicated delinquent.

(c) A person also shall register under this section if the person was committed pursuant to a court commitment order under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States, regardless of whether the person was convicted of any offense.

(d) A person also shall register under this section if:

(1) the person was charged with or petitioned for a felony violation or attempt to violate any of the offenses listed in paragraph (a), clause (1), or a similar law of another state or the United States, or the person was charged with or petitioned for a violation of any of the offenses listed in paragraph (a), clause (2), or a similar law of another state or the United States;

(2) the person was found not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency after a trial for that offense, or found guilty but mentally ill after a trial for that offense, in states with a guilty but mentally ill verdict; and

(3) the person was committed pursuant to a court commitment order under section 253B.18 or a similar law of another state or the United States.

This section is effective July 1, 2024, and applies to:

(1) convictions and delinquency adjudications for a violation of Minnesota Statutes, section 609.255, subdivision 2, or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances that occur on or after that date and to convictions and delinquency adjudications for such an offense that are not yet final on that date; and

(2) convictions and delinquency adjudications for disseminating a pornographic work involving a minor in violation of Minnesota Statutes, section 617.247, or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances that occur on or after that date and to convictions and delinquency adjudications for such an offense that occurred before that date if the court told the person of the duty to register.

Subd. 2. **Notice.**

When a person who is required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (a), is sentenced or becomes subject to a juvenile court disposition order, the court shall tell the person of the duty to register under this section and that, if the person fails to comply with the registration requirements, information about the offender may be made available to the public through electronic, computerized, or other accessible means. The court may not modify the person's duty to register in the pronounced sentence or disposition order. The court shall require the person to read and sign a form stating that the duty of the person to register under this section has been explained. The court shall make available the signed court notification form, the complaint, and sentencing documents to the bureau. If a person required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (a), was not notified by the court of the registration requirement at the time of sentencing or disposition, the assigned corrections agent shall notify the person of the requirements of this section. If a person required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (a), was not notified by the court of the registration requirement at the time of sentencing or disposition and does not have a corrections agent, the law enforcement authority with jurisdiction over the person's primary address shall notify the person of the requirements. When a person who is required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (c) or (d), is released from commitment, the treatment facility shall notify the person of the requirements of this section. The treatment facility shall also obtain the registration information required under this section and forward it to the bureau.

Subd. 3. **Registration procedure.**

(a) Except as provided in subdivision 3a, a person required to register under this section shall register with the corrections agent as soon as the agent is assigned to the person. If the person does not have an assigned corrections agent or is unable to locate the assigned corrections agent, the person shall register with the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area of the person's primary address.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision 3a, at least five days before the person starts living at a new primary address, including living in another state, the person shall give written notice of the new primary address to the assigned corrections agent or to the law enforcement authority with which the person currently is registered. If the person will be living in a new state and that state has a registration requirement, the person shall also give written notice of the new address to the designated registration agency in the new state. A person required to register under this section shall also give written notice to the assigned corrections agent or to the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area of the person's primary address that the person is no longer living or staying at an address, immediately after the person is no longer living or staying at that address. The written notice required by this paragraph must be provided in person. The corrections agent or law enforcement authority shall, within two business days after receipt of this information, forward it to the bureau. The bureau shall, if it has not already been done, notify the law enforcement authority having primary jurisdiction in the community where the person will live of the new address. If the person is leaving the state, the bureau shall notify the registration authority in the new state of the new address. The person's registration requirements under this section are suspended after the person begins living in the new state and the bureau has confirmed the address in the other state through the annual verification process on at least one occasion. The bureau may also attempt to confirm the person's address in the other state by the following methods:

(1) receipt of a verification letter from the law enforcement authority having primary jurisdiction in the community where the person is now living, acknowledging the person's address;

(2) receipt of a written communication or verification letter from a criminal justice agency confirming the person's location;

(3) confirmation of the individual's compliance with registration requirements or incarceration status in the new state via an online registry or website, if applicable; or

(4) confirmation of the individual's motor vehicle records under United States Code, title 18, section 2721, in the new state via the new state's documentation.

The bureau is the sole determinant as to whether the information provided by any of the methods in clauses (1) to (3) is sufficient for verification purposes and may use more than one of these methods to satisfy the verification requirement. For purposes of this subdivision, "criminal justice agency" means an agency of a state, a political subdivision, a federally recognized Tribe, a United States territory, or the federal government charged with detection, enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, or incarceration with respect to federal or state criminal laws. The person's registration requirements under this section are reactivated if the person resumes living in Minnesota and the registration time period described in subdivision 6 has not expired.

(c) A person required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (b), because the person is working or attending school in Minnesota shall register with the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area where the person works or attends school. In addition to other information required by this section, the person shall provide the address of the school or of the location where the person is employed. A person shall comply with this paragraph within five days of beginning employment or school. A person's obligation to register under this paragraph terminates when the person is no longer working or attending school in Minnesota.

(d) A person required to register under this section who works or attends school outside of Minnesota shall register as a predatory offender in the state where the person works or attends school. The person's corrections agent, or if the person does not have an assigned corrections agent, the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area of the person's primary address shall notify the person of this requirement.

Subd. 3a. **Registration procedure when person lacks primary address.**

(a) If a person leaves a primary address and does not have a new primary address, the person shall register with the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area where the person is staying within 24 hours of the time the person no longer has a primary address.

(b) Notwithstanding the time period for registration in paragraphs (a) and (c), a person with a primary address of a correctional facility who is scheduled to be released from the facility and who does not have a new primary address shall register with the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area where the person will be staying at least three days before the person is released from the correctional facility.

(c) A person who lacks a primary address shall register with the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area where the person is staying within 24 hours after entering the jurisdiction. Each time a person who lacks a primary address moves to a new jurisdiction without acquiring a new primary address, the person shall register with the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area where the person is staying within 24 hours after entering the jurisdiction.

(d) Upon registering under this subdivision, the person shall provide the law enforcement authority with all of the information the individual is required to provide under subdivision 4a. However, instead of reporting the person's primary address, the person shall describe the location of where the person is staying with as much specificity as possible.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f), if a person continues to lack a primary address, the person shall report in person on a weekly basis to the law enforcement authority with jurisdiction in the area where the person is staying. This weekly report shall occur between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. The person is not required to provide the registration information required under subdivision 4a each time the offender reports to an authority, but the person shall inform the authority of changes to any information provided under this subdivision or subdivision 4a and shall otherwise comply with this subdivision.

(f) If the law enforcement authority determines that it is impractical, due to the person's unique circumstances, to require a person lacking a primary address to report weekly and in person as required under paragraph (e), the authority may authorize the person to follow an alternative reporting procedure. The authority shall consult with the person's corrections agent, if the person has one, in establishing the specific criteria of this alternative procedure, subject to the following requirements:

(1) the authority shall document, in the person's registration record, the specific reasons why the weekly in-person reporting process is impractical for the person to follow;

(2) the authority shall explain how the alternative reporting procedure furthers the public safety objectives of this section;

(3) the authority shall require the person lacking a primary address to report in person at least monthly to the authority or the person's corrections agent and shall specify the location where the person shall report. If the authority determines it would be more practical and would further public safety for the person to report to another law enforcement authority with jurisdiction where the person is staying, it may, after consulting with the other law enforcement authority, include this requirement in the person's alternative reporting process;

(4) the authority shall require the person to comply with the weekly, in-person reporting process required under paragraph (e), if the person moves to a new area where this process would be practical;

(5) the authority shall require the person to report any changes to the registration information provided under subdivision 4a and to comply with the periodic registration requirements specified under paragraph (g); and

(6) the authority shall require the person to comply with the requirements of subdivision 3, paragraphs (b) and (c), if the person moves to a primary address.

(g) If a person continues to lack a primary address and continues to report to the same law enforcement authority, the person shall provide the authority with all of the information the individual is required to provide under this subdivision and subdivision 4a at least annually, unless the person is required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (c), following commitment pursuant to a court commitment under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States. If the person is required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (c), the person shall provide the law enforcement authority with all of the information the individual is required to report under this subdivision and subdivision 4a at least once every three months.

(h) A law enforcement authority receiving information under this subdivision shall forward registration information and changes to that information to the bureau within two business days of receipt of the information.

(i) For purposes of this subdivision, a person who fails to report a primary address will be deemed to be a person who lacks a primary address, and the person shall comply with the requirements for a person who lacks a primary address.

Subd. 4. **Contents of registration.**

(a) The registration provided to the corrections agent or law enforcement authority, must consist of a statement in writing signed by the person, giving information required by the bureau, fingerprints, biological specimen for DNA analysis as defined under section 299C.155, subdivision 1, and photograph of the person taken at the time of the person's release from incarceration or, if the person was not incarcerated, at the time the person initially registered under this section. The registration information also must include a written consent form signed by the person allowing a treatment facility or residential housing unit or shelter to release information to a law enforcement officer about the person's admission to, or residence in, a treatment facility or residential housing unit or shelter. Registration information on adults and juveniles may be maintained together notwithstanding section 260B.171, subdivision 3.

(b) For persons required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (c), following commitment pursuant to a court commitment under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States, in addition to other information required by this section, the registration provided to the corrections agent or law enforcement authority must include the person's offense history and documentation of treatment received during the person's commitment. This documentation is limited to a statement of how far the person progressed in treatment during commitment.

(c) Within three days of receipt, the corrections agent or law enforcement authority shall forward the registration information to the bureau. The bureau shall ascertain whether the person has registered with the law enforcement authority in the area of the person's primary address, if any, or if the person lacks a primary address, where the person is staying, as required by subdivision 3a. If the person has not registered with the law enforcement authority, the bureau shall notify that authority.

(d) The corrections agent or law enforcement authority may require that a person required to register under this section appear before the agent or authority to be photographed. The agent or authority shall submit the photograph to the bureau.

(1) Except as provided in clause (2), the agent or authority may photograph any offender at a time and frequency chosen by the agent or authority.

(2) The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply during any period where the person to be photographed is: (i) committed to the commissioner of corrections and incarcerated, (ii) incarcerated in a regional jail or county jail, or (iii) committed to the commissioner of human services and receiving treatment in a secure treatment facility.

(e) During the period a person is required to register under this section, the following provisions apply:

(1) Except for persons registering under subdivision 3a, the bureau shall mail a verification form to the person's last reported primary address. This verification form must provide notice to the offender that, if the offender does not return the verification

form as required, information about the offender may be made available to the public through electronic, computerized, or other accessible means. For persons who are registered under subdivision 3a, the bureau shall mail an annual verification form to the law enforcement authority where the offender most recently reported. The authority shall provide the verification form to the person at the next weekly meeting and ensure that the person completes and signs the form and returns it to the bureau. Notice is sufficient under this paragraph if the verification form is sent by first class mail to the person's last reported primary address, or for persons registered under subdivision 3a, to the law enforcement authority where the offender most recently reported.

(2) The person shall mail the signed verification form back to the bureau within ten days after receipt of the form, stating on the form the current and last address of the person's residence and the other information required under subdivision 4a.

(3) In addition to the requirements listed in this section, an offender who is no longer under correctional supervision for a registration offense, or a failure to register offense, but who resides, works, or attends school in Minnesota, shall have an in-person contact with a law enforcement authority as provided in this section. If the person resides in Minnesota, the in-person contact shall be with the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction over the person's primary address or, if the person has no address, the location where the person is staying. If the person does not reside in Minnesota but works or attends school in this state, the person shall have an in-person contact with the law enforcement authority or authorities with jurisdiction over the person's school or workplace. During the month of the person's birth date, the person shall report to the authority to verify the accuracy of the registration information and to be photographed. Within three days of this contact, the authority shall enter information as required by the bureau into the predatory offender registration database and submit an updated photograph of the person to the bureau's predatory offender registration unit.

(4) If the person fails to mail the completed and signed verification form to the bureau within ten days after receipt of the form, or if the person fails to report to the law enforcement authority during the month of the person's birth date, the person is in violation of this section.

(5) For any person who fails to mail the completed and signed verification form to the bureau within ten days after receipt of the form and who has been determined to be subject to community notification pursuant to section 253D.32 or is a risk level III offender under section 244.052, the bureau shall immediately investigate and notify local law enforcement authorities to investigate the person's location and to ensure compliance with this section. The bureau also shall immediately give notice of the person's violation of this section to the law enforcement authority having jurisdiction over the person's last registered primary address.

For persons required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (c), following commitment pursuant to a court commitment under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States, the bureau shall comply with clause (1) at least two times each year. For persons who, under section 244.052, are assigned to risk level III and who are no longer under correctional supervision for a registration offense or a failure to register offense, the bureau shall comply with clause (1) at least two times each year. For all other persons required to register under this section, the bureau shall comply with clause (1) each year within 30 days of the anniversary date of the person's initial registration.

(f) For persons registered under this section on July 1, 2019, each person, on or before one year from that date, must provide a biological specimen for the purpose of DNA analysis to the probation agency or law enforcement authority where that person is registered. A person who provides or has provided a biological specimen for the purpose of DNA analysis under chapter 299C or section 609.117 meets the requirements of this paragraph.

(g) For persons registered under this section on July 1, 2019, each person, on or before one year from that date, must provide fingerprints to the probation agency or law enforcement authority where that person is registered.

Subd. 4a. **Information required to be provided.**

(a) A person required to register under this section shall provide to the corrections agent or law enforcement authority the following information:

(1) the person's primary address;

(2) all of the person's secondary addresses in Minnesota, including all addresses used for residential or recreational purposes;

(3) the addresses of all Minnesota property owned, leased, or rented by the person;

(4) the addresses of all locations where the person is employed;

(5) the addresses of all schools where the person is enrolled;

(6) the year, model, make, license plate number, and color of all motor vehicles owned or regularly driven by the person;

(7) the expiration year for the motor vehicle license plate tabs of all motor vehicles owned by the person; and

(8) all telephone numbers including work, school, and home and any cellular telephone service.

(b) The person shall report to the agent or authority the information required to be provided under paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (8), within five days of the date the clause becomes applicable. If because of a change in circumstances any information reported under paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (8), no longer applies, the person shall immediately inform the agent or authority that the information is no longer valid. If the person leaves a primary address and does not have a new primary address, the person shall register as provided in subdivision 3a.

Subd. 4b. **Health care facility; notice of status.**

(a) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "health care facility" means a facility:

(i) licensed by the commissioner of health as a hospital, boarding care home or supervised living facility under sections 144.50 to 144.58, or a nursing home under chapter 144A;

(ii) licensed by the commissioner of health as an assisted living facility as defined in section 144G.01; or

(iii) licensed by the commissioner of human services as a residential facility under chapter 245A to provide adult foster care, adult mental health treatment, substance use disorder treatment to adults, or residential services to persons with disabilities;

(2) "home care provider" has the meaning given in section 144A.43; and

(3) "hospice provider" has the meaning given in section 144A.75.

(b) Prior to admission to a health care facility or home care services from a home care provider or hospice services from a hospice provider, a person required to register under this section shall disclose to:

(1) the health care facility employee or the home care provider or hospice provider processing the admission the person's status as a registered predatory offender under this section; and

(2) the person's corrections agent, or if the person does not have an assigned corrections agent, the law enforcement authority with whom the person is currently required to register, that admission will occur.

(c) A law enforcement authority or corrections agent who receives notice under paragraph (b) or who knows that a person required to register under this section is planning to be admitted and receive, or has been admitted and is receiving health care at a health care facility or home care services from a home care provider or hospice services from a hospice provider, shall notify the administrator of the facility or the home care provider or the hospice provider and deliver a fact sheet to the administrator or provider containing the following information: (1) name and physical description of the offender; (2) the offender's conviction history, including the dates of conviction; (3) the risk level classification assigned to the offender under section 244.052, if any; and (4) the profile of likely victims.

(d) Except for a hospital licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.58, if a health care facility receives a fact sheet under paragraph (c) that includes a risk level classification for the offender, and if the facility admits the offender, the facility shall distribute the fact sheet to all residents at the facility. If the facility determines that distribution to a resident is not appropriate given the resident's medical, emotional, or mental status, the facility shall distribute the fact sheet to the patient's next of kin or emergency contact.

(e) If a home care provider or hospice provider receives a fact sheet under paragraph (c) that includes a risk level classification for the offender, the provider shall distribute the fact sheet to any individual who will provide direct services to the offender before the individual begins to provide the service.

Subd. 4c. **Notices in writing; signed.**

All notices required by this section must be in writing and signed by the person required to register. For purposes of this section, a signature is as defined in section 645.44, subdivision 14, by an electronic method established by the bureau, or by use of a biometric for the person. If a biometric is used, the person must provide a sample that is forwarded to the bureau so that it can be maintained for comparison purposes to verify the person's identity. The bureau shall determine the signature methods available for use and post this determination on the bureau's website.

Subd. 4d. **Guardians, conservators, and power of attorney.**

Guardians and conservators of persons required to register shall have the authority to complete all verification and registration paperwork under this section and section 243.167 on the person's behalf. A validly executed power of attorney under chapter 523 grants the attorney in fact the authority to complete all verification and registration paperwork under this section and section 243.167 on behalf of a person required to register.

Subd. 5. **Criminal penalty.**

(a) A person required to register under this section who was given notice, knows, or reasonably should know of the duty to register and who:

(1) **knowingly commits an act or fails to fulfill a requirement** that violates any provision of this section; or

(2) intentionally provides false information to a corrections agent, law enforcement authority, or the bureau is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), a person convicted of violating paragraph (a) shall be committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than a year and a day, nor more than five years.

(c) A person convicted of violating paragraph (a), who has previously been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for violating this section or a similar statute of another state or the United States, shall be committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than two years, nor more than five years.

(e) A person convicted and sentenced as required by this subdivision is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, work release, conditional release, or supervised release, until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 241.26, 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135.

Subd. 5a. **Ten-year conditional release for violations committed by level III offenders.**

Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence otherwise applicable to the offense or any provision of the sentencing guidelines, when a court commits a person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for violating subdivision 5 and, at the time of the violation, the person was assigned to risk level III under section 244.052, the court shall provide that after the person has been released from prison, the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for ten years. The terms of conditional release are governed by section 609.3455, subdivision 8.

Subd. 6. **Registration period.**

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 609.165, subdivision 1, and except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), **a person required to register under this section shall continue to comply with this section until ten years have elapsed since the person initially registered in connection with the offense, or until the probation, supervised release, or conditional release period expires, whichever occurs later**. For a person required to register under this section who is committed under section 253B.18, Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, or chapter 253D, the ten-year registration period does not include the period of commitment.

(b) If a person required to register under this section fails to provide the person's primary address as required by subdivision 3, paragraph (b), fails to comply with the requirements of subdivision 3a, fails to provide information as required by subdivision 4a, or fails to return the verification form referenced in subdivision 4 within ten days, the commissioner of public safety shall require the person to continue to register for an additional period of five years. This five-year period is added to the end of the offender's registration period.

(c) If a person required to register under this section is incarcerated due to a conviction for a new offense that requires registration under this section or section 243.167 or following a revocation of probation, supervised release, or conditional release for ~~any~~ an offense that requires registration under this section or section 243.167, the person shall continue to register until ten years have elapsed since the person was last released from incarceration or until the person's probation, supervised release, or conditional release period expires, whichever occurs later.

(d) **A person shall continue to comply with this section for the life of that person**:

(1) if the person is convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for any offense for which registration is required under subdivision 1b, or any offense from another state or any federal offense similar to the offenses described in subdivision 1b, and the person has a

prior conviction or adjudication for an offense for which registration was or would have been required under subdivision 1b, or an offense from another state or a federal offense similar to an offense described in subdivision 1b;

(2) if the person is required to register based upon a conviction or delinquency adjudication for an offense under section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (2), or a similar statute from another state or the United States;

(3) if the person is required to register based upon a conviction for an offense under section 609.342, subdivision 1, clause (a) to (c) or (e), or subdivision 1a, clause (a) to (e) or (h); 609.343, subdivision 1, clause (a) to (c) or (e), or subdivision 1a, clause (a) to (e) or (h); 609.344, subdivision 1, clause (a) or (c), or subdivision 1a, clause (a), (c), (g), or (h); or 609.345, subdivision 1, clause (a) or (c), or subdivision 1a, clause (a), (c), (g), or (h); or a statute from another state or the United States similar to the offenses described in this clause; or

(4) if the person is required to register under subdivision 1b, paragraph (c), following commitment pursuant to a court commitment under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States.

(e) A person described in subdivision 1b, paragraph (b), who is required to register under the laws of a state in which the person has been previously convicted or adjudicated delinquent, shall register under this section for the time period required by the state of conviction or adjudication unless a longer time period is required elsewhere in this section.

Subd. 9. **Offenders from other states.**

(a) When the state accepts an offender from another state under a reciprocal agreement under the interstate compact authorized by section 243.1605, or under any authorized interstate agreement, the acceptance is conditional on the offender agreeing to register under this section when the offender is living in Minnesota.

(b) The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall notify the commissioner of corrections:

(1) when the bureau receives notice from a local law enforcement authority that a person from another state who is subject to this section has registered with the authority, unless the bureau previously received information about the offender from the commissioner of corrections;

(2) when a registration authority, corrections agent, or law enforcement agency in another state notifies the bureau that a person from another state who is subject to this section is moving to Minnesota; and

(3) when the bureau learns that a person from another state is in Minnesota and allegedly in violation of subdivision 5 for failure to register.

Subd. 10. **Venue; aggregation.**

(a) A violation of this section may be prosecuted in any jurisdiction where an offense takes place. However, the prosecutorial agency in the jurisdiction where the person last registered a primary address is initially responsible to review the case for prosecution.

(b) When a person commits two or more offenses in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted for all of the offenses in any county in which one of the offenses was committed.

243.167 REGISTRATION UNDER PREDATORY OFFENDER REGISTRATION LAW FOR OTHER OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "crime against the person" means a violation of any of the following or a similar law of another state or of the United States: section 609.165 (felon in possession); 609.185 (1st deg.Murder); 609.19 (2nd deg. Murder); 609.195 (3rd deg.Murder); 609.20 (Manslaughter 1st deg.); 609.205 (Manslaughter 2nd deg.); 609.221 (Assault 1st deg.); 609.222 (Assault 2nd deg.); 609.223 (Assault 3rd deg.); 609.2231 (Assault 4th deg.); 609.224, subdivision 2 (GM Domestic Assault) or 4; 609.2242, subdivision 2 (GM Domestic Assault) or 4; 609.2247 (Domestic Assault by Strangulation); 609.235 (Use of Drugs to Injure or Facilitate Crime); 609.245, subdivision 1 Agg. Robbery w/Weapon); 609.25 (Kidnapping); 609.255 (False Imprisonment); 609.3451, subdivision 2 (GM 5th deg. CSC); 609.498, subdivision 1 (Tamper with Witness 1st deg.); 609.582, subdivision 1 (Burg 1st deg.); or 617.23, subdivision 2 (GM Indecent Exposure); or any felony-level violation of section 609.229 (Crime committed for Benefit of Gang); 609.377 (Malicious Punishment of a Child); 609.749 (Stalking); or 624.713 (Illegal Firearms Possession).

Subd. 2. **When required.**

(a) In addition to the requirements of section 243.166, a person also shall register under section 243.166 if:

(1) the person is convicted of a crime against the person; and

(2) the person was previously convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for an offense listed in section 243.166, or a comparable offense in another state, but was not required to register for the offense because the registration requirements of that section did not apply to the person at the time the offense was committed or at the time the person was released from imprisonment.

(b) A person who was previously required to register in any state and who has completed the registration requirements of that state shall again register under section 243.166 if the person commits a crime against the person.

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243.55 CONTRABAND ARTICLES; EXCEPTIONS; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Contraband; bringing into correctional facility; felony.**

Any person who brings, sends, or in any manner causes to be introduced into any state correctional facility or state hospital, or within or upon the grounds belonging to or land or controlled by any such facility or hospital, or is found in possession of any controlled substance as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4, or any firearms, weapons or explosives of any kind, without the consent of the chief executive officer thereof, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, punished by imprisonment for **a term of not more than ten years.** Any person who brings, sends, or in any manner causes to be introduced into any state correctional facility or within or upon the grounds belonging to or land controlled by the facility, or is found in the possession of any intoxicating or alcoholic liquor or malt beverage of any kind without the consent of the chief executive officer thereof, shall be guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. The provisions of this section shall not apply to physicians carrying drugs or introducing any of the above described liquors into such facilities for use in the practice of their profession; nor to sheriffs or other peace officers carrying revolvers or firearms as such officers in the discharge of duties.

Subd. 2. **Search for contraband.**

The chief executive officer of any state correctional facility may, under rules prescribed by the commissioner of corrections, provide for the search of all persons admitted into the facility or upon the grounds thereof. The head of any state hospital may, under rules prescribed by the commissioner of human services, provide for the search of all persons admitted into the hospital or upon the grounds thereof. Any contraband as described in subdivision 1 is subject to confiscation by the chief executive officer of a facility or the head of a hospital.

Subd. 3. **State hospital or hospital; definition.**

As used in this section, "state hospital" or "hospital" means any state-operated facility or hospital under the authority of the commissioner of human services for (a) persons with mental illness, developmental disability, or substance use disorder, (b) sex offenders, (c) persons with a sexual psychopathic personality, or (d) sexually dangerous person.

243.552 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE PROHIBITION.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For the purposes of this section, an "unmanned aerial vehicle" means an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.

Subd. 2. **Crimes.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** who knowingly flies an unmanned aerial vehicle in the airspace over a state correctional facility or over the grounds belonging to or land controlled by the facility without the written consent of the commissioner of corrections or designee.

(b) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if the person violates paragraph (a) and uses the vehicle to:

(1) record images, including but not limited to video and photographs, of the correctional facility or its grounds; or

(2) introduce or attempt to introduce any items that are not contraband under section 243.55.

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JUVENILE STATUTES

260A.02 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

The definitions in this section apply to this chapter.

Subd. 2. **Board.**

"Board" means a school attendance review board created under section 260A.05.

Subd. 3. **Continuing truant.**

"**Continuing truant**" means a child who is subject to the compulsory instruction requirements of section 120A.22 and is absent from instruction in a school, as defined in section 120A.05, without valid excuse within a single school year for:

(1) three days if the child is in elementary school; or

(2) three or more class periods on three days if the child is in middle school, junior high school, or high school.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a school district or charter school from notifying a truant child's parent or legal guardian of the child's truancy or otherwise addressing a child's attendance problems prior to the child becoming a continuing truant.

260B.001 TITLE, INTENT, AND CONSTRUCTION.

Subd. 2. **Delinquency.**

The purpose of the laws relating to children alleged or adjudicated to be delinquent is to promote the public safety and reduce juvenile delinquency by maintaining the integrity of the substantive law prohibiting certain behavior and by developing individual responsibility for lawful behavior. This purpose should be pursued through means that are fair and just, that recognize the unique characteristics and needs of children, and that give children access to opportunities for personal and social growth.

Subd. 3. **Construction.**

The laws relating to juvenile courts shall be liberally construed to carry out the purpose specified in subdivision 2.

260B.007 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the same meanings given to them.

Subd. 2. **Agency.**

"Agency" means the local social services agency or a licensed child-placing agency.

Subd. 3. **Child.**

"Child" means an individual under 18 years of age and includes any minor alleged to have been delinquent or a juvenile traffic offender prior to having become 18 years of age.

Subd. 4. **Child-placing agency.**

"Child-placing agency" means anyone licensed under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16 and 252.28, subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. **Court.**

"Court" means juvenile court unless otherwise specified in this section.

Subd. 6. **Delinquent child.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), **"delinquent child"** means a child:

(1) who has violated any state or local law, except as provided in section 260B.225, subdivision 1, and except for juvenile offenders as described in subdivisions 16 to 18;

(2) who has violated a federal law or a law of another state and whose case has been referred to the juvenile court if the violation would be an act of delinquency if committed in this state or a crime or offense if committed by an adult;

(3) who has escaped from confinement to a state juvenile correctional facility after being committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections; or

(4) who has escaped from confinement to a local juvenile correctional facility after being committed to the facility by the court.

(b) The term delinquent child does not include a child alleged to have committed murder in the first degree after becoming 16 years of age, but the term delinquent child does include a child alleged to have committed attempted murder in the first degree.

(c) The term delinquent child does not include a child alleged to have engaged in conduct which would, if committed by an adult, violate any federal, state, or local law relating to being hired, offering to be hired, or agreeing to be hired by another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual conduct.

(d) Effective August 1, 2026, and applied to acts committed on or after that date, the term delinquent child does not include a child alleged to have committed a delinquent act before becoming 13 years old.

Subd. 7. **Foster care.**

"Foster care" means 24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardian and for whom a responsible social services agency has placement and care responsibility. Foster care includes, but is not limited to, placement in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities not excluded in this subdivision, child care institutions, and preadoptive homes. A child is in foster care under this definition regardless of whether the facility is licensed and payments are made for the cost of care. Nothing in this definition creates any authority to place a child in a home or facility that is required to be licensed which is not licensed. Foster care does not include placement in any of the following facilities: hospitals, inpatient chemical dependency treatment facilities, facilities that are primarily for delinquent children, any corrections facility or program within a particular corrections facility not meeting requirements for title IV-E facilities as determined by the commissioner, facilities to which a child is committed under the provision of chapter 253B, forestry camps, or jails. Foster care is intended to provide for a child's safety or to access treatment. Foster care must not be used as a punishment or consequence for a child's behavior.

Subd. 8. **Legal custody.**

"Legal custody" means the right to the care, custody, and control of a child who has been taken from a parent by the court in accordance with the provisions of sections 260B.198 and 260B.235. The expenses of legal custody are paid in accordance with the provisions of section 260B.331.

Subd. 9. **Minor.**

"Minor" means an individual under 18 years of age.

Subd. 10. **Parent.**

"Parent" means the birth or adoptive parent of a minor. For an Indian child, parent includes any Indian person who has adopted a child by tribal law or custom, as provided in section 260.755, subdivision 14.

Subd. 11. **Person.**

"Person" includes any individual, association, corporation, partnership, and the state or any of its political subdivisions, departments, or agencies.

Subd. 12. **Relative.**

"Relative" means a parent, stepparent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt of the minor. This relationship may be by blood or marriage. For an Indian child, relative means a person who is a member of the Indian child's family as defined in the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1903, paragraphs (2), (6), and (9).

Subd. 13. **Custodian.**

"Custodian" means any person who is under a legal obligation to provide care and support for a minor or who is in fact providing care and support for a minor. This subdivision does not impose upon persons who are not otherwise legally responsible for providing a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, or medical care a duty to provide that care. For an Indian child, custodian means any Indian person who has legal custody of an Indian child under tribal law or custom or under state law or to whom temporary physical care, custody, and control has been transferred by the parent of the child, as provided in section 260.755, subdivision 11.

Subd. 14. **Secure detention facility.**

"Secure detention facility" means a physically restricting facility, including but not limited to a jail, a hospital, a state institution, a residential treatment center, or a detention home used for the temporary care of a child pending court action.

Subd. 15. **Shelter care facility.**

"Shelter care facility" means a physically unrestricting facility, such as, but not limited to, a hospital, a group home, or a licensed facility for foster care, used for the temporary care of a child pending court action.

Subd. 16. **Juvenile petty offender; juvenile petty offense.**

(a) "Juvenile petty offense" includes a juvenile alcohol offense, a juvenile controlled substance offense, a violation of section 609.685, or a violation of a local ordinance, which by its terms prohibits conduct by a child under the age of 18 years which would be lawful conduct if committed by an adult.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), "juvenile petty offense" also includes an offense that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

(c) "Juvenile petty offense" does not include any of the following:

(1) a misdemeanor-level violation of section 518B.01, 588.20, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.324, subdivision 2 or 3, 609.5632, 609.576, 609.66, 609.746, 609.748, 609.79, or 617.23;

(2) a major traffic offense or an adult court traffic offense, as described in section 260B.225;

(3) a misdemeanor-level offense committed by a child whom the juvenile court previously has found to have committed a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony offense; or

(4) a misdemeanor-level offense committed by a child whom the juvenile court has found to have committed a misdemeanor-level juvenile petty offense on two or more prior occasions, unless the county attorney designates the child on the petition as a juvenile petty offender notwithstanding this prior record. As used in this clause, "misdemeanor-level juvenile petty offense" includes a misdemeanor-level offense that would have been a juvenile petty offense if it had been committed on or after July 1, 1995.

(d) A child who commits a juvenile petty offense is a "juvenile petty offender." The term juvenile petty offender does not include a child alleged to have violated any law relating to being hired, offering to be hired, or agreeing to be hired by another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual conduct which, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor.

(e) Effective August 1, 2026, and applied to acts committed on or after that date, notwithstanding any contrary provision in paragraphs (a) to (d), a juvenile petty offender does not include a child who is alleged to have committed a juvenile petty offense before reaching the age of 13 years.

Subd. 17. **Juvenile alcohol offense.**

"Juvenile alcohol offense" means a violation by a child of any provision of section 340A.503 or an equivalent local ordinance.

Subd. 18. **Juvenile controlled substance offense.**

"Juvenile controlled substance offense" means a violation by a child of section 152.027, subdivision 4, with respect to a small amount of marijuana or an equivalent local ordinance.

Subd. 19. **Indian.**

"Indian," consistent with section 260.755, subdivision 7, means a person who is a member of an Indian tribe or who is an Alaskan native and a member of a regional corporation as defined in section 7 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, United States Code, title 43, section 1606.

Subd. 20. **Indian child.**

"Indian child," consistent with section 260.755, subdivision 8, means an unmarried person who is under age 18 and is:

(1) a member of an Indian tribe; or

(2) eligible for membership in an Indian tribe.

260B.009 DNA COLLECTION; PARENTAL CONSENT, COURT ORDER, OR WARRANT REQUIRED.

(a) As used in this section, "DNA analysis" has the meaning given in section 299C.155.

(b) A biological specimen for the purpose of DNA analysis **must not** be taken from a minor without the consent of the minor's parent or custodian, a court order, or a warrant.

(c) A minor whose biological specimen is collected in violation of paragraph (b) may move the court to suppress the use, as evidence, of the results of the DNA analysis and for destruction of the biological specimen.

260B.130 EXTENDED JURISDICTION JUVENILE PROSECUTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Designation.**

A proceeding involving a child alleged to have committed a felony offense is an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution if:

(1) the child was 14 to 17 years old at the time of the alleged offense, a certification hearing was held, and the court designated the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution;

(2) the child was 16 or 17 years old at the time of the alleged offense; the child is alleged to have committed an offense for which the Sentencing Guidelines and applicable statutes presume a commitment to prison or to have committed any felony in which the child allegedly used a firearm; and the prosecutor designated in the delinquency petition that the proceeding is an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution; or

(3) the child was 14 to 17 years old at the time of the alleged offense, the prosecutor requested that the proceeding be designated an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, a hearing was held on the issue of designation, and the court designated the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

Subd. 2.**Hearing on prosecutor's request.**

When a prosecutor requests that a proceeding be designated an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court shall hold a hearing under section 260B.163 to consider the request. The hearing must be held within 30 days of the filing of the request for designation, unless good cause is shown by the prosecution or the child as to why the hearing should not be held within this period in which case the hearing shall be held within 90 days of the filing of the request. If the prosecutor shows by clear and convincing evidence that designating the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution serves public safety, the court shall grant the request for designation. In determining whether public safety is served, the court shall consider the factors specified in section 260B.125, subdivision 4. The court shall decide whether to designate the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution within 15 days after the designation hearing is completed, unless additional time is needed, in which case the court may extend the period up to another 15 days.

Subd. 3.**Proceedings.**

A child who is the subject of an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution has the right to a trial by jury and to the effective assistance of counsel, as described in section 260B.163, subdivision 4.

Subd. 4.**Disposition.**

(a) If an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution results in a guilty plea or finding of guilt, the court shall:

(1) impose one or more juvenile dispositions under section 260B.198; and

(2) impose an adult criminal sentence, the execution of which shall be stayed on the condition that the offender not violate the provisions of the disposition order and not commit a new offense.

(b) If a child prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile after designation by the prosecutor in the delinquency petition is convicted of an offense after trial that is not an offense described in subdivision 1, clause (2), the court shall adjudicate the child delinquent and order a disposition under section 260B.198. If the extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding results in a guilty plea for an offense not described in subdivision 1, clause (2), the court may impose a disposition under paragraph (a) if the child consents.

NOTE: Subdivision 4, paragraph (b), was found unconstitutional in the case of *In re Welfare of T.C.J.*, 689 N.W.2d 787 (Minn. Ct. App. 2004), petition for review dismissed (2005).

Subd. 5.**Execution of adult sentence.**

(a) When it appears that a person convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has violated the conditions of the stayed sentence, or is alleged to have committed a new offense, the court may, without notice, revoke the stay and probation and direct that the offender be taken into immediate custody. The court shall notify the offender in writing of the reasons alleged to exist for revocation of the stay of execution of the adult sentence. If the offender challenges the reasons, the court shall hold a summary hearing on the issue at which the offender is entitled to be heard and represented by counsel.

(b) If a person described in paragraph (a) is taken into custody, the person may be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility. If there is no secure juvenile detention facility or existing acceptable detention alternative available for juveniles within the county, the child may be detained up to 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, or for up to six hours in a standard metropolitan statistical area, in a jail, lockup, or other facility used for the confinement of adults who have been charged with or convicted of a crime. In this instance, the person must be confined in quarters separate from any adult confined in the facility that allow for complete sight and sound separation for all activities during the period of the detention, and the adult facility must be approved for the detention of juveniles by the commissioner of corrections.

If the person is 18 years of age or older and is to be detained prior to the revocation hearing, the person may be detained in a local adult correctional facility without the need for sight and sound separation.

(c) After the hearing, if the court finds that reasons exist to revoke the stay of execution of sentence, the court shall treat the offender as an adult and order any of the adult sanctions authorized by section 609.14, subdivision 3, except that no credit shall be given for time served in juvenile facility custody prior to a summary hearing. If the offender was convicted of an offense described in subdivision 1, clause (2), and the court finds that reasons exist to revoke the stay, the court must order execution of the previously imposed sentence unless the court makes written findings regarding the mitigating factors that justify continuing the stay.

(d) Upon revocation, the offender's extended jurisdiction status is terminated and juvenile court jurisdiction is terminated. The ongoing jurisdiction for any adult sanction, other than commitment to the commissioner of corrections, is with the adult court.

NOTE: Subdivision 5, paragraph (c), with regard to denial of credit for time served in a juvenile facility was found unconstitutional in the case of *State v. Garcia*, 683 N.W.2d 294 (Minn. 2004).

Subd. 6.**Inapplicability to certain offenders.**

This section does not apply to a child excluded from the definition of delinquent child under section 260B.007, subdivision 6, paragraph (b).

260B.421 CONTEMPT.

Any person knowingly interfering with an order of the juvenile court is in contempt of court. However, a child who is under the continuing jurisdiction of the court for reasons other than having committed a delinquent act or a juvenile petty offense may not be adjudicated as a delinquent solely on the basis of having knowingly interfered with or disobeyed an order of the court.

260B.425 CRIMINAL JURISDICTION FOR CONTRIBUTING TO STATUS AS A JUVENILE PETTY OFFENDER OR DELINQUENCY.

Subdivision 1.Crimes.

(a) Any person who by act, word, or omission encourages, causes, or contributes to delinquency of a child or to a child's status as a juvenile petty offender, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) This section does not apply to licensed social services agencies and outreach workers who, while acting within the scope of their professional duties, provide services to runaway children.

Subd. 2.Complaint; venue.

A complaint under this section may be filed by the county attorney having jurisdiction where the child is found, resides, or where the alleged act of contributing occurred. The complaint may be filed in either the juvenile or criminal divisions of the district court. A prior or pending petition alleging that the child is delinquent, a juvenile petty offender, or in need of protection or services is not a prerequisite to a complaint or a conviction under this section.

Subd. 3.Affirmative defense.

If the child is alleged to be delinquent or a juvenile petty offender, it is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under subdivision 1 if the defendant proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant took reasonable steps to control the child's conduct.

260C.007 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the same meanings given to them.

Subd. 2. **Agency.**

"Agency" means the responsible social services agency or a licensed child-placing agency.

Subd. 3. **Case plan.**

"Case plan" means any plan for the delivery of services to a child and parent or guardian, or, when reunification is not required, the child alone, that is developed according to the requirements of section 245.4871, subdivision 19 or 21; 245.492, subdivision 16; 256B.092; 260C.212, subdivision 1; or 260E.26.

Subd. 4. **Child.**

"Child" means an individual under 18 years of age. For purposes of this chapter and chapter 260D, child also includes individuals under age 21 who are in foster care pursuant to section 260C.451.

Subd. 5. **Child abuse.**

"Child abuse" means an act that involves a minor victim that constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, **609.282,** 609.322, 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3458, 609.377, 609.378, 617.246, or that is physical or sexual abuse as defined in section 260E.03, or an act committed in another state that involves a minor victim and would constitute a violation of one of these sections if committed in this state.

Subd. 6. **Child in need of protection or services.**

"**Child in need of protection or services**" means a child who is in need of protection or services because the child:

(1) is abandoned or without parent, guardian, or custodian;

(2)(i) has been a victim of physical or sexual abuse as defined in section 260E.03, subdivision 18 or 20, (ii) resides with or has resided with a victim of child abuse as defined in subdivision 5 or domestic child abuse as defined in subdivision 13, (iii) resides with or would reside with a perpetrator of domestic child abuse as defined in subdivision 13 or child abuse as defined in subdivision 5 or 13, or (iv) is a victim of emotional maltreatment as defined in subdivision 15;

(3) is without necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, or other required care for the child's physical or mental health or morals because the child's parent, guardian, or custodian is unable or unwilling to provide that care;

(4) is without the special care made necessary by a physical, mental, or emotional condition because the child's parent, guardian, or custodian is unable or unwilling to provide that care;

(5) is medically neglected, which includes, but is not limited to, the withholding of medically indicated treatment from an infant with a disability with a life-threatening condition. The term "withholding of medically indicated treatment" means the failure to respond to the infant's life-threatening conditions by providing treatment, including appropriate nutrition, hydration, and medication which, in the treating physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's reasonable medical judgment, will be most likely to be effective in ameliorating or correcting all conditions, except that the term does not include the failure to provide treatment other than appropriate nutrition, hydration, or medication to an infant when, in the treating physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's, or physician assistant's reasonable medical judgment:

(i) the infant is chronically and irreversibly comatose;

(ii) the provision of the treatment would merely prolong dying, not be effective in ameliorating or correcting all of the infant's life-threatening conditions, or otherwise be futile in terms of the survival of the infant; or

(iii) the provision of the treatment would be virtually futile in terms of the survival of the infant and the treatment itself under the circumstances would be inhumane;

(6) is one whose parent, guardian, or other custodian for good cause desires to be relieved of the child's care and custody, including a child who entered foster care under a voluntary placement agreement between the parent and the responsible social services agency under section 260C.227;

(7) has been placed for adoption or care in violation of law;

(8) is without proper parental care because of the emotional, mental, or physical disability, or state of immaturity of the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian;

(9) is one whose behavior, condition, or environment is such as to be injurious or dangerous to the child or others. An injurious or dangerous environment may include, but is not limited to, the exposure of a child to criminal activity in the child's home;

(10) is experiencing growth delays, which may be referred to as failure to thrive, that have been diagnosed by a physician and are due to parental neglect;

(11) is a sexually exploited youth;

(12) is a labor trafficked youth;

(13) has committed a delinquent act or a juvenile petty offense before becoming ten years old;

(14) is a runaway;

(15) is a habitual truant;

(16) has been found incompetent to proceed or has been found not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency in connection with a delinquency proceeding, a certification under section 260B.125, an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, or a proceeding involving a juvenile petty offense; or

(17) has a parent whose parental rights to one or more other children were involuntarily terminated or whose custodial rights to another child have been involuntarily transferred to a relative and there is a case plan prepared by the responsible social services agency documenting a compelling reason why filing the termination of parental rights petition under section 260C.503, subdivision 2, is not in the best interests of the child.

Subd. 7. **Child-placing agency.**

"Child-placing agency" means anyone licensed under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16 and 252.28, subdivision 2.

Subd. 8. **Compelling reasons.**

"Compelling reasons" means an individualized determination by the responsible social services agency, which is approved by the court, related to a request by the agency not to initiate proceedings to terminate parental rights or transfer permanent legal and physical custody of a child to the child's relative or former noncustodial parent under section 260C.503, subdivision 2.

Subd. 9. **Court.**

"Court" means juvenile court unless otherwise specified in this section.

Subd. 10. **Custodian.**

"Custodian" means any person who is under a legal obligation to provide care and support for a minor or who is in fact providing care and support for a minor. This subdivision does not impose upon persons who are not otherwise legally responsible for providing a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, or medical care a duty to provide that care. For an Indian child, custodian means any Indian person who has legal custody of an Indian child under tribal law or custom or under state law or to whom temporary physical care, custody, and control has been transferred by the parent of the child, as provided in section 260.755, subdivision 10.

Subd. 11.**Delinquent child.**

"Delinquent child" has the meaning given in section 260B.007, subdivision 6.

Subd. 12.**Developmental disability.**

"Developmental disability" means developmental disability as defined in United States Code, title 42, section 6001(8).

Subd. 13. **Domestic child abuse.**

"Domestic child abuse" means:

(1) any physical injury to a minor family or household member inflicted by an adult family or household member other than by accidental means;

(2) subjection of a minor family or household member by an adult family or household member to any act which constitutes a violation of sections 609.321 to 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3458, or 617.246; or

(3) physical or sexual abuse as defined in section 260E.03, subdivision 18 or 20.

Subd. 14. **Egregious harm.**

"Egregious harm" means the infliction of bodily harm to a child or neglect of a child which demonstrates a grossly inadequate ability to provide minimally adequate parental care. The egregious harm need not have occurred in the state or in the county where a termination of parental rights action is otherwise properly venued. Egregious harm includes, but is not limited to:

(1) conduct towards a child that constitutes a violation of sections 609.185 to 609.2114, 609.222, subdivision 2, 609.223, or any other similar law of any other state;

(2) the infliction of "substantial bodily harm" to a child, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7a;

(3) conduct towards a child that constitutes felony malicious punishment of a child under section 609.377;

(4) conduct towards a child that constitutes felony unreasonable restraint of a child under section 609.255, subdivision 3;

(5) conduct towards a child that constitutes felony neglect or endangerment of a child under section 609.378;

(6) conduct towards a child that constitutes assault under section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223;

(7) conduct towards a child that constitutes solicitation, inducement, or promotion of, or receiving profit derived from prostitution under section 609.322;

(8) conduct towards a child that constitutes murder or voluntary manslaughter as defined by United States Code, title 18, section 1111(a) or 1112(a);

(9) conduct towards a child that constitutes aiding or abetting, attempting, conspiring, or soliciting to commit a murder or voluntary manslaughter that constitutes a violation of United States Code, title 18, section 1111(a) or 1112(a); or

(10) conduct toward a child that constitutes criminal sexual conduct under sections 609.342 to 609.345 or sexual extortion under section 609.3458.

Subd. 15. **Emotional maltreatment.**

"Emotional maltreatment" means the consistent, deliberate infliction of mental harm on a child by a person responsible for the child's care, that has an observable, sustained, and adverse effect on the child's physical, mental, or emotional development. "Emotional maltreatment" does not include reasonable training or discipline administered by the person responsible for the child's care or the reasonable exercise of authority by that person.

Subd. 16. **Emotionally disturbed.**

"Emotionally disturbed" means emotional disturbance as described in section 245.4871, subdivision 15.

Subd. 16a. **Family and permanency team.**

"Family and permanency team" means a team consisting of the child's parent or legal custodian, relatives, foster care providers, and professionals who are resources to the child's family such as teachers, medical or mental health providers who have treated the child, or clergy, as appropriate. In the case of an Indian child, the family and permanency team includes tribal representatives, delegates, and cultural resources as identified by the child's tribe. Consistent with section 260C.212, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), if the child is age 14 or older, the team must also include two team members that the child selects who are not the child's foster parent or caseworker. The responsible social services agency may reject an individual that the child selects if the agency has good cause to believe that the individual would not act in the best interests of the child.

Subd. 16b. **Family foster home.**

"Family foster home" means the home of an individual or family who is licensed for child foster care under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 245A, meeting the standards in Minnesota Rules, chapter 2960, excluding foster residence settings licensed under Minnesota Rules, parts 2960.3000 to 2960.3200, or licensed or approved by a tribe in accordance with tribal standards with whom the foster child resides. Family foster home includes an emergency unlicensed relative placement under section 245A.035.

Subd. 17. **Family or household members.**

"Family or household members" means spouses, former spouses, parents and children, persons related by blood, and persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.

Subd. 18. **Foster care.**

(a) "Foster care" means 24-hour substitute care for a child for whom a responsible social services agency has placement and care responsibility and:

(1) who is placed away from the child's parent or guardian in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities not excluded in this subdivision, child care institutions, and preadoptive homes;

(2) who is 553wnership553 with the child's parent or guardian in a licensed residential family-based substance use disorder treatment program as defined in subdivision 22a; or

(3) who is returned to the care of the child's parent or guardian from whom the child was removed under a trial home visit pursuant to section 260C.201, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (3).

(b) A child is in foster care under this definition regardless of whether the facility is licensed and payments are made for the cost of care. Nothing in this definition creates any authority to place a child in a home or facility that is required to be licensed which is not licensed. "Foster care" does not include placement in any of the following facilities: hospitals, inpatient chemical dependency treatment facilities where the child is the553wnersent of the treatment, facilities that are primarily for delinquent children, any corrections facility or program within a particular correction's facility not meeting requirements for title IV-E facilities as determined by the commissioner, facilities to which a child is committed under the provision of chapter 253B, forestry camps, or jails. Foster care is intended to provide for a child's safety or to access treatment. Foster care must not be used as a punishment or consequence for a child's behavior.

Subd. 19. **Habitual truant.**

"Habitual truant" means a child under the age of 17 years who is absent from attendance at school without lawful excuse for seven school days per school year if the child is in elementary school or for one or more class periods on seven school days per school year if the child is in middle school, junior high school, or high school or a child who is 17 years of age who is absent from attendance at school without lawful excuse for one or more class periods on seven school days per school year and who has not lawfully withdrawn from school under section 120A.22, subdivision 8.

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120A.34 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.

Any person who fails or refuses to provide for instruction of a child of whom the person has legal custody, and who is required by section 120A.22, subdivision 5, to receive instruction, when notified so to do by a truant officer or other official, or any person who induces or attempts to induce any child unlawfully to be absent from school, or who knowingly harbors or employs, while school is in session, any child unlawfully absent from school, shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Any fines collected shall be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the school district in which the offense is committed.

260C.143 PROCEDURE; HABITUAL TRUANTS, RUNAWAYS, OFFENDERS.

Subd. 4.Truant.

When a peace officer or probation officer has probable cause to believe that a child is absent from school without lawful excuse, consistent with section 120A.22, subdivisions 5 and 8, the officer may:

(1) transport the child to the child's home and deliver the child to the custody of the child's parent or guardian;

(2) transport the child to the child's school of enrollment and deliver the child to the custody of a school superintendent or teacher;

(3) transport the child to a truancy service center under section 260A.04, subdivision 3; or

(4) transport the child from the child's home to the child's school of enrollment or to a truancy service center.

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Subd. 20. **Indian.**

"Indian," consistent with section 260.755, subdivision 7, means a person who is a member of an Indian tribe or who is an Alaskan native and a member of a regional corporation as defined in section 7 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, United States Code, title 43, section 1606.

Subd. 21. **Indian child.**

"Indian child," consistent with section 260.755, subdivision 8, means an unmarried person who is under age 18 and is:

(1) a member of an Indian tribe; or

(2) eligible for membership in an Indian tribe.

Subd. 21a. **Legal authority to place the child.**

"Legal authority to place the child" means that the agency has legal responsibility for the care and control of the child while the child is in foster care. The agency may have legal authority to place a child through a court order under this chapter through a voluntary placement agreement between the agency and the child's parent under section 260C.227 or, in the case of an Indian child, through tribal court.

Subd. 22. **Legal custody.**

"Legal custody" means the right to the care, custody, and control of a child who has been taken from a parent by the court in accordance with the provisions of section 260C.201 or 260C.317. The expenses of legal custody are paid in accordance with the provisions of section 260C.331.

Subd. 22a. **Licensed residential family-based substance use disorder treatment program.**

"Licensed residential family-based substance use disorder treatment program" means a residential treatment facility that provides the parent or guardian with parenting skills training, parent education, or individual and family counseling, under an organizational structure and treatment framework that involves understanding, recognizing, and responding to the effects of all types of trauma according to recognized principles of a trauma-informed approach and trauma-specific interventions to address the consequences of trauma and facilitate healing. The residential program must be licensed by the Department of Human Services under chapters 245A and 245G or Tribally licensed or approved as a residential substance use disorder treatment program specializing in the treatment of clients with children.

Subd. 23. **Minor.**

"Minor" means an individual under 18 years of age.

Subd. 24. **Neglected and in foster care.**

"Neglected and in foster care" means a child:

(1) who has been placed in foster care by court order; and

(2) whose parents' circumstances, condition, or conduct are such that the child cannot be returned to them; and

(3) whose parents, despite the availability of needed rehabilitative services, have failed to make reasonable efforts to adjust their circumstances, condition or conduct, or have willfully failed to meet reasonable expectations with regard to visiting the child or providing financial support for the child.

Subd. 25. **Parent.**

(a) "Parent" means a person who has a legal parent and child relationship with a child which confers or imposes on the person legal rights, privileges, duties, and obligations consistent with sections 257.51 to 257.74 or 257.75. It includes the mother and child relationship and the father and child relationship. For matters governed by the Indian Child Welfare Act, parent includes any Indian person who has adopted a child by tribal law or custom, as provided in section 260.755, subdivision 14, and does not include the unwed father where paternity has not been acknowledged or established.

(b) A legally recognized parent and child relationship is established for purposes of this chapter between:

(1) a child and a biological mother, by proof of her having given birth to the child, or under sections 257.51 to 257.74 or 257.75;

(2) a child and father when:

(i) there is a presumption of paternity under section 257.55, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (b), or (c), and no action has been taken to declare the nonexistence of the father and child relationship;

(ii) there is a presumption of paternity under section 257.55, subdivision 1, paragraph (d), and there is an adjudication of paternity under sections 257.51 to 257.74, or the father and mother have signed a recognition of parentage having the effect of an adjudication under section 257.75;

(iii) there is a presumption of paternity under section 257.55, subdivision 1, paragraph (e), (f), (g), or (h), and there is an adjudication of paternity under sections 257.51 to 257.74;

(iv) there is no presumption of paternity under section 257.55, but the father has been adjudicated by court order under sections 257.51 to 257.74;

(v) there is no presumption of paternity under section 257.55, but the father and mother have signed a recognition of parentage having the effect of adjudication under section 257.75;

(vi) there is a positive test result under section 257.62, subdivision 5, and the father is adjudicated as the father of the child either by court order under sections 257.51 to 257.74, or because the father and the child's mother have signed a recognition of parentage having the effect of adjudication under section 257.75; or

(vii) the parent and child relationship is established under section 260.755, subdivision 14; or

(3) a child and an adoptive parent by proof of adoption.

Subd. 25a. **Permanency plan.**

"Permanency plan" means the established goal in the out-of-home placement plan that will achieve a safe, permanent home for the child. There are four permanency goals for children:

(1) reunification with the child's parent or legal guardian;

(2) placement with other relatives;

(3) adoption; or

(4) establishment of a new legal guardianship.

Subd. 26. **Person.**

"Person" includes any individual, association, corporation, partnership, and the state or any of its political subdivisions, departments, or agencies.

Subd. 26a. **Putative father.**

"Putative father" has the meaning given in section 259.21, subdivision 12.

Subd. 26b. **Relative of an Indian child.**

"Relative of an Indian child" means a person who is a member of the Indian child's family as defined in the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1903, paragraphs (2), (6), and (9).

Subd. 26c. **Qualified individual.**

(a) "Qualified individual" means a trained culturally competent professional or licensed clinician, including a mental health professional under section 245.4871, subdivision 27, who is qualified to conduct the assessment approved by the commissioner. The qualified individual must not be an employee of the responsible social services agency or an individual connected to or affiliated with any placement setting in which a responsible social services agency has placed children.

(b) When the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, sections 1901 to 1963, applies to a child, the county must contact the child's tribe without delay to give the tribe the option to designate a qualified individual who is a trained culturally competent professional or licensed clinician, including a mental health professional under section 245.4871, subdivision 27, who is not employed by the responsible social services agency and who is not connected to or affiliated with any placement setting in which a responsible social services agency has placed children. Only a federal waiver that demonstrates maintained objectivity may allow a responsible social services agency employee or Tribal employee affiliated with any placement setting in which the responsible social services agency has placed children to be designated the qualified individual.

Subd. 26d. **Qualified residential treatment program.**

"Qualified residential treatment program" means a children's residential treatment program licensed under chapter 245A or licensed or approved by a tribe that is approved to receive foster care maintenance payments under section 256.82 that:

(1) has a trauma-informed treatment model designed to address the needs of children with serious emotional or behavioral disorders or disturbances;

(2) has registered or licensed nursing staff and other licensed clinical staff who:

(i) provide care within the scope of their practice; and

(ii) are available 24 hours per day and seven days per week;

(3) is accredited by any of the following independent, nonprofit organizations: the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF), the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), and the Council on Accreditation (COA), or any other nonprofit accrediting organization approved by the United States Department of Health and Human Services;

(4) if it is in the child's best interests, facilitates participation of the child's family members in the child's treatment programming consistent with the child's out-of-home placement plan under sections 260C.212, subdivision 1, and 260C.708;

(5) facilitates outreach to family members of the child, including siblings;

(6) documents how the facility facilitates outreach to the child's parents and relatives, as well as documents the child's parents' and other relatives' contact information;

(7) documents how the facility includes family members in the child's treatment process, including after the child's discharge, and how the facility maintains the child's sibling connections; and

(8) provides the child and child's family with discharge planning and family-based aftercare support for at least six months after the child's discharge.

Subd. 27. **Relative.**

"Relative" means a person related to the child by blood, marriage, or adoption; the legal parent, guardian, or custodian of the child's siblings; or an individual who is an important friend of the child or of the child's parent or custodian, including an individual with whom the child has resided or had significant contact or who has a significant relationship to the child or the child's parent or custodian.

Subd. 27a. **Responsible social services agency.**

"Responsible social services agency" means the county social services agency that has responsibility for public child welfare and child protection services and includes the provision of adoption services as an agent of the commissioner of human services.

Subd. 27b. **Residential treatment facility.**

"Residential treatment facility" means a 24-hour-a-day program that provides treatment for children with emotional disturbance, consistent with section 245.4871, subdivision 32, and includes a licensed residential program specializing in caring 24 hours a day for children with a developmental delay or related condition. A residential treatment facility does not include a psychiatric residential treatment facility under section 256B.0941 or a family foster home as defined in section 260C.007, subdivision 16b.

Subd. 28. **Runaway.**

"Runaway" means an unmarried child under the age of 18 years who is absent from the home of a parent or other lawful placement without the consent of the parent, guardian, or lawful custodian.

Subd. 29. **Secure detention facility.**

"Secure detention facility" means a physically restricting facility, including but not limited to a jail, a hospital, a state institution, a residential treatment center, or a detention home used for the temporary care of a child pending court action.

Subd. 30. **Shelter care facility.**

"Shelter care facility" means a physically unrestricting facility, such as but not limited to, a hospital, a group home or a licensed facility for foster care, used for the temporary care of a child pending court action

Subd. 31. **Sexually exploited youth.**

"Sexually exploited youth" means an individual who:

(1) is alleged to have engaged in conduct which would, if committed by an adult, violate any federal, state, or local law relating to being hired, offering to be hired, or agreeing to be hired by another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual conduct;

(2) is a victim of a crime described in section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, 609.3453, 609.3458, 609.352, 617.246, or 617.247;

(3) is a victim of a crime described in United States Code, title 18, section 2260; 2421; 2422; 2423; 2425; 2425A; or 2256;

(4) is a sex trafficking victim as defined in section 609.321, subdivision 7b; or

(5) is a victim of commercial sexual exploitation as defined in United States Code, title 22, section 7102(11)(A) and (12).

Subd. 32. **Sibling.**

"Sibling" means one of two or more individuals who have one or both parents in common through blood, marriage, or adoption. This includes siblings as defined by the child's tribal code or custom. Sibling also includes an individual who would have been considered a sibling but for a termination of parental rights of one or both parents, suspension of parental rights under tribal code, or other disruption of parental rights such as the death of a parent.

Subd. 33. **Labor trafficked youth.**

For the purposes of this section, "labor trafficked youth" means a child, as defined in subdivision 4, who:

(1) is a labor trafficking victim as defined in section 609.281, subdivision 6; or

(2) is a victim of severe forms of trafficking in persons as defined in United States Code, title 22, section 7102(11)(B).

Subd. 34. **Human trafficking.**

For purposes of this section, "human trafficking" includes labor trafficking as defined in section 609.281, subdivision 5; sex trafficking as defined in section 609.321, subdivision 7a; and severe forms of trafficking in persons as defined in United States Code, title 22, section 7102(11).

260C.139 GIVE LIFE A CHANCE; SAFE PLACE FOR NEWBORNS.

Subdivision 1. **Duty to attempt reunification, duty to search for relatives, and preferences not applicable.**

A responsible social service agency with responsibility for a child pursuant to subdivision 5 is not required to attempt to reunify the child with the child's parents. Additionally, the agency is not required to search for relatives of the child as a placement or permanency option under section 260C.221, or to implement other placement requirements that give a preference to relatives if the agency does not have information as to the identity of the child, the child's mother, or the child's father.

Subd. 2. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "**safe place**" has the meaning given in section 145.902.

145.902 GIVE LIFE A CHANCE; SAFE PLACE FOR NEWBORNS DUTIES; IMMUNITY.

Subdivision 1.**General.**

(a) For purposes of this section, a "**safe place**" means a hospital licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.56, a health care provider who provides urgent care medical services, or an ambulance service licensed under chapter 144E dispatched in response to a 911 call from a mother or a person with the mother's permission to relinquish a newborn infant.

(b) A safe place shall receive a newborn left with an employee on the premises of the safe place during its hours of operation, provided that:

(1) the newborn was born within seven days of being left at the safe place, as determined within a reasonable degree of medical certainty; and

(2) the newborn is left in an unharmed condition.

(c) The **safe place must not inquire as to the identity of the mother or the person leaving the newborn or call the police**, provided the newborn is unharmed when presented to the hospital. The safe place may ask the mother or the person leaving the newborn about the medical history of the mother or newborn but the mother or the person leaving the newborn is not required to provide any information. The safe place may provide the mother or the person leaving the newborn with information about how to contact relevant social service agencies.

(d) A safe place that is a health care provider who provides urgent care medical services shall dial 911, advise the dispatcher that the call is being made from a safe place for newborns, and ask the dispatcher to send an ambulance or take other appropriate action to transport the newborn to a hospital. An ambulance with whom a newborn is left shall transport the newborn to a hospital for care. Hospitals must receive a newborn left with a safe place and make the report as required in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2.**Reporting.**

Within 24 hours of receiving a newborn under this section, the hospital **must** inform the responsible social service agency that a newborn has been left at the hospital, but must not do so in the presence of the mother or the person leaving the newborn. The hospital must provide necessary care to the newborn pending assumption of legal responsibility by the responsible social service agency pursuant to section 260C.139, subdivision 5.

Subd. 3.**Immunity.**

(a) A safe place with responsibility for performing duties under this section, and any employee, doctor, ambulance personnel, or other medical professional working at the safe place, are immune from any criminal liability that otherwise might result from their actions, if they are acting in good faith in receiving a newborn, and are immune from any civil liability that otherwise might result from merely receiving a newborn.

(b) A safe place performing duties under this section, or an employee, doctor, ambulance personnel, or other medical professional working at the safe place who is a mandated reporter under chapter 260E, is immune from any criminal or civil liability that otherwise might result from the failure to make a report under that section if the person is acting in good faith in complying with this section.

Subd. 3. **Status of child.**

For purposes of proceedings under this chapter and adoption proceedings, a newborn left at a safe place, pursuant to subdivision 4 and section 145.902, is considered an abandoned child under section 260E.03, subdivision 22, clause (2). The child is abandoned under sections 260C.007, subdivision 6, clause (1), and 260C.301, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clause (1).

Subd. 4. **Relinquishment of a newborn.**

A mother or any person, with the mother's permission, may bring a newborn infant to a safe place during its hours of operation and leave the infant in the care of an employee of the safe place. The mother or a person with the mother's permission may call 911 to request to have an ambulance dispatched to an agreed-upon location to relinquish a newborn infant into the custody of ambulance personnel.

Subd. 5. **Placement of newborn.**

The agency contacted by a safe place pursuant to section 145.902, subdivision 2, shall have legal responsibility for the placement of the newborn infant in foster care for 72 hours during which time the agency shall file a petition under section 260C.141 and ask the court to order continued placement of the child in foster care. The agency shall immediately begin planning for adoptive placement of the newborn.

260C.143 PROCEDURE; HABITUAL TRUANTS, RUNAWAYS, OFFENDERS.

Subdivision 1.**Notice.**

When a peace officer, or attendance officer in the case of a habitual truant, has probable cause to believe that a child is in need of protection or services under section 260C.007, subdivision 6, clause (13) or (14), the officer may issue a notice to the child to appear in juvenile court in the county in which the child is found or in the county of the child's residence. If there is a school attendance review board or county attorney mediation program operating in the child's school district, a notice to appear in juvenile court for a habitual truant may not be issued until the applicable procedures under section 260A.06 or 260A.07 have been followed. The officer shall file a copy of the notice to appear with the juvenile court of the appropriate county. If a child fails to appear in response to the notice, the court may issue a summons notifying the child of the nature of the offense alleged and the time and place set for the hearing. If the peace officer finds it necessary to take the child into custody, sections 260C.175 and 260C.176 shall apply.

Subd. 2.**Effect of notice.**

Filing with the court a notice to appear containing the name and address of the child, specifying the offense alleged and the time and place it was committed, has the effect of a petition giving the juvenile court jurisdiction. In the case of running away, the place where the offense was committed may be stated in the notice as either the child's custodial parent's or guardian's residence or lawful placement or where the child was found by the officer. In the case of truancy, the place where the offense was committed may be stated as the school or the place where the child was found by the officer.

Subd. 3.**Notice to parent.**

Whenever a notice to appear or petition is filed alleging that a child is in need of protection or services under section 260C.007, subdivision 6, clause (13) or (14), the court shall summon and notify the person or persons having custody or control of the child of the nature of the offense alleged and the time and place of hearing. This summons and notice shall be served in the time and manner provided in section 260C.151, subdivision 1.

Subd. 4.**Truant.**

When a peace officer or probation officer has probable cause to believe that a child is absent from school without lawful excuse, consistent with section 120A.22, subdivisions 5 and 8, the officer may:

(1) transport the child to the child's home and deliver the child to the custody of the child's parent or guardian;

(2) transport the child to the child's school of enrollment and deliver the child to the custody of a school superintendent or teacher;

(3) transport the child to a truancy service center under section 260A.04, subdivision 3; or

(4) transport the child from the child's home to the child's school of enrollment or to a truancy service center.

260C.165 CERTAIN OUT-OF-COURT STATEMENTS ADMISSIBLE.

An out-of-court statement not otherwise admissible by statute or rule of evidence is admissible in evidence in any child in need of protection or services, neglected and in foster care, or domestic child abuse proceeding or any proceeding for termination of parental rights if:
(1) the statement was made by a child under the age of ten years or by a child ten years of age or older who is mentally impaired, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 6;
(2) the statement alleges, explains, denies, or describes:
(i) any act of sexual penetration or contact performed with or on the child;
(ii) any act of sexual penetration or contact with or on another child observed by the child making the statement;
(iii) any act of physical abuse or neglect of the child by another; or
(iv) any act of physical abuse or neglect of another child observed by the child making the statement;

(3) the court finds that the time, content, and circumstances of the statement and the reliability of the person to whom the statement is made provide sufficient indicia of reliability; and

(4) the proponent of the statement notifies other parties of an intent to offer the statement and the particulars of the statement sufficiently in advance of the proceeding at which the proponent intends to offer the statement into evidence, to provide the parties with a fair opportunity to meet the statement.

For purposes of this section, an out-of-court statement includes a video, audio, or other recorded statement.

260C.175 TAKING CHILD INTO CUSTODY.

Subdivision 1. **Immediate custody.**

No child may be taken into immediate custody except:

(1) with an order issued by the court in accordance with the provisions of section 260C.151, subdivision 6, or Laws 1997, chapter 239, article 10, section 10, paragraph (a), clause (3), or 12, paragraph (a), clause (3), or by a warrant issued in accordance with the provisions of section 260C.154;

(2) **by a peace officer**:

(i) when a child has run away from a parent, guardian, or custodian, or when the peace officer reasonably believes the child has run away from a parent, guardian, or custodian, but only for the purpose of transporting the child home, to the home of a relative, or to another safe place, which may include a shelter care facility; or

(ii) when a child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger the child's health or welfare or which such peace officer reasonably believes will endanger the child's health or welfare. If an Indian child is a resident of a reservation or is domiciled on a reservation but temporarily located off the reservation, the taking of the child into custody under this clause shall be consistent with the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1922;

(3) by a peace officer or probation or parole officer when it is reasonably believed that the child has violated the terms of probation, parole, or other field supervision; or

(4) by a peace officer or probation officer under section 260C.143, subdivision 1 or 4.

Subd. 2. **Notice to parent or custodian and child; emergency placement with relative.**

(a) At the time that a peace officer takes a child into custody for relative placement or shelter care pursuant to subdivision 1, section 260C.151, subdivision 5, or section 260C.154, the officer shall notify the child's parent or custodian and the child, if the child is ten years of age or older, that under section 260C.181, subdivision 2, the parent or custodian or the child may request to place the child with a relative as defined in section 260C.007, subdivision 27, instead of in a shelter care facility.

(b) When a child who is not alleged to be delinquent is taken into custody pursuant to subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), item (ii), and placement with an identified relative is requested, the peace officer shall coordinate with the responsible social services agency to ensure the child's safety and well-being and comply with section 260C.181, subdivision 2.

(c) The officer also shall give the parent or custodian of the child a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of social services agencies that offer child welfare services. If the parent or custodian was not present when the child was removed from the residence, the list shall be left with an adult on the premises or left in a conspicuous place on the premises if no adult is present. If the officer has reason to believe the parent or custodian is not able to read and understand English, the officer must provide a list that is written in the language of the parent or custodian. The list shall be prepared by the commissioner of human services. The commissioner shall prepare lists for each county and provide each county with copies of the list without charge. The list shall be reviewed annually by the commissioner and updated if it is no longer accurate. Neither the commissioner nor any peace officer or the officer's employer shall be liable to any person for mistakes or omissions in the list. The list does not constitute a promise that any agency listed will assist the parent or custodian.

Subd. 3.**Protective pat-down search of child authorized.**

(a) **A peace officer who takes a child of any age or gender into custody under the provisions of this section is authorized to perform a protective pat-down search of the child in order to protect the officer's safety.**

(b) A peace officer also may perform a protective pat-down search of a child in order to protect the officer's safety in circumstances where the officer does not intend to take the child into custody, if this section authorizes the officer to take the child into custody.

(c) Evidence discovered in the course of a lawful search under this section is admissible.

260C.425 CRIMINAL JURISDICTION FOR CONTRIBUTING TO NEED FOR PROTECTION OR SERVICES.

Subdivision 1.**Crimes.**

(a) Any person who by act, word, or omission encourages, causes, or contributes to the need for protection or services is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) This section does not apply to licensed social services agencies and outreach workers who, while acting within the scope of their professional duties, provide services to runaway children.

Subd. 2. **Complaint; venue.**

A complaint under this section may be filed by the county attorney having jurisdiction where the child is found, resides, or where the alleged act of contributing occurred. The complaint may be filed in either the juvenile or criminal divisions of the district court. A prior or pending petition alleging that the child is delinquent, a juvenile petty offender, or in need of protection or services is not a prerequisite to a complaint or a conviction under this section.

Subd. 3. **Affirmative defense.**

If the child's conduct is the basis for the child's need for protection services, it is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under subdivision 1 if the defendant proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant took reasonable steps to control the child's conduct.

260E.01 POLICY.

The legislature hereby declares that the public policy of this state is to protect children whose health or welfare may be jeopardized through maltreatment. While it is recognized that most parents want to keep their children safe, sometimes circumstances or conditions interfere with their ability to do so. When this occurs, the health and safety of the children must be of paramount concern. Intervention and prevention efforts must address immediate concerns for child safety and the ongoing risk of maltreatment and should engage the protective capacities of families. In furtherance of this public policy, it is the intent of the legislature under this chapter to:

(1) protect children and promote child safety;

(2) strengthen the family;

(3) make the home, school, and community safe for children by promoting responsible child care in all settings, including through the reporting of child maltreatment;

(4) provide protective, family support, and family preservation services when appropriate; and

(5) provide, when necessary, a safe temporary or permanent home environment for maltreated children.

260E.03 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings given them unless the specific content indicates otherwise.

Subd. 2.**Accidental.**

"Accidental" means a sudden, not reasonably foreseeable, and unexpected occurrence or event that:

(1) is not likely to occur and could not have been prevented by exercise of due care; and

(2) if occurring while a child is receiving services from a facility, happens when the facility and the employee or person providing services in the facility are in compliance with the laws and rules relevant to the occurrence or event.

Subd. 3.**Child fatality.**

"Child fatality" means the death of a child from maltreatment.

Subd. 4.**Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of human services unless otherwise indicated in this chapter.

Subd. 5.**Egregious harm.**

"Egregious harm" means harm under section 260C.007, subdivision 14, or a similar law of another jurisdiction.

Subd. 6.**Facility.**

"Facility" means:

(1) a licensed or unlicensed day care facility, certified license-exempt child care center, residential facility, agency, hospital, sanitarium, or other facility or institution required to be licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.58, 241.021, or 245A.01 to 245A.16, or chapter 144H, 245D, or 245H;

(2) a school as defined in section 120A.05, subdivisions 9, 11, and 13; and chapter 124E; or

(3) a non licensed personal care provider organization as defined in section 256B.0625, subdivision 19a.

Subd. 7.**Family assessment.**

"Family assessment" means a comprehensive assessment of child safety, risk of subsequent maltreatment, and family strengths and needs that is applied to a maltreatment report that does not allege sexual abuse or substantial child endangerment. Family assessment does not include a determination as to whether maltreatment occurred but does determine the need for services to address the safety of family members and the risk of subsequent maltreatment.

Subd. 8.**Findings and information.**

"Findings and information" means a written summary described in section 260E.35, subdivision 7, paragraph (b), of actions taken or services rendered by a local welfare agency following receipt of a report.

Subd. 9.**Immediately.**

"Immediately" means as soon as possible but in no event longer than 24 hours.

Subd. 10.**Interested person acting on behalf of the child.**

"Interested person acting on behalf of the child" means a parent or legal guardian; stepparent; grandparent; guardian ad litem; adult stepbrother, stepsister, or sibling; or adult aunt or uncle; unless the person has been determined to be the offender who committed the maltreatment.

Subd. 11.**Investigation.**

"Investigation" means fact gathering conducted during:

(1) a family investigation related to the current safety of a child and the risk of subsequent maltreatment that determines whether maltreatment occurred and whether child protective services are needed; or

(2) a facility investigation related to duties under section 260E.28.

Subd. 11a. **Labor trafficking.**

"Labor trafficking" means the subjection of a child to the acts listed in section 609.281, subdivision 5, limited to the purposes of forced or coerced labor or services as defined by section 609.281, subdivision 4, and debt bondage as defined by section 609.281, subdivision 3, regardless of whether the alleged offender is a noncaregiver human trafficker as defined in subdivision 17a.

Subd. 12.**Maltreatment.**

"Maltreatment" means any of the following acts or omissions:

(1) egregious harm under subdivision 5;

(2) neglect under subdivision 15;

(3) physical abuse under subdivision 18;

(4) sexual abuse under subdivision 20;

(5) substantial child endangerment under subdivision 22;

(6) threatened injury under subdivision 23;

(7) mental injury under subdivision 13; and

(8) maltreatment of a child in a facility.

Subd. 13. **Mental injury.**

"Mental injury" means an injury to the psychological capacity or emotional stability of a child as evidenced by an observable or substantial impairment in the child's ability to function within a normal range of performance and behavior with due regard to the child's culture.

Subd. 14. **Near fatality.**

"Near fatality" means a case in which a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant determines that a child is in serious or critical condition as the result of sickness or injury caused by maltreatment.

Subd. 15. **Neglect.**

(a) "Neglect" means the commission or omission of any of the acts specified under clauses (1) to (8), other than by accidental means:

(1) failure by a person responsible for a child's care to supply a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, health, medical, or other care required for the child's physical or mental health when reasonably able to do so;

(2) failure to protect a child from conditions or actions that seriously endanger the child's physical or mental health when reasonably able to do so, including a growth delay, which may be referred to as a failure to thrive, that has been diagnosed by a physician and is due to parental neglect;

(3) failure to provide for necessary supervision or child care arrangements appropriate for a child after considering factors as the child's age, mental ability, physical condition, length of absence, or environment, when the child is unable to care for the child's own basic needs or safety, or the basic needs or safety of another child in their care;

(4) failure to ensure that the child is educated as defined in sections 120A.22 and 260C.163, subdivision 11, which does not include a parent's

refusal to provide the parent's child with sympathomimetic medications, consistent with section 125A.091, subdivision 5;

(5) prenatal exposure to a controlled substance, as defined in section 253B.02, subdivision 2, used by the mother for a nonmedical purpose, as evidenced by withdrawal symptoms in the child at birth, results of a toxicology test performed on the mother at delivery or the child at birth, medical effects or developmental delays during the child's first year of life that medically indicate prenatal exposure to a controlled substance, or the presence of a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder;

(6) medical neglect, as defined in section 260C.007, subdivision 6, clause (5);

(7) chronic and severe use of alcohol or a controlled substance by a person responsible for the child's care that adversely affects the child's basic needs and safety; or

(8) emotional harm from a pattern of behavior that contributes to impaired emotional functioning of the child which may be demonstrated by a substantial and observable effect in the child's behavior, emotional response, or cognition that is not within the normal range for the child's age and stage of development, with due regard to the child's culture.

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to mean that a child is neglected solely because the child's parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child in lieu of medical care.

(c) This chapter does not impose upon persons not otherwise legally responsible for providing a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, or medical care a duty to provide that care.

Subd. 15a. **Noncaregiver ~~sex~~ human trafficker.**

"Noncaregiver ~~sex~~ human trafficker" means an individual who is alleged to have engaged in the act of sex or labor trafficking a child and who is not a person responsible for the child's care, who does not have a significant relationship with the child as defined in section 609.341~~, and who is not a person in a current or recent position of authority as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 10~~.

Subd. 15b. **Noncaregiver ~~sex~~ human trafficking assessment.**

"Noncaregiver ~~sex~~ human trafficking assessment" is a comprehensive assessment of child safety, the risk of subsequent child maltreatment, and strengths and needs of the child and family. The local welfare agency shall only perform a noncaregiver ~~sex~~ human trafficking assessment when a maltreatment report alleges sex or labor trafficking of a child by someone other than the child's caregiver. A noncaregiver ~~sex~~ human trafficking assessment does not include a determination of whether child maltreatment occurred. A noncaregiver ~~sex~~ human trafficking assessment includes a determination of a family's need for services to address the safety of the child or children, the safety of family members, and the risk of subsequent child maltreatment.

Subd. 16.**Person in a current or recent position of authority.**

"Person in a current or recent position of authority" means an individual in a position of authority over a child and includes but is not limited to any person who is a parent or acting in the place of a parent and charged with any of a parent's rights, duties, or responsibilities to a child, or a person who is charged with any duty or responsibility for the health, welfare, or supervision of a child, either independently or through another, no matter how brief, within 120 days immediately preceding the act. Person in a position of authority includes a psychotherapist.

Subd. 17.**Person responsible for the child's care.**

"Person responsible for the child's care" means (1) an individual functioning within the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a parent, guardian, or other person having similar care responsibilities, or (2) an individual functioning outside the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a teacher, school administrator, other school employee or agent, or other lawful custodian of a child having either full-time or short-term care responsibilities including, but not limited to, day care, babysitting whether paid or unpaid, counseling, teaching, and coaching.

Subd. 18.**Physical abuse.**

(a) "Physical abuse" means any physical injury, mental injury under subdivision 13, or threatened injury under subdivision 23, inflicted by a person responsible for the child's care on a child other than by accidental means, or any physical or mental injury that cannot reasonably be explained by the child's history of injuries, or any aversive or deprivation procedures, or regulated interventions, that have not been authorized under section 125A.0942 or 245.825.

(b) Abuse does not include reasonable and moderate physical discipline of a child administered by a parent or legal guardian that does not result in an injury. Abuse does not include the use of reasonable force by a teacher, principal, or school employee as allowed by section 121A.582.

(c) For the purposes of this subdivision, actions that are not reasonable and moderate include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

(1) throwing, kicking, burning, biting, or cutting a child;

(2) striking a child with a closed fist;

(3) shaking a child under age three;

(4) striking or other actions that result in any nonaccidental injury to a child under 18 months of age;

(5) unreasonable interference with a child's breathing;

(6) threatening a child with a weapon, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6;

(7) striking a child under age one on the face or head;

(8) striking a child who is at least age one but under age four on the face or head, which results in an injury;

(9) purposely giving a child:

(i) poison, alcohol, or dangerous, harmful, or controlled substances that were not prescribed for the child by a practitioner in order to control or punish the child; or

(ii) other substances that substantially affect the child's behavior, motor coordination, or judgment; that result in sickness or internal injury; or that subject the child to medical procedures that would be unnecessary if the child were not exposed to the substances;

(10) unreasonable physical confinement or restraint not permitted under section 609.379, including but not limited to tying, caging, or chaining; or

(11) in a school facility or school zone, an act by a person responsible for the child's care that is a violation under section 121A.58.

Subd. 19.**Report.**

"Report" means any communication received by the local welfare agency, police department, county sheriff, or agency responsible for child protection pursuant to this section that describes maltreatment of a child and contains sufficient content to identify the child and any person believed to be responsible for the maltreatment, if known.

Subd. 20.**Sexual abuse.**

"Sexual abuse" means the subjection of a child by a person responsible for the child's care, by a person who has a significant relationship to the child, or by a person in a current or recent position of authority, to any act that constitutes a violation of section 609.342 (criminal sexual conduct in the first degree), 609.343 (criminal sexual conduct in the second degree), 609.344 (criminal sexual conduct in the third degree), 609.345 (criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree), 609.3451 (criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree), 609.3458 (sexual extortion), or 609.352 (solicitation of children to engage in sexual conduct; communication of sexually explicit materials to children). Sexual abuse also includes any act involving a child that constitutes a violation of prostitution offenses under sections 609.321 to 609.324 or 617.246. Sexual abuse includes all reports of known or suspected child sex trafficking involving a child who is identified as a victim of sex trafficking. Sexual abuse includes child sex trafficking as defined in section 609.321, subdivisions 7a and 7b. Sexual abuse includes threatened sexual abuse, which includes the status of a parent or household member who has committed a violation that requires registration as an offender under section 243.166, subdivision 1b, paragraph (a) or (b), or required registration under section 243.166, subdivision 1b, paragraph (a) or (b).

Subd. 21. **Significant relationship.**

"Significant relationship" means a situation in which the alleged offender is:

(1) the child's parent, stepparent, or guardian;

(2) any of the following persons related to the child by blood, marriage, or adoption: brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, first cousin, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, grandparent, great-grandparent, great-uncle, great-aunt; or

(3) an adult who jointly resides intermittently or regularly in the same dwelling as the child and who is not the child's spouse.

Subd. 22. **Substantial child endangerment.**

"Substantial child endangerment" means that a person responsible for a child's care, by act or omission, commits or attempts to commit an act against a child in the person's care that constitutes any of the following:

(1) egregious harm under subdivision 5;

(2) abandonment under section 260C.301, subdivision 2;

(3) neglect under subdivision 15, paragraph (a), clause (2), that substantially endangers the child's physical or mental health, including a growth delay, which may be referred to as failure to thrive, that has been diagnosed by a physician and is due to parental neglect;

(4) murder in the first, second, or third degree under section 609.185, 609.19, or 609.195;

(5) manslaughter in the first or second degree under section 609.20 or 609.205;

(6) assault in the first, second, or third degree under section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223;

(7) sex trafficking, solicitation, inducement, or promotion of prostitution under section 609.322;

(8) criminal sexual conduct under sections 609.342 to 609.3451;

(9) sexual extortion under section 609.3458;

(10) solicitation of children to engage in sexual conduct under section 609.352;

(11) malicious punishment or neglect or endangerment of a child under section 609.377 or 609.378;

(12) use of a minor in sexual performance under section 617.246; or

(13) labor trafficking under sections 609.281 and 609.282; or

(14) parental behavior, status, or condition requiring the county attorney to file a termination of parental rights petition under section 260C.503, subdivision 2.

Subd. 23.**Threatened injury.**

(a) "Threatened injury" means a statement, overt act, condition, or status that represents a substantial risk of physical or sexual abuse or mental injury.

(b) Threatened injury includes, but is not limited to, exposing a child to a person responsible for the child's care, as defined in subdivision 17, who has:

(1) subjected a child to, or failed to protect a child from, an overt act or condition that constitutes egregious harm under subdivision 5 or a similar law of another jurisdiction;

(2) been found to be palpably unfit under section 260C.301, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clause (4), or a similar law of another jurisdiction;

(3) committed an act that resulted in an involuntary termination of parental rights under section 260C.301, or a similar law of another jurisdiction; or

(4) committed an act that resulted in the involuntary transfer of permanent legal and physical custody of a child to a relative under Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 260C.201, subdivision 11, paragraph (d), clause (1), section 260C.515, subdivision 4, or a similar law of another jurisdiction.

(c) A child is the subject of a report of threatened injury when the local welfare agency receives birth match data under section 260E.14, subdivision 4, from the Department of Human Services.

260E.05 CULTURAL PRACTICES.

A person who conducts an assessment or investigation under this chapter **shall take into account** accepted child-rearing practices of the culture in which a child participates and accepted teacher discipline practices that are not injurious to the child's health, welfare, and safety.

260E.06 MALTREATMENT REPORTING.

Subdivision 1.**Mandatory reporters.**

(a) A person who knows or has reason to believe a child is being maltreated, as defined in section 260E.03, or has been maltreated within the preceding three years shall immediately report the information to the local welfare agency, agency responsible for assessing or investigating the report, police department, county sheriff, tribal social services agency, or tribal police department if the person is:

(1) a professional or professional's delegate who is engaged in the practice of the healing arts, social services, hospital administration, psychological or psychiatric treatment, child care, education, correctional supervision, probation and correctional services, or **law enforcement**; or

(2) employed as a member of the clergy and received the information while engaged in ministerial duties, provided that a member of the clergy is not required by this subdivision to report information that is otherwise privileged under section 595.02, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

(b) "Practice of social services" for the purposes of this subdivision includes but is not limited to employee assistance counseling and the provision of guardian ad litem and parenting time expeditor services.

(c) A corporation, school, nonprofit organization, religious organization, facility as defined in section 260E.03, subdivision 6, or similar entity must not have any policies, written or otherwise, that prevent or discourage a mandatory or voluntary reporter from reporting suspected or alleged maltreatment of a child in accordance with this section.

Subd. 2.**Voluntary reporters.**

Any person may voluntarily report to the local welfare agency, agency responsible for assessing or investigating the report, police department, county sheriff, tribal social services agency, or tribal police department if the person knows, has reason to believe, or suspects a child is being or has been maltreated.

Subd. 3.**Reporting in cases where selection of spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care may cause serious danger to child's health.**

If the child's parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child in lieu of medical care, the parent, guardian, or caretaker or a person mandated to report pursuant to subdivision 1, has a duty to report if a lack of medical care may cause serious danger to the child's health.

Subd. 4.**Licensing board duty to report.**

A board or other entity whose licensees perform work within a school facility, upon receiving a complaint of alleged maltreatment, shall report the alleged maltreatment to the commissioner of education.

260E.07 RETALIATION PROHIBITED.

(a) An employer of any person required to make reports under section 260E.06, subdivision 1, or 260E.11, subdivision 1, shall not retaliate against the person for reporting in good faith maltreatment pursuant to this chapter or against a child with respect to whom a report is made, because of the report.

(b) The employer of any person required to report under section 260E.06, subdivision 1, or 260E.11, subdivision 1, who retaliates against the person because of a report of maltreatment is liable to that person for actual damages and, in addition, a penalty of up to $10,000.

(c) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any adverse action within 90 days of a report is retaliatory. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "adverse action" refers to action taken by an employer of a person required to report under section 260E.06, subdivision 1, or 260E.11, subdivision 1, which is involved in a report against the person making the report or the child with respect to whom the report was made because of the report, and includes, but is not limited to:

(1) discharge, suspension, termination, or transfer from the facility, institution, school, or agency;

(2) discharge from or termination of employment;

(3) demotion or reduction in remuneration for services; or

(4) restriction or prohibition of access to the facility, institution, school, agency, or persons affiliated with it.

260E.08 CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT; CIVIL PENALTY FOR MAKING FALSE REPORT.

(a) A person mandated by section 260E.06, subdivision 1, to report who knows or has reason to believe that a child is maltreated, as defined in section 260E.03, or has been maltreated within the preceding three years, and fails to report is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) A person mandated by section 260E.06, subdivision 1, to report who knows or has reason to believe that two or more children not related to the offender have been maltreated, as defined in section 260E.03, by the same offender within the preceding ten years, and fails to report is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) A parent, guardian, or caretaker who knows or reasonably should know that the child's health is in serious danger and who fails to report as required by section 260E.06, subdivision 3, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the child suffers substantial or great bodily harm because of the lack of medical care. If the child dies because of the lack of medical care, the person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both. The provision in section 609.378, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), providing that a parent, guardian, or caretaker may, in good faith, select and depend on spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of a child, does not exempt a parent, guardian, or caretaker from the duty to report under this chapter.

(d) Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false report under the provisions of this chapter shall be liable in a civil suit for any actual damages suffered by the person or persons so reported and for any punitive damages set by the court or jury, plus costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(e) A person who intentionally prevents or attempts to prevent a person mandated by section 260E.06, subdivision 1, to report under this chapter is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

260E.34 IMMUNITY.

(a) The following persons are immune from any civil or criminal liability that otherwise might result from the person's actions if the person is acting in good faith:

(1) a person making a voluntary or mandated report under this chapter or assisting in an assessment under this chapter;

(2) a person with responsibility for performing duties under this section or supervisor employed by a local welfare agency, the commissioner of an agency responsible for operating or supervising a licensed or unlicensed day care facility, residential facility, agency, hospital, sanitarium, or other facility or institution required to be licensed or certified under sections 144.50 to 144.58; 241.021; 245A.01 to 245A.16; or chapter 142B or 142C; or a school as defined in section 120A.05, subdivisions 9, 11, and 13; and chapter 124E; or a nonlicensed personal care provider organization as defined in section 256B.0625, subdivision 19a, complying with sections 260E.23, subdivisions 2 and 3, and 260E.30; and

(3) a public or private school, facility as defined in section 260E.03, or the employee of any public or private school or facility who permits access by a local welfare agency, the Department of Education, or a local law enforcement agency and assists in an investigation or assessment pursuant to this chapter.

(b) A person who is a supervisor or person with responsibility for performing duties under this chapter employed by a local welfare agency, the commissioner of human services~~,~~; the commissioner of children, youth, and families; or the commissioner of education complying with this chapter or any related rule or provision of law is immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise result from the person's actions if the person is (1) acting in good faith and exercising due care, or (2) acting in good faith and following the information collection procedures established under section 260E.20, subdivision 3.

(c) Any physician or other medical personnel administering a toxicology test under section 260E.32 to determine the presence of a controlled substance in a pregnant woman, in a woman within eight hours after delivery, or in a child at birth or during the first month of life is immune from civil or criminal liability arising from administration of the test if the physician ordering the test believes in good faith that the test is required under this section and the test is administered in accordance with an established protocol and reasonable medical practice.

(d) This section does not provide immunity to any person for failure to make a required report or for committing maltreatment.

(e) If a person who makes a voluntary or mandatory report under section 260E.06 prevails in a civil action from which the person has been granted immunity under this section, the court may award the person attorney fees and costs.

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CHAPTER 299C. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

299C.10 IDENTIFICATION DATA REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Required fingerprinting.**

(a) Sheriffs, peace officers, and community corrections agencies operating secure juvenile detention facilities shall take or cause to be taken immediately fingerprints and thumbprints, photographs, distinctive physical mark identification data, information on any known aliases or street names, and other identification data requested or required by the superintendent of the bureau, of the following:

(1) persons arrested for, appearing in court on a charge of, or convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or targeted misdemeanor;

(2) juveniles arrested for, appearing in court on a charge of, adjudicated delinquent for, or alleged to have committed felonies or gross misdemeanors as distinguished from those committed by adult offenders;

(3) adults and juveniles admitted to jails or detention facilities;

(4) persons reasonably believed by the arresting officer to be fugitives from justice;

(5) persons in whose possession, when arrested, are found concealed firearms or other dangerous weapons, burglar tools or outfits, high-power explosives, or articles, machines, or appliances usable for an unlawful purpose and reasonably believed by the arresting officer to be intended for such purposes;

(6) juveniles referred by a law enforcement agency to a diversion program for a felony or gross misdemeanor offense; and

(7) persons currently involved in the criminal justice process, on probation, on parole, or in custody for any offense whom the superintendent of the bureau identifies as being the subject of a court disposition record which cannot be linked to an arrest record, and whose fingerprints are necessary to reduce the number of suspense files, or to comply with the mandates of section 299C.111, relating to the reduction of the number of suspense files. This duty to obtain fingerprints for the offenses in suspense at the request of the bureau shall include the requirement that fingerprints be taken in post-arrest interviews, while making court appearances, while in custody, or while on any form of probation, diversion, or supervised release.

(b) Unless the superintendent of the bureau requires a shorter period, within 24 hours of taking the fingerprints and data, the fingerprint records and other identification data specified under paragraph (a) must be electronically entered into a bureau-managed searchable database in a manner as may be prescribed by the superintendent.

(c) Prosecutors, courts, and probation officers and their agents, employees, and subordinates shall attempt to ensure that the required identification data is taken on a person described in paragraph (a). Law enforcement may take fingerprints of an individual who is presently on probation.

(d) Fingerprints and thumbprints must be obtained no later than:

(1) release from booking; or

(2) if not booked prior to acceptance of a plea of guilty or not guilty.

Prior to acceptance of a plea of guilty or not guilty, an individual's finger and thumb prints must be submitted to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the offense. If finger and thumb prints have not been successfully received by the bureau, an individual may, upon order of the court, be taken into custody for no more than eight hours so that the taking of prints can be completed. Upon notice and motion of the prosecuting attorney, this time period may be extended upon a showing that additional time in custody is essential for the successful taking of prints.

(e) For purposes of this section, a targeted misdemeanor is a misdemeanor violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), 518B.01 (order for protection violation), 609.224 (fifth-degree assault), 609.2242 (domestic assault), 609.746 (interference with privacy), 609.748 (harassment or restraining order violation), 609.79 (obscene or harassing telephone calls), 617.23 (indecent exposure), or 629.75 (domestic abuse no contact order).

299C.105 DNA DATA REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Required collection of biological specimen for DNA testing.**

(a) Sheriffs, peace officers, and community corrections agencies operating secure juvenile detention facilities shall take or cause to be taken biological specimens for the purpose of DNA analysis as defined in section 299C.155, of the following:

(1) persons having been convicted of or attempting to commit, any of the following:

(i) murder under section 609.185, 609.19, or 609.195;

(ii) manslaughter under section 609.20 or 609.205;

(iii) assault under section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223;

(iv) robbery under section 609.24, aggravated robbery under section 609.245, or carjacking under section 609.247;

(v) kidnapping under section 609.25;

(vi) false imprisonment under section 609.255;

(vii) criminal sexual conduct under section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, subdivision 3, or 609.3453;

(viii) incest under section 609.365;

(ix) burglary under section 609.582, subdivision 1; or

(x) indecent exposure under section 617.23, subdivision 3;

(2) persons sentenced as patterned sex offenders under section 609.3455, subdivision 3a; or

(3) juveniles having been adjudicated delinquent for committing or attempting to commit, any of the following:

(i) murder under section 609.185, 609.19, or 609.195;

(ii) manslaughter under section 609.20 or 609.205;

(iii) assault under section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223;

(iv) robbery under section 609.24, aggravated robbery under section 609.245, or carjacking under section 609.247;

(v) kidnapping under section 609.25;

(vi) false imprisonment under section 609.255;

(vii) criminal sexual conduct under section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, subdivision 3, or 609.3453;

(viii) incest under section 609.365;

(ix) burglary under section 609.582, subdivision 1; or

(x) indecent exposure under section 617.23, subdivision 3.

(b) Unless the superintendent of the bureau requires a shorter period, within 72 hours the biological specimen required under paragraph (a) must be forwarded to the bureau in such a manner as may be prescribed by the superintendent.

(c) Prosecutors, courts, and probation officers shall attempt to ensure that the biological specimen is taken on a person described in paragraph (a).

NOTE: Subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (1) and (3), were found unconstitutional as applied to a person who has been charged but not convicted in *In re Welfare of C.T.L.*, 722 N.W.2d 484 (Minn. Ct. App. 2006).

Subd. 2. **Law enforcement training; duties.**

(a) The persons who collect the biological specimens required under subdivision 1 must be trained to bureau-established standards in the proper method of collecting and transmitting biological specimens.

(b) A law enforcement officer who seeks to collect a biological specimen from a juvenile pursuant to subdivision 1 must notify the juvenile's parent or guardian prior to collecting the biological specimen.

Subd. 3. **Bureau duty.**

(a) The bureau shall destroy the biological specimen and return all records to a person who submitted a biological specimen under subdivision 1 but who was found not guilty of a felony. Upon the request of a person who submitted a biological specimen under subdivision 1 but where the charge against the person was later dismissed, the bureau shall destroy the person's biological specimen and return all records to the individual.

(b) If the bureau destroys a biological specimen under paragraph (a), the bureau shall also remove the person's information from the bureau's combined DNA index system and return all related records and all copies or duplicates of them.

299C.52 MINNESOTA MISSING CHILDREN AND ENDANGERED PERSONS PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

As used in sections 299C.52 to 299C.565, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Child" means any person under the age of 18 years or any person certified or known to be mentally incompetent.

(b) "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid from a human biological specimen.

(c) "**Endangered**" means that a law enforcement official has received sufficient evidence that the missing person is at risk of physical injury or death. The following circumstances indicate that a missing person is at risk of physical injury or death:

(1) the person is missing as a result of a confirmed abduction or under circumstances that indicate that the person's disappearance was not voluntary;

(2) the person is missing under known dangerous circumstances;

(3) the person is missing more than 30 days;

(4) the person is under the age of 21 and at least one other factor in this paragraph is applicable;

(5) there is evidence the person is in need of medical attention or prescription medication such that it will have a serious adverse effect on the person's health if the person does not receive the needed care or medication;

(6) the person does not have a pattern of running away or disappearing;

(7) the person is mentally impaired;

(8) there is evidence that the person may have been abducted by a noncustodial parent;

(9) the person has been the subject of past threats or acts of violence;

(10) there is evidence the person is lost in the wilderness, backcountry, or outdoors where survival is precarious and immediate and effective investigation and search and rescue efforts are critical; or

(11) any other factor that the law enforcement agency deems to indicate that the person may be at risk of physical injury or death, including a determination by another law enforcement agency that the person is missing and endangered.

(d) "Missing" means the status of a person after a law enforcement agency that has received a report of a missing person has conducted a preliminary investigation and determined that the person cannot be located.

(e) "NCIC" means National Crime Information Center.

Subd. 2.**Establishment.**

The commissioner of public safety shall maintain a Minnesota missing children and endangered persons program within the department to enable documented information about missing Minnesota children and endangered persons to be entered into the NCIC computer.

Subd. 3.**Computer equipment and programs.**

(a) The commissioner shall provide the necessary computer hardware and computer programs to enter, modify, and cancel information on missing children and endangered persons in the NCIC computer. These programs must provide for search and retrieval of information using the following identifiers: physical description, name and date of birth, name and Social Security number, name and driver's license number, vehicle license number, and vehicle identification number.

(b) The commissioner shall also provide a system for regional, statewide, multistate, and nationwide broadcasts of information on missing children and endangered persons. These broadcasts shall be made by local law enforcement agencies where possible or, in the case of statewide or nationwide broadcasts, by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension upon request of the local law enforcement agency.

Subd. 4.**Authority to enter or retrieve information.**

Only law enforcement agencies may enter missing children and endangered persons information into the NCIC computer or retrieve information from the NCIC computer.

Subd. 5.**Statistical data.**

The commissioner shall annually compile and make available statistical information on the number of missing children and endangered persons entered into the NCIC computer and, if available, information on the number located.

Subd. 6.**Rules.**

The commissioner may adopt rules in conformance with sections 299C.52 to 299C.565 to provide for the orderly collection and entry of missing children and endangered persons information and requests for retrieval of missing children and endangered persons information.

Subd. 7. **Cooperation with other agencies.**

The commissioner shall cooperate with other states and the NCIC in the exchange of information on missing persons.

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CHAPTER 327. HOTELS, MOTELS, RESORTS

HOTELS

327.70 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms.**

For the purposes of sections 327.70 to 327.76, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Guest.**

"Guest" means a person who is registered at a hotel and to whom a bedroom is assigned. The term "guest" includes members of the guest's family who accompany the guest.

Subd. 3. **Hotel.**

"Hotel" means a hotel, motel, resort, boarding house, bed and breakfast, furnished apartment house or other building, which is kept, used or advertised as, or held out to the public to be, a place where sleeping or housekeeping accommodations are supplied for pay to guests for transient occupancy.

Subd. 4. **Innkeeper.**

"Innkeeper" means an owner or operator of a hotel.

Subd. 5. **Transient occupancy.**

"Transient occupancy" means occupancy when it is the intention of the parties that the occupancy will be temporary. There is a rebuttable presumption that, if the unit occupied is the sole residence of the guest, the occupancy is not transient. There is a rebuttable presumption that, if the unit occupied is not the sole residence of the guest, the occupancy is transient.

Subd. 6. **Valuables.**

"Valuables" includes money, bank notes, bonds, precious stones, jewelry, ornaments, watches, securities, transportation tickets, photographic cameras, checks, drafts, and other negotiable instruments, business papers, documents, and other papers, and other articles of value.

327.71 INNKEEPER LIABILITY FOR THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF GUESTS.

Subdivision 1. **Valuables.**

No innkeeper who has in the establishment a fireproof, metal safe or vault, in good order and fit for the custody of valuables, and who keeps a copy of this subdivision clearly and conspicuously posted at or near the front desk and on the inside of the entrance door of every bedroom, shall be liable for the loss of or injury to the valuables of a guest unless: (1) the guest has offered to deliver the valuables to the innkeeper for custody in the safe or vault; and (2) the innkeeper has omitted or refused to take the valuables and deposit them in the safe or vault for custody and to give the guest a receipt for them. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 6, the liability of an innkeeper for the loss of or injury to the valuables of a guest shall not exceed $1,000. No innkeeper shall be required to accept valuables for custody in the safe or vault if their value exceeds $1,000, unless the acceptance is in writing.

Subd. 2. **Property in baggage room.**

No innkeeper shall be liable for the loss of or damage to baggage, parcels, packages or wearing material of a guest that has been delivered to the innkeeper for custody elsewhere than in the room assigned to the guest, or in the hotel safe or vault, unless the innkeeper has given the guest a check or receipt in writing evidencing the delivery. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 6, the liability of an innkeeper for the loss of or damage to property delivered to the innkeeper for custody under this subdivision shall not exceed $1,000.

Subd. 3. **Large items of special value.**

No innkeeper shall be liable for the loss of or damage to baggage or other receptacles of a guest, containing property of special value, and not suitable to be placed in the hotel safe or vault unless: (1) the property is delivered to the innkeeper for custody; (2) the guest, prior to the loss or damage, has filed with the innkeeper a written inventory of the property and its approximate value; (3) the innkeeper has been given an opportunity to inspect the property and to check it against the inventory; and (4) the innkeeper has given the guest a check or receipt evidencing the delivery. The liability of an innkeeper for the loss of or damage to property delivered for custody under this subdivision shall not exceed the actual value of the receptacle and its contents or the amount of the actual injury to the receptacle and its contents.

Subd. 4. **Property in assigned room.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 6, no innkeeper shall be liable in an amount exceeding $1,000 for the loss of or damage to personal property of a guest that is contained in the bedroom registered to the guest.

Subd. 5. **Abandoned property.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 6, no innkeeper shall be liable for the loss of or damage to valuables or personal property of a guest that the guest has allowed to remain in the hotel after the relationship of innkeeper and guest has ceased, or that the guest has forwarded to the hotel before the relationship of innkeeper and guest has begun. If the valuables or personal property remain at the hotel for a period of at least ten days without having been claimed by the owner, the innkeeper has the right to deposit them in a storage warehouse, and to take a warehouse receipt in the name of the owner. An innkeeper who deposits valuables or personal property of a guest in a storage warehouse shall hold the warehouse receipt for the owner, and deliver it to the owner upon demand and upon payment of the costs of storage. The innkeeper may also dispose of abandoned, unclaimed property in the manner provided in sections 345.01 to 345.07.

Subd. 6. **Fault or negligence of innkeeper.**

An innkeeper who, intentionally or negligently, causes the loss of or damage to valuables or property delivered for custody as provided in subdivisions 1 and 2, to property contained in the assigned room of a guest as provided in subdivision 4, or to abandoned valuables or property not delivered to a storage warehouse provided in subdivision 5, shall be liable to the guest for either the actual value of the valuables or the property, or the amount of the actual injury to the valuables or the property.

327.72 OVERSTAYING GUESTS.

A guest who intentionally continues to occupy an assigned room in a hotel beyond the scheduled departure date without the prior written approval of the innkeeper shall be deemed to be a trespasser.

327.73 UNDESIRABLE GUESTS; EJECTION OF, AND REFUSAL TO ADMIT.

Subdivision 1. **Innkeeper's right to eject.**

(a) An innkeeper may remove or cause to be removed from a hotel a guest or other person who:

(1) refuses or is unable to pay for accommodations or services;

(2) while on the premises of the hotel acts in an obviously intoxicated or disorderly manner, destroys or threatens to destroy hotel property, or causes or threatens to cause a disturbance;

(3) the innkeeper reasonably believes is using the premises for the unlawful possession or use of controlled substances by the person in violation of chapter 152, or using the premises for the consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of 21 years in violation of section 340A.503;

(4) the innkeeper reasonably believes has brought property into the hotel that may be dangerous to other persons, such as firearms or explosives;

(5) violates any federal, state, or local laws, ordinances, or rules relating to the hotel; or

(6) violates a rule of the hotel that is clearly and conspicuously posted at or near the front desk and on the inside of the entrance door of every guest room.

(b) If the guest has paid in advance, the innkeeper shall tender to the guest any unused portion of the advance payment at the time of removal.

Subd. 2. **Refusal of admission.**

(a) An innkeeper may refuse to admit or refuse service or accommodations to a person who:

(1) while on the premises of the hotel acts in an obviously intoxicated or disorderly manner, destroys or threatens to destroy hotel property, or causes or threatens to cause a public disturbance;

(2) the innkeeper reasonably believes is seeking accommodations for the unlawful possession or use of controlled substances in violation of chapter 152 or the use of the premises for the consumption of intoxicating liquor by a person under the age of 21 years in violation of section 340A.503; or

(3) the innkeeper reasonably believes is bringing property into the hotel that may be dangerous to other persons, such as firearms or explosives.

(b) An innkeeper also may refuse to admit or refuse service or accommodations to a person who refuses or is unable to pay for the accommodations or services. An innkeeper may require the prospective guest to demonstrate an ability to pay. An innkeeper may require a parent or guardian of a minor to accept liability for the proper charges for the minor's accommodation, board, room, lodging, and any damages to the guest room or its furniture or furnishings caused by the minor, and provide a credit card to cover the charges. When the parent or guardian cannot provide a credit card, the innkeeper may require the parent or guardian to make an advance cash deposit to cover the charges for the guest room, plus a cash damage deposit in an amount not exceeding $100 for payment of any additional charges by the minor or any damages to the guest room or its furniture or furnishings. The innkeeper shall refund the damage deposit to the extent it is not used to cover any reasonable charges or damages.

(c) An innkeeper may limit the number of persons who may occupy a particular guest room in the hotel.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

A guest or person who remains or attempts to remain in a hotel after having been requested to leave for the reason or reasons specified in this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 4.**Discrimination prohibited.**

Notwithstanding the above, the removal of or the refusal to admit a guest or person under this section shall not be based on a discriminatory reason otherwise deemed unlawful by section 363A.11 or 363A.19.

327.731 LIABILITY; NOTICE.

Subdivision 1. **Liability.**

(a) A person who negligently or intentionally causes damage to the hotel or any furniture or furnishings within the hotel, is liable for damages sustained by the innkeeper, including the hotel's loss of revenue resulting from the inability to rent or lease rooms while the damage is being repaired.

(b) A person who negligently or intentionally causes injury to any person or damage to any personal property of the person on the hotel premises is liable for the injury or damage.

(c) A parent or guardian of a minor also is liable for acts of the minor described in paragraphs (a) and (b), if the parent or guardian provides a credit card or an advance cash deposit under section 327.73, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Subd. 2. **Notice required.**

An innkeeper shall keep a copy of section 327.73 and this section clearly and conspicuously posted at or near the front desk and on the inside of the entrance door of every guest room.

327.74 SETTING FIRE TO HOTEL BELONGINGS.

Subdivision 1. **Penalty.**

A person in a hotel who, by smoking or attempting to light or smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or other smoking material, in any manner in which lighters or matches are used, negligently sets fire to a part of the building, or any furniture or furnishings within the building, so as to endanger life or property in any way or to any extent, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Notice required.**

In every sleeping room of every hotel, a notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place, advising the occupant of the provisions of this section.

327.742 SMOKING IN DESIGNATED NONSMOKING ROOMS.

Subdivision 1. **Smoking prohibited.**

No person shall smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or other smoking material in a hotel sleeping room designated nonsmoking.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

A person who violates this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Upon conviction, the court may require a person who violates this section to reimburse the innkeeper for actual costs incurred to restore the room to its previolation condition.

Subd. 2a. **Civil penalty and service charge.**

Unless a court orders reimbursement under subdivision 2, a person who violates this section is liable to the innkeeper for the cost of restoring the damaged room to its previolation condition and a service charge of $30. The service charge may be imposed immediately upon the mailing of the notice required under subdivision 4, if the notice of the charge was displayed according to subdivision 3. If the person does not reimburse the innkeeper within 30 days after the innkeeper has mailed notice under subdivision 4, the innkeeper may seek a civil judgment for the cost of restoring the room to previolation condition, the service charge, and a civil penalty not to exceed $100. If the innkeeper prevails, the court shall order payment of:

(1) interest at the legal rate for judgments under section 549.09 from the date of nonpayment; and

(2) reasonable attorney fees, not to exceed $500.

A court may not impose a civil penalty under 30 days after the mailing of the notice under subdivision 4.

Subd. 3. **Notice.**

Innkeepers shall post signs conspicuously in all nonsmoking sleeping rooms stating that smoking is not permitted and advising occupants of the provisions of this section including the innkeepers' right to seek reimbursement and to impose a civil penalty and service charge.

Subd. 4. **Notice of damage.**

Notice of nonpayment that includes a citation to this section and a description of the penalties contained in it must be sent by the innkeeper to the violating party by regular mail, supported by an affidavit of service by mailing, to the address the person provided to the innkeeper. Failure of the person to receive a notice of damage is not a defense to liability under this section. The notice must include a statement that additional civil penalties will be imposed if payment is not received within 30 days. Only one service charge may be imposed under this subdivision for each incident.

Subd. 5. **Notice of dispute.**

If, within the 30-day period under subdivision 2a, the violating party sends written notice to the innkeeper disputing the innkeeper's claim that the person smoked in a nonsmoking room, the innkeeper may collect the cost of restoring the room to previolation condition and the civil penalties imposed by this section only under a judgment rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction. Upon receipt of notice of dispute, the innkeeper shall cease all collection efforts.

Subd. 6. **Not a bar to criminal liability.**

Civil liability under this section does not preclude criminal liability under subdivision 2.

327.75 FRAUD; PROOF OF FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Fraud.**

A person who obtains food, lodging or other accommodations at any hotel or restaurant without paying therefor, with intent to defraud the owner or manager, or who obtains credit for food, lodging, or other accommodations at any hotel or restaurant, with intent to defraud the owner or manager, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Proof of fraud.**

Prima facie evidence of the fraudulent intent referred to in subdivision 1 includes:

(a) proof that the person obtained the services or credit for the services by false pretense, or by false or fictitious show or pretense of baggage or other property;

(b) proof that the person refused or neglected to pay for the services upon demand;

(c) proof that the person gave in payment of the services negotiable paper on which payment was refused;

(d) proof that the person absconded without offering to pay for the services; or

(e) proof that the person surreptitiously removed or attempted to remove baggage owned by that person.

327.76 INNKEEPER'S LIEN.

Subdivision 1. **Lien created.**

An innkeeper shall have a lien upon the valuables, baggage or other property of a guest brought into the innkeeper's hotel, for the proper charges due on account of the guest's accommodation, board, room and lodging, for all money paid out for or advanced to the guest, for extras furnished to the guest at the guest's written request, and for the costs of enforcing the lien. The innkeeper's lien right is in addition to the innkeeper's right to recover payment from the guest under other legal or equitable theories or causes of action. However, possession of the valuables, baggage or other property subject to the lien may be taken, and the lien enforced, only in the manner provided in subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 2. **Possession prior to final judgment.**

The lien created in subdivision 1 may be enforced only after final judgment in an action brought to recover the charges and moneys. During the pendency of the proceeding, the plaintiff may take possession of the valuables, baggage or other property upon an order issued by the court, if it appears to the court from an affidavit filed by or on behalf of the plaintiff that the valuables, baggage or other property is about to be destroyed, substantially devalued or removed from the premises. Ten days' written notice of the hearing on the motion for the order shall be served on the defendant and shall inform the defendant that affidavits may be filed and testimony presented on behalf of the defendant, and that if the defendant fails to appear the plaintiff will apply to the court for the order. The plaintiff shall file a bond approved by the court conditioned for the return of the property to the defendant, if a return be adjudged, and for the payment to defendant of any sum adjudged against the plaintiff. The bond shall be in the amount fixed by the court. Upon an order issued by the court, the plaintiff shall have the right to take possession of the valuables, baggage or other property pending final judgment in the plaintiff's action to recover charges or moneys owed.

Subd. 3. **Final judgment; sale.**

If final judgment is entered by the court for the defendant on the merits of the action, the plaintiff shall return possession of the valuables, baggage or other property to the defendant and pay to the defendant costs incurred by the defendant in defending against the plaintiff's claim. If final judgment is entered by the court in favor of the plaintiff, and if the judgment is not satisfied within 30 days, the valuables, baggage or other property subject to the innkeeper's lien may be sold at public auction to satisfy the lien, the costs of the action to enforce the lien, and the costs of sale. The sale shall be made by a sheriff upon the notice and in the manner provided for in sections 550.18 to 550.20.

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LIQUOR LAWS

340A.101 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms.**

For purposes of this chapter the following terms have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Alcoholic beverage.**

"Alcoholic beverage" is any beverage containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume.

Subd. 3. **Affiliate or subsidiary company.**

"Affiliate or subsidiary company" is a company in which a manufacturer or its stockholders own a majority of the stock.

Subd. 3a. **Brew pub.**

"Brew pub" is a brewer who also holds one or more retail on-sale licenses and who manufactures fewer than 3,500 barrels of malt liquor in a year, at any one licensed premises, the entire production of which is solely for consumption on tap on any licensed premises owned by the brewer, or for off-sale from those licensed premises as permitted in section 340A.24, subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. **Brewer.**

"Brewer" is a person who manufactures malt liquor for sale.

Subd. 4a. **Bulk distilled spirits.**

"Bulk distilled spirits" means distilled spirits in a container having a capacity in excess of one gallon.

Subd. 4b. **Bulk wine.**

"Bulk wine" means wine in a container having a capacity of five or more gallons.

Subd. 5. **City.**

"City" is a home rule charter or statutory city unless otherwise specified.

Subd. 6. **Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" is the commissioner of public safety except as otherwise provided.

Subd. 7. **Club.**

"Club" is an incorporated organization organized under the laws of the state for civic, fraternal, social, or business purposes, for intellectual improvement, or for the promotion of sports, or a congressionally chartered veterans' organization, which:

(1) has more than 30 members;

(2) has owned or rented a building or space in a building for more than one year that is suitable and adequate for the accommodation of its members;

(3) is directed by a board of directors, executive committee, or other similar body chosen by the members at a meeting held for that purpose. No member, officer, agent, or employee shall receive any profit from the distribution or sale of beverages to the members of the club, or their guests, beyond a reasonable salary or wages fixed and voted each year by the governing body.

Subd. 8. **Department.**

"Department" is the Department of Public Safety except as otherwise provided.

Subd. 9. **Distilled spirits.**

"Distilled spirits" is ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, spirits of wine, whiskey, rum, brandy, gin, and other distilled spirits, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof, for nonindustrial use.

Subd. 9a. **Distilled spirits manufacturer.**

"Distilled spirits manufacturer" means a distillery operated within the state producing distilled spirits in a total quantity exceeding the proof gallons limit for a microdistillery in a calendar year.

Subd. 10. **Exclusive liquor store.**

"Exclusive liquor store" is an establishment used exclusively for the sale of those items authorized in section 340A.412, subdivision 14.

Subd. 10a. **Fortified wine.**

"Fortified wine" is wine to which brandy, or neutral grape spirits, has been added during or after fermentation resulting in a beverage containing not less than one-half of one percent nor more than 24 percent alcohol by volume for nonindustrial use.

Subd. 11. **Farm winery.**

"Farm winery" is a winery operated by the owner of a Minnesota farm and producing table, sparkling, or fortified wines from grapes, grape juice, other fruit bases, or honey with a majority of the ingredients grown or produced in Minnesota.

NOTE: Subdivision 11 was declared facially unconstitutional in violation of the interstate dormant Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution in *Alexis Bailly Vineyard, Inc. v. Harrington*, 482 F.Supp.3d 820 (D. Minn. 2020).

Subd. 12. **General food store.**

"General food store" is a business primarily engaged in selling food and grocery supplies to the public for off-premise consumption.

Subd. 12a. **Home brewing equipment.**

"Home brewing equipment" means portable equipment designed for use in home manufacturing of malt liquor in quantities of ten gallons or less and supplies and ingredients for home manufacture of malt liquor.

Subd. 13. **Hotel.**

"Hotel" is an establishment where food and lodging are regularly furnished to transients and which has:

(1) a dining room serving the general public at tables and having facilities for seating at least 30 guests at one time; or

(2) guest rooms in the following minimum numbers: in first class cities, 50; in second class cities, 25; in all other cities and unincorporated areas, 10.

Subd. 14. **Intoxicating liquor.**

"Intoxicating liquor" is ethyl alcohol, distilled, fermented, spirituous, vinous, and malt beverages containing more than 3.2 percent of alcohol by weight.

Subd. 15. **Licensed premises.**

"Licensed premises" is the premises described in the approved license application, subject to the provisions of section 340A.410, subdivision 7. In the case of a restaurant, club, or exclusive liquor store licensed for on-sales of alcoholic beverages and located on a golf course, "licensed premises" means the entire golf course except for areas where motor vehicles are regularly parked or operated.

Subd. 15a. **Low-alcohol malt liquor.**

"Low-alcohol malt liquor" is a fermented malt beverage containing two percent or less of alcohol by weight. Notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, if either; (a) the term "low alcohol" appears on the label of the beverage container; or (b) a brewer has provided written certification to the Department of Public Safety establishing an alcoholic content of two percent or less by weight; no further label shall be required on that container.

Subd. 15b. **Liqueur-filled candy.**

"Liqueur-filled candy" is any confectionery containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume in liquid form that is intended for or capable of beverage use.

Subd. 16. **Malt liquor.**

"Malt liquor" is any beverage made from malt by fermentation, or by the fermentation of malt substitutes, including rice, grain of any kind, glucose, sugar, molasses, or other malt substitute that has not undergone distillation, and that contains not less than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume. "Beer" means any beverage meeting the definition of malt liquor under this subdivision.

Subd. 17. **Manufacturer.**

"Manufacturer" is a person who, by a process of manufacture, fermenting, brewing, distilling, refining, rectifying, blending, or by the combination of different materials, prepares or produces intoxicating liquor for sale.

Subd. 17a. **Microdistillery.**

"Microdistillery" is a distillery operated within the state producing premium, distilled spirits in total quantity not to exceed 40,000 proof gallons in a calendar year.

Subd. 18. **Municipality.**

"Municipality" is a city, county or, for purposes of licensing under section 340A.404, subdivision 7, the Metropolitan Airports Commission.

Subd. 19. **3.2 percent malt liquor.**

"3.2 percent malt liquor" is malt liquor containing not less than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume nor more than 3.2 percent alcohol by weight.

Subd. 20. **Off-sale.**

"Off-sale" is the sale of alcoholic beverages in original packages for consumption off the licensed premises only.

Subd. 21. **On-sale.**

"On-sale" is the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the licensed premises only.

Subd. 22. **Package.**

"Package" is a sealed or corked container of alcoholic beverages.

Subd. 23. **Person.**

"Person" has the meaning given it in section 645.44, subdivision 7.

Subd. 24. **Population.**

"Population" is determined by the most recent federal decennial census or a special census taken under law.

Subd. 24a. **Proof gallon.**

A "proof gallon" is one liquid gallon of distilled spirits that is 50 percent alcohol at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Subd. 24b. **Public facility.**

"Public facility" is a park, community center, or other accommodation or facility owned or managed by or on behalf of a subdivision of the state, including any county, city, town, township, or independent district of the state.

Subd. 25. **Restaurant.**

"Restaurant" is an establishment, other than a hotel, under the control of a single proprietor or manager, where meals are regularly prepared on the premises and served at tables to the general public, and having a minimum seating capacity for guests as prescribed by the appropriate license issuing authority.

Subd. 26. **Retail.**

"Retail" is sale for consumption.

Subd. 27. **Table or sparkling wine.**

"Table or sparkling wine" is a beverage made without rectification or fortification and containing not more than 25 percent of alcohol by volume and made by the fermentation of grapes, grape juice, other fruits, or honey.

Subd. 27a.**Theater.**

"Theater" means a building containing an auditorium in which live dramatic, musical, dance, or literary performances are regularly presented to holders of tickets for those performances.

Subd. 28. **Wholesaler.**

"Wholesaler" is a person who sells alcoholic beverages to persons to whom sale is permitted under section 340A.310, from a stock maintained in a warehouse in the state.

Subd. 29. **Wine.**

"Wine" is the product made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of grapes, including still wine, sparkling and carbonated wine, wine made from condensed grape must, wine made from other agricultural products than sound, ripe grapes, imitation wine, compounds sold as wine, vermouth, cider, perry and sake, in each instance containing not less than one-half of one percent nor more than 24 percent alcohol by volume for nonindustrial use. Wine does not include distilled spirits as defined in subdivision 9.

340A.4022 RETAIL LICENSE NOT PROHIBITED; LOWER-POTENCY HEMP EDIBLES.

(a) Nothing in this chapter:

(1) prohibits the issuance of a retail license or permit to a person also holding a hemp business license authorizing the manufacture or retail sale of lower-potency hemp edibles;

(2) allows any agreement between a licensing authority and retail license or permit holder that prohibits the license or permit holder from also holding a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer or retailer license; or

(3) allows the revocation or suspension of a retail license or permit, or the imposition of a penalty on a retail license or permit holder, due to the retail license or permit holder also holding a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer or retailer license.

(b) For purposes of this section, "hemp business license authorizing manufacture or retail sale of lower-potency hemp edibles" means a license issued by the Office of Cannabis Management pursuant to sections 342.43 to 342.46.

340A.503 PERSONS UNDER 21; ILLEGAL ACTS.

Subdivision 1. **Consumption.**

(a) It is unlawful for any:

(1) retail intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor licensee, municipal liquor store, or bottle club permit holder under section 340A.414, to permit any person under the age of 21 years to drink alcoholic beverages on the licensed premises or within the municipal liquor store; or

(2) person under the age of 21 years to consume any alcoholic beverages. If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of this clause that the defendant consumed the alcoholic beverage in the household of the defendant's parent or guardian and with the consent of the parent or guardian.

(b) An offense under paragraph (a), clause (2), may be prosecuted either in the jurisdiction where consumption occurs or the jurisdiction where evidence of consumption is observed.

(c) As used in this subdivision, "consume" includes the ingestion of an alcoholic beverage and the physical condition of having ingested an alcoholic beverage.

Subd. 2. **Purchasing.**

It is unlawful for any person:

(1) to sell, barter, furnish, or give alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age;

(2) under the age of 21 years to purchase or attempt to purchase any alcoholic beverage unless under the supervision of a responsible person over the age of 21 for training, education, or research purposes. Prior notification of the licensing authority is required unless the supervised alcohol purchase attempt is for professional research conducted by postsecondary educational institutions or state, county, or local health departments; or

(3) to induce a person under the age of 21 years to purchase or procure any alcoholic beverage, or to lend or knowingly permit the use of the person's driver's license, permit, Minnesota identification card, or other form of identification by a person under the age of 21 years for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage.

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of clause (1) that the defendant is the parent or guardian of the person under 21 years of age and that the defendant gave or furnished the alcoholic beverage to that person solely for consumption in the defendant's household.

Subd. 3. **Possession.**

It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 years to possess any alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it at a place other than the household of the person's parent or guardian. Possession at a place other than the household of the parent or guardian creates a rebuttable presumption of intent to consume it at a place other than the household of the parent or guardian. This presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.

Subd. 4. **Entering licensed premises.**

(a) It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 years to enter an establishment licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages or any municipal liquor store for the purpose of purchasing or having served or delivered any alcoholic beverage.

(b) Notwithstanding section 340A.509, no ordinance enacted by a statutory or home rule charter city may prohibit **a person 18, 19, or 20 years old from entering an establishment licensed under this chapter to**:

(1) **perform work for the establishment**, including the serving of alcoholic beverages, unless otherwise prohibited by section 340A.412, subdivision 10;

(2) **consume meals**; and

(3) **attend social functions that are held in a portion of the establishment** where liquor is not sold.

Subd. 5. **Misrepresentation of age.**

It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 years to claim to be 21 years old or older for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages.

Subd. 5a. **Attainment of age.**

With respect to purchasing, possessing, consuming, selling, furnishing, and serving alcoholic beverages, **a person is not 21 years of age until 8:00 a.m. on the day of that person's 21st birthday.**

Subd. 6. **Proof of age; defense; seizure of false identification.**

(a) Proof of age for purchasing or consuming alcoholic beverages may be established only by one of the following:

(1) a valid driver's license or identification card issued by Minnesota, another state, or a province of Canada, and including the photograph and date of birth of the licensed person;

(2) a valid military identification card issued by the United States Department of Defense;

(3) a valid passport issued by the United States;

(4) a valid instructional permit issued under section 171.05 to a person of legal age to purchase alcohol which includes a photograph and the date of birth of the person issued the permit; or

(5) in the case of a foreign national, by a valid passport.

(b) In a prosecution under subdivision 2, clause (1), it is a defense for the defendant to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant reasonably and in good faith relied upon representations of proof of age authorized in paragraph (a) in selling, bartering, furnishing, or giving the alcoholic beverage.

(c) A licensed retailer or municipal liquor store may seize a form of identification listed under paragraph (a) if the retailer or municipal liquor store has reasonable grounds to believe that the form of identification has been altered or falsified or is being used to violate any law. A retailer or municipal liquor store that seizes a form of identification as authorized under this paragraph must deliver it to a law enforcement agency, within 24 hours of seizing it.

Subd. 8. **Prosecution; immunity.**

(a) A person is not subject to prosecution under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), or subdivision 3, if the person contacts a 911 operator to report that the person or another person is in need of medical assistance for an immediate health or safety concern, provided that the person who initiates contact is the first person to make such a report, provides a name and contact information, remains on the scene until assistance arrives, and cooperates with the authorities at the scene.

(b) The person who receives medical assistance shall also be immune from prosecution under paragraph (a).

(c) Paragraph (a) also applies to one or two persons acting in concert with the person initiating contact provided that all the requirements of paragraph (a) are met.

340A.509 LOCAL RESTRICTIONS.

A local authority **may impose further restrictions** and regulations on the sale and possession of alcoholic beverages within its limits.

340A.701 FELONIES.

Subdivision 1.**Unlawful acts.**

It is a **felony**:

(1) to manufacture alcoholic beverages in violation of this chapter;

(2) to transport or import alcoholic beverages into the state in violation of this chapter for purposes of resale; or

(3) to sell or give away for beverage purposes poisonous alcohol, methyl alcohol, denatured alcohol, denaturing material, or any other alcoholic substance capable of causing serious physical or mental injuries to a person consuming it; or

(4) for a person other than a licensed retailer of alcoholic beverages, a bottle club permit holder, a municipal liquor store, or an employee or agent of any of these who is acting within the scope of employment, to violate the provisions of section 340A.503, subdivision 2, clause (1), by selling, bartering, furnishing, or giving alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age if that person becomes intoxicated and causes or suffers death or great bodily harm as a result of the intoxication.

340A.702 GROSS MISDEMEANORS.

It is a **gross misdemeanor**:

(1) to sell an alcoholic beverage without a license authorizing the sale;

(2) for a licensee to refuse or neglect to obey a lawful direction or order of the commissioner or the commissioner's agent, withhold information or a document the commissioner calls for examination, obstruct or mislead the commissioner in the execution of the commissioner's duties or swear falsely under oath;

(3) to violate the provisions of sections 340A.301 to 340A.312;

(4) to violate the provisions of section 340A.508;

(5) for any person, partnership, or corporation to knowingly have or possess direct or indirect interest in more than one off-sale intoxicating liquor license in a municipality in violation of section 340A.412, subdivision 3;

(6) to sell or otherwise dispose of intoxicating liquor within 1,000 feet of a state hospital, training school, reformatory, prison, or other institution under the supervision and control, in whole or in part, of the commissioner of human services or the commissioner of corrections;

(7) to violate the provisions of section 340A.502;

(8) except as otherwise provided in section 340A.701, to violate the provisions of section 340A.503, subdivision 2, clause (1) or (3);

(9) to withhold any information, book, paper, or other thing called for by the commissioner for the purpose of an examination;

(10) to obstruct or mislead the commissioner in the execution of the commissioner's duties;

(11) to swear falsely concerning any matter stated under oath; or

(12) to violate the provisions of section 340A.503, subdivision 5, after having been convicted previously of violating section 340A.503, subdivision 5.

340A.703 MISDEMEANORS.

Where no other penalty is specified a violation of any provision of this chapter is a **misdemeanor**. A minimum fine of $100 must be assessed against a person under the age of 21 years who violates section 340A.503.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

343.20 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Application.**

Except as otherwise indicated by the context, for purposes of sections 343.20 to 343.36, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Animal.**

"Animal" means every living creature except members of the human race.

Subd. 3. **Torture; cruelty.**

"Torture" or "cruelty" means every act, omission, or neglect which causes or permits unnecessary or unjustifiable pain, suffering, or death.

Subd. 4. **Impure and unwholesome milk.**

"Impure and unwholesome milk" means all milk obtained from diseased or unhealthy animals, or from animals fed on any substance which is putrefied or fermented.

Subd. 5. **Animal control officer.**

"Animal control officer" means an officer employed by or under contract with an agency of the state, county, municipality, or other governmental subdivision of the state which is responsible for animal control operations in its jurisdiction.

Subd. 6. **Pet or companion animal.**

"Pet or companion animal" includes any animal owned, possessed by, cared for, or controlled by a person for the present or future enjoyment of that person or another as a pet or companion, or any stray pet or stray companion animal.

Subd. 7. **Service animal.**

"Service animal" means an animal trained to assist a person with a disability.

Subd. 8. **Substantial bodily harm.**

"Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily member to a service animal or a pet or companion animal.

Subd. 9.**Great bodily harm.**

"Great bodily harm" means bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or other serious bodily harm to a service animal or a pet or companion animal.

343.21 OVERWORKING OR MISTREATING ANIMALS; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Torture.**

No person shall overdrive, overload, torture, cruelly beat, neglect, or unjustifiably injure, maim, mutilate, or kill any animal, or cruelly work any animal when it is unfit for labor, whether it belongs to that person or to another person.

Subd. 2. **Nourishment; shelter.**

No person shall deprive any animal over which the person has charge or control of necessary food, water, or shelter.

Subd. 3. **Enclosure.**

No person shall keep any cow or other animal in any enclosure without providing wholesome exercise and change of air.

Subd. 4. **Low feed.**

No person shall feed any cow on food which produces impure or unwholesome milk.

Subd. 5. **Abandonment.**

No person shall abandon any animal.

Subd. 6. **Temporary abandonment.**

No person shall allow any maimed, sick, infirm, or disabled animal to lie in any street, road, or other public place for more than three hours after receiving notice of the animal's condition.

Subd. 7. **Cruelty.**

No person shall willfully instigate or in any way further any act of cruelty to any animal or animals, or any act tending to produce cruelty to animals.

Subd. 8. **Caging.**

No person shall cage any animal for public display purposes unless the display cage is constructed of solid material on three sides to protect the caged animal from the elements and unless the horizontal dimension of each side of the cage is at least four times the length of the caged animal. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, the Minnesota State Fair, or to the county agricultural societies, county fairs, to any agricultural display of caged animals by any political subdivision of the state of Minnesota, or to district, regional or national educational livestock or poultry exhibitions. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to captive wildlife, the exhibition of which is regulated by section 97A.041.

Subd. 8a. **Harming a service animal.**

No person shall intentionally and without justification do either of the following to a service animal while it is providing service or while it is in the custody of the person it serves: (1) cause bodily harm to the animal; or (2) otherwise render the animal unable to perform its duties.

Subd. 9.**Penalty.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a person who fails to comply with any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of subdivision 1 or 7 within five years of a previous violation of subdivision 1 or 7 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who intentionally violates subdivision 1 or 7 where the violation results in substantial bodily harm to a pet or companion animal may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(c) A person convicted of violating paragraph (b) within five years of a previous gross misdemeanor or felony conviction for violating this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

(d) A person who intentionally violates subdivision 1 or 7 where the violation results in death or great bodily harm to a pet or companion animal may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

(e) A person who violates subdivision 8a where the violation renders the service animal unable to perform its duties is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(f) A person who violates subdivision 8a where the violation results in substantial bodily harm to a service animal may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

(g) A person who intentionally violates subdivision 1 or 7 where the violation results in substantial bodily harm to a pet or companion animal, and the act is done to threaten, intimidate, or terrorize another person, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

(h) A person who violates subdivision 8a where the violation results in death or great bodily harm to a service animal may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than four years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(i) A person who intentionally violates subdivision 1 or 7 where the violation results in death or great bodily harm to a pet or companion animal, and the act is done to threaten, intimidate, or terrorize another person, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than four years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 9a. **Harm to service animals; mandatory restitution and civil remedies.**

(a) The court shall order a person convicted of violating subdivision 8a to pay restitution for the costs and expenses resulting from the crime. Costs and expenses include, but are not limited to, the service animal user's loss of income, veterinary expenses, transportation costs, and other expenses of temporary replacement assistance services, and service animal replacement or retraining costs incurred by a school, agency, or individual. If the court finds that the convicted person is indigent, the court may reduce the amount of restitution to a reasonable level or order it paid in installments.

(b) This section does not preclude a person from seeking any available civil remedies for an act that violates subdivision 8a.

Subd. 10. **Restrictions.**

If a person is convicted of violating this section, the court shall require that pet or companion animals that have not been seized by a peace officer or agent and are in the custody or control of the person must be turned over to a peace officer or other appropriate officer or agent unless the court determines that the person is able and fit to provide adequately for an animal. If the evidence indicates lack of proper and reasonable care of an animal, the burden is on the person to affirmatively demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the person is able and fit to have custody of and provide adequately for an animal. The court may limit the person's further possession or custody of pet or companion animals, and may impose other conditions the court considers appropriate, including, but not limited to:

(1) imposing a probation period during which the person may not have ownership, custody, or control of a pet or companion animal;

(2) requiring periodic visits of the person by an animal control officer or agent appointed pursuant to section 343.01, subdivision 1;

(3) requiring performance by the person of community service; and

(4) requiring the person to receive psychological, behavioral, or other counseling.

343.215 VETERINARIAN IMMUNITY.

A licensed veterinarian acting in good faith and in the normal course of business is immune from civil and criminal liability in any action arising in connection with the report of a suspected incident of animal cruelty.

343.22 INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY COMPLAINTS.

Subdivision 1. **Reporting.**

Any person who has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter has taken place or is taking place may apply to any court having jurisdiction over actions alleging violation of that section for a warrant and for investigation. The court shall examine under oath the person so applying and any witnesses the applicant produces and the court shall take their affidavits in writing. The affidavits must set forth facts tending to establish the grounds for believing a violation of this chapter has occurred or is occurring, or probable cause to believe that a violation exists. If the court is satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe a violation exists, it **shall** issue a signed search warrant and order for investigation to a peace officer in the county. The order shall command the officer to proceed promptly to the location of the alleged violation. The order may command that a doctor of veterinary medicine accompany the officer.

Subd. 2. **Police investigation.**

The peace officer **shall** search the place designated in the warrant and, together with the veterinary doctor, shall conduct an investigation of the facts surrounding the alleged violation. The peace officer may retain in custody, subject to the order of the court, any property or things which are specified in the warrant, including any animal if the warrant so specifies. The warrant shall contain the names of the persons presenting affidavits in support of the application and the grounds for its issuance. Service shall be made in accordance with the provisions of sections 626.13, 626.14, and 626.16. The warrant must be executed and returned to the court which issued the warrant within ten days after its date; after the expiration of that time the warrant, unless executed, is void. The officer executing the warrant shall promptly return the warrant to the court, and deliver to it a written inventory of the property or things taken, verified by the certificate of the officer. The warrant and order for investigation issued pursuant to this section and section 343.23 shall have the same force as a warrant issued pursuant to chapter 626.

Subd. 3. **Disposal of animals.**

Upon a proper determination by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine, any animal taken into custody pursuant to this section **may be immediately disposed of when the animal is suffering and is beyond cure** through reasonable care and treatment. All other animals shall be disposed of as provided in section 343.235. The authority taking custody of the animals may recover all costs incurred under this section.

343.24 CRUELTY IN TRANSPORTATION.

Subdivision 1. **Penalty.**

Any person who does any of the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(a) carries or causes to be carried, any live animals upon any vehicle or otherwise, without providing suitable racks, cars, crates, or cages in which the animals can both stand and lie down during transportation and while awaiting slaughter;

(b) except as provided in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), carries or causes to be carried, upon a vehicle or otherwise, any live animal having feet or legs tied together, or in any other cruel or inhumane manner;

(c) transports or detains livestock in cars or compartments for more than 28 consecutive hours without unloading the livestock in a humane manner into properly equipped pens for rest, water, and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless requested to do so as provided in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), or unless prevented by storm or unavoidable causes which cannot be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight; or

(d) permits livestock to be crowded together without sufficient space to stand, or so as to overlie, crush, wound, or kill each other.

Subd. 2. **Exceptions.**

(a) A person may carry or cause to be carried, upon a vehicle or otherwise, a cloven-hoofed animal having legs tied together, if:

(1) the person transporting the animal is the animal's owner or an employee or agent of the owner;

(2) the animal weighs 250 pounds or less;

(3) the tying is done in a humane manner and is necessary for the animal's safe transport; and

(4) the animal's legs are tied for no longer than one-half hour.

(b) A person or corporation engaged in transporting livestock may confine livestock for 36 consecutive hours if the owner or person with custody of that particular shipment of livestock requests in writing that an extension be allowed. That written request shall be separate from any printed bill of lading or other railroad form.

343.25 DOCKING HORSES; PENALTY.

A person who cuts the bony part of a horse's tail for the purpose of docking it, or who causes or knowingly permits the same to be done upon premises of which the person is owner, lessee, or user, or who assists in the cutting is guilty of a **misdemeanor**. When a horse is found so cut, upon the premises or in the custody of any person, and the wound resulting is unhealed, that fact shall constitute prima facie evidence that the offense was committed by the person. All fines resulting from complaint made by an officer or agent of any society of this state for the prevention of cruelty to animals for any offense specified in this section shall be paid to the society whose officer or agent made the complaint.

343.27 POISONING ANIMALS.

Any person who unjustifiably administers any poisonous, or noxious drug or substance to any animal, or procures or permits it to be done, or unjustifiably exposes that drug or substance with intent that the drug be taken by any animal, whether the animal is the property of the person or another, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

343.28 ANIMAL WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

An owner or person having charge of any animal who knows the animal has any infectious or contagious disease, or knows the animal has recently been exposed to an infectious or contagious disease, who sells or barters the animal, or knowingly permits the animal to run at large or come into contact with any other animal, or with another person without that person's knowledge and permission shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

343.29 EXPOSURE OF ANIMALS; DUTY OF OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Delivery to shelter.**

Any peace officer, animal control officer, or agent of the federation or county or district societies for the prevention of cruelty, **may** remove, shelter, and care for any animal which is not properly sheltered from cold, hot, or inclement weather or any animal not properly fed and watered, or provided with suitable food and drink in circumstances that threaten the life of the animal. When necessary, a peace officer, animal control officer, or agent **may** deliver the animal to another person to be sheltered and cared for, and furnished with suitable food and drink. In all cases, the owner, if known, shall be immediately notified as provided in section 343.235, subdivision 3, and the person having possession of the animal, shall have a lien thereon for its actual costs of care and keeping and the expenses of the notice. If the owner or custodian is unknown and cannot by reasonable effort be ascertained, or does not, within ten days after notice, redeem the animal by paying the expenses authorized by this subdivision, the animal may be disposed of as provided in section 343.235.

Subd. 2. **Disposal of animals.**

Upon a proper determination by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine, any animal taken into custody pursuant to subdivision 1 may be immediately disposed of when the animal is suffering and is beyond cure through reasonable care and treatment. The expenses of disposal shall be subject to the provisions of section 343.23.

343.30 INJURY TO BIRDS.

A person who in any manner maliciously maims, kills, or destroys any bird designated as unprotected by section 97A.015, subdivision 52, or who maliciously destroys the nests or eggs of any such bird shall be guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

343.31 ANIMAL FIGHTS AND POSSESSION OF FIGHTING ANIMALS.

Subdivision 1. **Penalty for animal fighting; attending animal fight.**

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a **felony**:

(1) promotes, engages in, or is employed in the activity of cockfighting, dogfighting, or violent pitting of one pet or companion animal as defined in section 346.36, subdivision 6, against another of the same or a different kind;

(2) receives money for the admission of a person to a place used, or about to be used, for that activity;

(3) willfully permits a person to enter or use for that activity premises of which the permitter is the owner, agent, or occupant; or

(4) uses, trains, or possesses a dog or other animal for the purpose of participating in, engaging in, or promoting that activity.

(b) Whoever purchases a ticket of admission or otherwise gains admission to the activity of cockfighting, dogfighting, or violent pitting of one pet or companion animal as defined in section 346.36, subdivision 6, against another of the same or a different kind is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

(c) Whoever possesses any device or substance with intent to use or permit the use of the device or substance to enhance an animal's ability to fight is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

(d) This subdivision shall not apply to the taking of a wild animal by hunting.

Subd. 2. **Presumption of training a fighting dog.**

There is a rebuttable presumption that a dog has been trained or is being trained to fight if:

(1) the dog exhibits fresh wounds, scarring, or other indications that the dog has been or will be used for fighting; and

(2) the person possesses training apparatus, paraphernalia, or drugs known to be used to prepare dogs to be fought.

This presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.

Subd. 3. **Presumption of training fighting birds.**

There is a rebuttable presumption that a bird has been trained or is being trained to fight if:

(1) the bird exhibits fresh wounds, scarring, or other indications that the bird has been or will be used for fighting; or

(2) the person possesses training apparatus, paraphernalia, or drugs known to be used to prepare birds to be fought.

This presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.

Subd. 4. **Peace officer duties.**

Animals described in subdivisions 2 and 3 are dangerous weapons and constitute an immediate danger to the safety of humans. A peace officer or animal control authority may remove, shelter, and care for an animal found in the circumstances described in subdivision 2 or 3. If necessary, a peace officer or animal control authority may deliver the animal to another person to be sheltered and cared for. In all cases, the peace officer or animal control authority must immediately notify the owner, if known, as provided in subdivision 5. The peace officer, animal control authority, or other person assuming care of the animal shall have a lien on it for the actual cost of care and keeping of the animal. If the owner or custodian is unknown and cannot by reasonable effort be ascertained, or does not, within ten days after notice, redeem the animal by paying the expenses authorized by this subdivision, the animal may be disposed of as provided in subdivision 5.

Subd. 5.**Disposition.**

(a) An animal taken into custody under subdivision 4 may be humanely disposed of at the discretion of the jurisdiction having custody of the animal ten days after the animal is taken into custody, if the procedures in paragraph (c) are followed.

(b) The owner of an animal taken into custody under subdivision 4 may prevent disposition of the animal by posting security in an amount sufficient to provide for the actual costs of care and keeping of the animal. The security must be posted within ten days of the seizure inclusive of the date of the seizure. If, however, a hearing is scheduled within ten days of the seizure, the security amount must be posted prior to the hearing.

Subd. 6. **Photographs.**

(a) Photographs of animals seized during an investigation are competent evidence if the photographs are admissible into evidence under all the rules of law governing the admissibility of photographs into evidence. A satisfactorily identified photographic record is as admissible in evidence as the animal itself.

(b) A photograph must be accompanied by a written description of the animals seized, the name of the owner of the animals seized, the date of the photograph, and the name, address, organization, and signature of the photographer.

343.315 LIVE LURE GREYHOUND TRAINING OR RACING.

No person may train a greyhound for racing using a live lure or live bait or conduct a greyhound race using a live lure or live bait.

343.32 ARTIFICIALLY COLORED ANIMALS; SALE.

No chick, duckling, gosling, or rabbit that has been dyed or otherwise colored artificially may be sold or offered for sale; raffled; offered or given as a prize, premium, or advertising device; or displayed in any store, shop, carnival, or other public place.

343.33 USE AS ADVERTISING DEVICES.

Chicks, ducklings, and goslings younger than four weeks of age shall not be sold or offered for sale; raffled; or offered or given as a prize, premium, or advertising device, in quantity of fewer than 12 birds to an individual person unless sold by a person, firm, partnership or corporation engaged in the business of selling chicks, ducklings, and goslings for agricultural or wildlife purposes.

343.34 CARE OF ANIMALS USED AS ADVERTISING DEVICES.

Stores, shops, vendors, and others offering chicks, ducklings, or goslings for sale; raffle; or as a prize, premium, or advertising device; or displaying chicks, ducklings, or goslings to the public; shall provide and operate brooders or other heating devices that may be necessary to maintain the chicks, ducklings, or goslings in good health, and shall keep adequate food and water available to the birds at all times.

343.35 VIOLATIONS.

A violation of sections 343.32 to 343.34 is a petty misdemeanor; provided that, after any violation has been called to the attention of the violator by any law enforcement officer, each day on which the violation continues or is repeated constitutes a separate offense.

343.36 GREASED PIG CONTESTS AND TURKEY SCRAMBLES.

No person shall operate, run or participate in a contest, game, or other like activity, in which a pig, greased, oiled or otherwise, is released and wherein the object is the capture of the pig, or in which a chicken or turkey is released or thrown into the air and wherein the object is the capture of the chicken or turkey. Any violation of this section is a **misdemeanor**.

343.37 DECOMPRESSION CHAMBERS PROHIBITED.

A person may not use a decompression chamber to destroy an animal. A violation of this section is a **misdemeanor**.

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DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT

518B.01 DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT.

Subdivision 1. **Short title.**

This section may be cited as the "Domestic Abuse Act."

Subd. 2. **Definitions.**

As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings given them:

(a) "Domestic abuse" means the following, if committed against a family or household member by a family or household member:

(1) physical harm, bodily injury, or assault;

(2) the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; or

(3) terroristic threats, within the meaning of section 609.713, subdivision 1; criminal sexual conduct, within the meaning of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or 609.3451; sexual extortion within the meaning of section 609.3458; or interference with an emergency call within the meaning of section 609.78, subdivision 2.

(b) "Family or household members" means:

(1) spouses and former spouses;

(2) parents and children;

(3) persons related by blood;

(4) persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past;

(5) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;

(6) a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and

(7) persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship.

Issuance of an order for protection on the ground in clause (6) does not affect a determination of paternity under sections 257.51 to 257.74. In determining whether persons are or have been involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship under clause (7), the court shall consider the length of time of the relationship; type of relationship; frequency of interaction between the parties; and, if the relationship has terminated, length of time since the termination.

(c) "Qualified domestic violence-related offense" has the meaning given in section 609.02, subdivision 16.

(d) "Custodian" means any person other than the petitioner or respondent who is under a legal obligation to provide care and support for a minor child of a petitioner or who is in fact providing care and support for a minor child of a petitioner. Custodian does not include any person caring for a minor child if the petitioner's parental rights have been terminated.

Subd. 3a. **Filing fee.**

The filing fees for an order for protection under this section are waived for the petitioner and respondent.

Subd. 3b. **Information on petitioner's location or residence.**

(a) Upon the petitioner's request, information maintained by the court regarding the petitioner's location or residence is not accessible to the public and may be disclosed only to court personnel or law enforcement for purposes of service of process, conducting an investigation, or enforcing an order.

(b) Upon request of the petitioner or a custodian of the petitioner's minor children, information maintained by the court regarding the location or residence of the petitioner's minor children is not accessible to the public and may be disclosed only to court personnel or law enforcement for purposes of service of process, conducting an investigation, or enforcing an order. If any custodian is a program participant as defined in section 5B.02, paragraph (g), the protections, limitations, and requirements in chapter 5B apply and information maintained by the court regarding the location or residence of the petitioner's minor children is not accessible to the public.

Subd. 4. **Order for protection.**

There shall exist an action known as a petition for an order for protection in cases of domestic abuse.

(a) A petition for relief under this section may be made by any family or household member personally or by a family or household member, a guardian as defined in section 524.1-201, clause (27), or, if the court finds that it is in the best interests of the minor, by a reputable adult age 25 or older on behalf of minor family or household members. A minor age 16 or older may make a petition on the minor's own behalf against a spouse or former spouse, or a person with whom the minor has a child in common, if the court determines that the minor has sufficient maturity and judgment and that it is in the best interests of the minor.

(b) A petition for relief shall allege the existence of domestic abuse, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances from which relief is sought.

(c) A petition for relief must state whether the petitioner has ever had an order for protection in effect against the respondent.

(d) A petition for relief must state whether there is an existing order for protection in effect under this chapter governing both the parties and whether there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition or other action between the parties under chapter 257, 518, 518A, 518B, or 518C. The court administrator shall verify the terms of any existing order governing the parties. The court may not delay granting relief because of the existence of a pending action between the parties or the necessity of verifying the terms of an existing order. A subsequent order in a separate action under this chapter may modify only the provision of an existing order that grants relief authorized under subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (1). A petition for relief may be granted, regardless of whether there is a pending action between the parties.

(e) A petition for relief must state whether the petitioner has any minor children and, if so, must provide the name of any custodian of the minor children and must identify the location or residence of the custodian. If any custodian is a program participant as defined in section 5B.02, paragraph (g), the location or residence of the custodian is the address designated by the secretary of state as the address of the program participant. A petition must not be rejected or denied for failure to identify any custodian.

(f) The court shall provide simplified forms and clerical assistance to help with the writing and filing of a petition under this section.

(g) The court shall advise a petitioner under paragraph ~~(e)~~ (f) of the right to file a motion and affidavit and to sue in forma pauperis pursuant to section 563.01 and shall assist with the writing and filing of the motion and affidavit.

(h) The court shall advise a petitioner under paragraph ~~(e)~~ (f) of the right to serve the respondent by published notice under subdivision 5, paragraph (b), if the respondent is avoiding personal service by concealment or otherwise, and shall assist with the writing and filing of the affidavit.

(i) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to seek restitution under the petition for relief.

(j) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request a hearing under subdivision 7, paragraph (c). If the petitioner does not request a hearing, the court shall advise the petitioner that the respondent may request a hearing and that notice of the hearing date and time will be provided to the petitioner and the custodian of any of the petitioner's minor children by mail at least five days before the hearing.

(k) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request supervised parenting time, as provided in section 518.175, subdivision 1a.

Subd. 5. **Hearing on application; notice.**

(a) Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall order a hearing which shall be held not later than 14 days from the date of the order for hearing unless an ex parte order is issued.

(b) If an ex parte order has been issued under subdivision 7 and the petitioner seeks only the relief under subdivision 7, paragraph (a), a hearing is not required unless:

(1) the court declines to order the requested relief; or

(2) one of the parties requests a hearing.

(c) If an ex parte order has been issued under subdivision 7 and the petitioner seeks relief beyond that specified in subdivision 7, paragraph (a), or if the court declines to order relief requested by the petitioner, a hearing must be held within seven days. Personal service of the ex parte order may be made upon the respondent and any custodian at any time up to 12 hours prior to the time set for the hearing, provided that the respondent at the hearing may request a continuance of up to five days if served fewer than five days prior to the hearing which continuance shall be granted unless there are compelling reasons not to.

(d) If an ex parte order has been issued only granting relief under subdivision 7, paragraph (a), and the respondent requests a hearing, the hearing shall be held within ten days of the court's receipt of the respondent's request. Service of the notice of hearing must be made upon the and any custodian not less than five days prior to the hearing. The court shall serve the notice of hearing upon the petitioner and any custodian by mail in the manner provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure for pleadings subsequent to a complaint and motions and shall also mail notice of the date and time of the hearing to the respondent. In the event that service cannot be completed in time to give the respondent ~~or~~, petitioner, or any custodian the minimum notice required under this subdivision, the court may set a new hearing date no more than five days later.

(e) If for good cause shown either party is unable to proceed at the initial hearing and requests a continuance and the court finds that a continuance is appropriate, the hearing may be continued. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties and approved by the court, the continuance shall be for no more than five days. If the court grants the requested continuance, the court shall also issue a written order continuing all provisions of the ex parte order pending the issuance of an order after the hearing.

(f) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subdivision, service on the respondent may be made by one week published notice, as provided under section 645.11, provided the petitioner files with the court an affidavit stating that an attempt at personal service made by a sheriff or other law enforcement or corrections officer was unsuccessful because the respondent is avoiding service by concealment or otherwise, and that a copy of the petition and notice of hearing has been mailed to the respondent at the respondent's residence or that the residence is not known to the petitioner. Service under this paragraph is complete seven days after publication. The court shall set a new hearing date if necessary to allow the respondent the five-day minimum notice required under paragraph (d).

Subd. 6. **Relief by court.**

(a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may provide relief as follows:

(1) restrain the abusing party from committing acts of domestic abuse;

(2) exclude the abusing party from the dwelling which the parties share or from the residence of the petitioner;

(3) exclude the abusing party from a reasonable area surrounding the dwelling or residence, which area shall be described specifically in the order;

(4) award temporary custody or establish temporary parenting time with regard to minor children of the parties on a basis which gives primary consideration to the safety of the victim and the children. In addition to the primary safety considerations, the court may consider particular best interest factors that are found to be relevant to the temporary custody and parenting time award. Findings under section 257.025, 518.17, or 518.175 are not required with respect to the particular best interest factors not considered by the court. If the court finds that the safety of the victim or the children will be jeopardized by unsupervised or unrestricted parenting time, the court shall condition or restrict parenting time as to time, place, duration, or supervision, or deny parenting time entirely, as needed to guard the safety of the victim and the children. The court's decision on custody and parenting time shall in no way delay the issuance of an order for protection granting other relief provided for in this section. The court must not enter a parenting plan under section 518.1705 as part of an action for an order for protection;

(5) on the same basis as is provided in chapter 518 or 518A, establish temporary support for minor children or a spouse, and order the withholding of support from the income of the person obligated to pay the support according to chapter 518A;

(6) provide upon request of the petitioner counseling or other social services for the parties, if married, or if there are minor children;

(7) order the abusing party to participate in treatment or counseling services, including requiring the abusing party to successfully complete a domestic abuse counseling program or educational program under section 518B.02;

(8) award temporary use and possession of property and restrain one or both parties from transferring, encumbering, concealing, or disposing of property except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life, and to account to the court for all such transfers, encumbrances, dispositions, and expenditures made after the order is served or communicated to the party restrained in open court;

(9) exclude the abusing party from the place of employment of the petitioner, or otherwise limit access to the petitioner by the abusing party at the petitioner's place of employment;

(10) order the abusing party to have no contact with the petitioner whether in person, by telephone, mail, or electronic mail or messaging, through a third party, or by any other means;

(11) order the abusing party to pay restitution to the petitioner;

(12) order the continuance of all currently available insurance coverage without change in coverage or beneficiary designation;

(13) order, in its discretion, other relief as it deems necessary for the protection of a family or household member, including orders or directives to the sheriff or other law enforcement or corrections officer as provided by this section;

(14) direct the care, possession, or control of a pet or companion animal owned, possessed, or kept by the petitioner or respondent or a child of the petitioner or respondent; and

(15) direct the respondent to refrain from physically abusing or injuring any pet or companion animal, without legal justification, known to be owned, possessed, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the residence or household of either party as an indirect means of intentionally threatening the safety of such person.

(b) Any relief granted by the order for protection shall be for a period not to exceed two years, except when the court determines a longer period is appropriate. When a referee presides at the hearing on the petition, the order granting relief becomes effective upon the referee's signature.

(c) An order granting the relief authorized in paragraph (a), clause (1), may not be vacated or modified in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation, except that the court may hear a motion for modification of an order for protection concurrently with a proceeding for dissolution of marriage upon notice of motion and motion. The notice required by court rule shall not be waived. If the proceedings are consolidated and the motion to modify is granted, a separate order for modification of an order for protection shall be issued.

(d) An order granting the relief authorized in paragraph (a), clause (2) or (3), is not voided by the admittance of the abusing party into the dwelling from which the abusing party is excluded.

(e) If a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation is pending between the parties, the court shall provide a copy of the order for protection to the court with jurisdiction over the dissolution or separation proceeding for inclusion in its file.

(f) An order for restitution issued under this subdivision is enforceable as civil judgment.

(g) An order granting relief shall prohibit the abusing party from possessing firearms for the length the order is in effect if the order (1) restrains the abusing party from harassing, stalking, or threatening the petitioner or restrains the abusing party from engaging in other conduct that would place the petitioner in reasonable fear of bodily injury, and (2) includes a finding that the abusing party represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the 628wnershiner or prohibits the abusing party from using, attempting to use, or threatening to use physical force against the petitioner. The order shall inform the abusing party of that party's prohibited status. Except as provided in paragraph (i), the court shall order the abusing party to transfer any firearms that the person possesses, within three business days, to a federally licensed firearms dealer, a law enforcement agency, or a third party who may lawfully receive them. The transfer may be permanent or temporary. A temporary firearm transfer only entitles the receiving party to possess the firearm. A temporary transfer does not transfer 628wnershipp or title. An abusing party may not transfer firearms to a third party who resides with the abusing party. If an abusing party makes a temporary transfer, a federally licensed firearms dealer or law enforcement agency may charge the abusing party a reasonable fee to store the person's firearms and may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided such policies require that the person be notified via certified mail prior to disposal of abandoned firearms. For temporary firearms transfers under this paragraph, a law enforcement agency, federally licensed firearms dealer, or third party shall exercise due care to preserve the quality and function of the transferred firearms and shall return the transferred firearms to the person upon request after the expiration of the prohibiting time period, provided the person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. The return of temporarily transferred firearms to an abusing party shall comply with state and federal law. If an abusing party permanently transfers the abusing party's firearms to a law enforcement agency, the agency is not required to compensate the abusing party and may charge the abusing party a reasonable processing fee. A law enforcement agency is not required to accept an abusing party's firearm under this paragraph.

(h) An abusing party who is ordered to transfer firearms under paragraph (g) must file proof of transfer as provided for in this paragraph. If the transfer is made to a third party, the third party must sign an affidavit under oath before a notary public either acknowledging that the abusing party permanently transferred the abusing party's firearms to the third party or agreeing to temporarily store the abusing party's firearms until such time as the abusing party is legally permitted to possess firearms. The affidavit shall indicate the serial number, make, and model of all firearms transferred by the abusing party to the third party. The third party shall acknowledge in the'affidavit that the third party may be held criminally and civilly responsible under section 624.7144 if the abusing party gains access to a transferred firearm while the firearm is in the custody of the third party. If the transfer is to a law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer, the law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer shall provide proof of transfer to the abusing party. The proof of transfer must specify whether the firearms were permanently or temporarily transferred and include the name of the abusing party, date of transfer, and the serial number, make, and model of all transferred firearms. The abusing party shall provide the court with a signed and notarized affidavit or proof of transfer as described in this section within two business days of the firearms transfer. The court shall seal affidavits and proofs of transfer filed pursuant to this paragraph.

(i) When a court issues an order containing a firearms restriction provided for in paragraph (g), the court shall determine by a preponderance of evidence if an abusing party poses an imminent risk of causing another person substantial bodily harm. Upon a finding of imminent risk, the court shall order that the local law enforcement agency take immediate possession of all firearms in the abusing party's possession. The local law enforcement agency shall exercise due care to preserve the quality and function of the abusing party's firearms and shall return the firearms to 'he person upon request after the expiration of the prohibiting time period, provided the person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. The local law enforcement agency shall, upon written notice from the abusing party, transfer the firearms to a federally licensed firearms dealer or a third party who may lawfully receive them. Before a local law enforcement agency transfers a firearm under this paragraph, the agency shall require the third party or federally licensed firearms dealer receiving the firearm to submit an affidavit or proof of transfer that complies with the requirements for affidavits or proofs of transfer established in paragraph (h). The agency shall file all affidavits or proofs of transfer received with the court within two business days of the transfer. The court shall seal all affidavits or proofs of transfer filed pursuant to this paragraph. A federally licensed firearms dealer or third party who accepts a firearm transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with paragraphs (g) and (h) as if accepting transfer from the abusing party. If the law enforcement agency does not receive written notice from the abusing party within three business days, the agency may charge a reasonable fee to store the abusing party's firearms. A law enforcement agency may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided such policies require that the abusing party be notified via certified mail prior to disposal of abandoned firearms.

Subd. 6a. **Subsequent orders and extensions.**

(a) Upon application, notice to all parties, and hearing, the court may extend the relief granted in an existing order for protection or, if a petitioner's order for protection is no longer in effect when an application for subsequent relief is made, grant a new order. If the petitioner seeks only the relief under subdivision 7, paragraph (a), a hearing is not required unless the court declines to order the requested relief or the respondent requests a hearing. If a hearing is required, subdivisions 5 and 7 apply to service of the application, notice to the parties and any custodian, and time for the hearing.

(b) The court may extend the terms of an existing order or, if an order is no longer in effect, grant a new order upon a showing that:

(1) the respondent has violated a prior or existing order for protection;

(2) the petitioner is reasonably in fear of physical harm from the respondent;

(3) the respondent has engaged in the act of harassment within the meaning of section 609.749, subdivision 2; or

(4) the respondent is incarcerated and about to be released, or has recently been released from incarceration.

A petitioner does not need to show that physical harm is imminent to obtain an extension or a subsequent order under this subdivision.

(c) Relief granted by the order for protection may be for a period of up to 50 years, if the court finds:

(1) the respondent has violated a prior or existing order for protection on two or more occasions; or

(2) the petitioner has had two or more orders for protection in effect against the same respondent.

An order issued under this paragraph may restrain the abusing party from committing acts of domestic abuse; or prohibit the abusing party from having any contact with the petitioner, whether in person, by telephone, mail or electronic mail or messaging, through electronic devices, through a third party, or by any other means.

Subd. 7. **Ex parte order.**

(a) Where an application under this section alleges an immediate and present danger of domestic abuse, the court may grant an ex parte order for protection and granting relief as the court deems proper, including an order:

(1) restraining the abusing party from committing acts of domestic abuse;

(2) excluding any party from the dwelling they share or from the residence of the other, including a reasonable area surrounding the dwelling or residence, which area shall be described specifically in the order, except by further order of the court;

(3) excluding the abusing party from the place of employment of the petitioner or otherwise limiting access to the petitioner by the abusing party at the petitioner's place of employment;

(4) ordering the abusing party to have no contact with the petitioner whether in person, by telephone, mail, email, through electronic devices, or through a third party;

(5) continuing all currently available insurance coverage without change in coverage or beneficiary designation;

(6) directing the care, possession, or control of a pet or companion animal owned, possessed, or kept by a party or a child of a party; and

(7) directing the respondent to refrain from physically abusing or injuring any pet or companion animal, without legal justification, known to be owned, possessed, kept, or held by either party or a minor child residing in the residence or household of either party as an indirect means of intentionally threatening the safety of such person.

(b) A finding by the court that there is a basis for issuing an ex parte order for protection constitutes a finding that sufficient reasons exist not to require notice under applicable court rules governing applications for ex parte relief.

(c) Subject to paragraph (d), an ex parte order for protection shall be effective for a fixed period set by the court, as provided in subdivision 6, paragraph (b), or until modified or vacated by the court pursuant to a hearing. When signed by a referee, the ex parte order becomes effective upon the referee's signature. Upon request, a hearing, as provided by this section, shall be set. Except as provided in paragraph (d), the respondent shall be personally served forthwith a copy of the ex parte order along with a copy of the petition and, if requested by the petitioner, notice of the date set for the hearing. Any custodian must be served with a copy of the ex parte order. Service on a custodian may be made by personal service or by certified mail. If the petitioner does not request a hearing, an order served on a respondent under this subdivision must include a notice advising the respondent of the right to request a hearing, must be accompanied by a form that can be used by the respondent to request a hearing and must include a conspicuous notice that a hearing will not be held unless requested by the respondent within five days of service of the order.

(d) Service of the ex parte order on the respondent may be made by published notice, as provided under subdivision 5, provided that the petitioner files the affidavit required under that subdivision. If personal service is not made or the affidavit is not filed within 14 days of issuance of the ex parte order, the order expires. If the petitioner does not request a hearing, the petition mailed to the respondent's residence, if known, must be accompanied by the form for requesting a hearing and notice described in paragraph ©. Unless personal service is completed, if service by published notice is not completed within 28 days of issuance of the ex parte order, the order expires.

(e) If the petitioner seeks relief under subdivision 6 other than the relief described in paragraph (a), the petitioner must request a hearing to obtain the additional relief.

(f) Nothing in this subdivision affects the right of a party to seek modification of an order under subdivision 11.

Subd. 8. **Service; alternate service; publication; notice.**

(a) The petition and any order issued under this section other than orders for dismissal shall be served on the respondent personally, or if the respondent appears remotely for a hearing and is notified at the hearing by the judicial officer that an order for protection will be issued, the order may be served on the respondent electronically or by first class mail, as ordered by the court. Orders for dismissal may be served on the respondent personally or by certified mail. In lieu of personal service of an order for protection, a law enforcement officer may serve a respondent with a short-form notification as provided in subdivision 8a. The petition and any order issued under this section may be served on any custodian personally or by certified mail.

(b) When service is made out of this state and in the United States, it may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the service. When service is made outside the United States, it may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the service, taken before and certified by any United States minister, charge d'affaires, commissioner, consul, or commercial agent, or other consular or diplomatic officer of the United States appointed to reside in the other country, including all deputies or other representatives of the officer authorized to perform their duties; or before an office authorized to administer an oath with the certificate of an officer of a court of record of the country in which the affidavit is taken as to the identity and authority of the officer taking the affidavit.

(c) If personal service cannot be made, the court may order service of the petition and any order issued under this section by alternate means, or by publication, which publication must be made as in other actions. The application for alternate service must include the last known location of the respondent; the petitioner's most recent contacts with the respondent; the last known location of the respondent's employment; the names and locations of the respondent's parents, siblings, children, and other close relatives; the names and locations of other persons who are likely to kno' the respondent's whereabouts; and a description of efforts to locate those persons.

The court shall consider the length of time the respondent's l'cation has been unknown, the likelihood that the respondent's location will become known, the nature of the relief sought, and the nature of efforts made to locate the respondent. The court shall order service by first class mail, forwarding address requested, to any addresses where there is a reasonable possibility that mail or information will be forwarded or communicated to the respondent.

The court may also order publication, within or without the state, but only if it might reasonably succeed in notifying the respondent of the proceeding. Service shall be deemed complete 14 days after mailing or 14 days after court-ordered publication.

(d) A petition and any order issued under this section, including the short-form notification, must include a notice to the respondent that if an order for protection is issued to protect the petitioner or a child of the parties, upon request of the petitioner in any parenting time proceeding, the court shall consider the order for protection in making a decision regarding parenting time.

Subd. 8a. **Short-form notification.**

(a) In lieu of personal service of an order for protection under subdivision 8, a law enforcement officer may serve a person with a short-form notification. The short-form notification must include the following clauses: the respondent's name; the respondent's date of birth, if known; the petitioner's name; the names of other protected parties; the date and county in which the ex parte order for protection or order for protection was filed; the court file number; the hearing date and time, if known; the conditions that apply to the respondent, either in checklist form or handwritten; and the name of the judge who signed the order.

The short-form notification must be in bold print in the following form:

The order for protection is now enforceable. You must report to your nearest sheriff office or county court to obtain a copy of the order for protection. You are subject to arrest and may be charged with a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony if you violate any of the terms of the order for protection or this short-form notification.

(b) Upon verification of the identity of the respondent and the existence of an unserved order for protection against the respondent, a law enforcement officer may detain the respondent for a reasonable time necessary to complete and serve the short-form notification.

(c) When service is made by short-form notification, it may be proved by the affidavit of the law enforcement officer making the service.

(d) For service under this section only, service upon an individual may occur at any time, including Sundays, and legal holidays.

(e) The superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall provide the short form to law enforcement agencies.

(f) This section does not apply to service of an order for protection on any custodian.

Subd. 9. **Assistance of sheriff ~~in service or execution~~; possession of dwelling or residence.**

When an order is issued under this section upon request of the petitioner, the court shall order the sheriff to accompany the petitioner and assist in placing the petitioner in possession of the dwelling or residence.

Subd. 9a. **Personal service ~~by others~~; procedures; cost; reasonable efforts and cooperation required.**

(a) Where personal service is required under this section, service must comply with subdivision 8 and rule 4.03 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) Upon request of the petitioner or order of the court, the sheriff of any county in this state in which a respondent resides or is present must execute or serve any petition, ex parte order, notice of hearing, order for protection, and any other order of a court on the respondent. If the application for relief is brought in a county in which the respondent is not present, the sheriff of the county where the application for relief was brought shall forward the pleadings necessary for service upon the respondent to the sheriff of the county in which the respondent is present. This transmittal must be expedited to allow for timely service.

(c) Peace officers licensed by the state of Minnesota and corrections officers, including, but not limited to, probation officers, court services officers, parole officers, and employees of jails or correctional facilities, may serve an order for protection on a respondent or any custodian and must, to the extent possible, provide any sheriff, law enforcement officer, or other peace officer attempting to effectuate service with relevant information regarding where a respondent may be found, such as the respondent's residence, the respondent's place of employment or schooling, or other locations frequented by the respondent.

(d) The court administrator, the sheriff of any county in this state, and any other law enforcement officer, peace officer, or corrections officer shall perform the duties relating to service of process without charge to the petitioner. The court shall direct payment of the reasonable costs of service of process if served by a private process server when the sheriff or other law enforcement officer, peace officer, or corrections officer is unavailable or if service is made by publication, without requiring the petitioner to make application under section 563.01.

(e) A sheriff, law enforcement officer, or any other peace officer must make reasonable efforts to locate a respondent to effectuate service. Reasonable efforts may include:

(1) a search of any information that is publicly available;

(2) a search of any government data in a database to which the sheriff, law enforcement officer, or other peace officer has access, provided the data is classified as public data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 15, or is otherwise available to criminal justice agencies, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 3a; and

(3) communication with any court administrator, the sheriff of any county in this state, and any other law enforcement officer, peace officer, or corrections officer.

(f) A sheriff, law enforcement officer, or any other peace officer who serves a respondent who the sheriff or officer knows is on supervised probation or supervised release with an ex parte order, order for protection, or short-form notification must provide a copy of the served order or notification to the respondent's probation officer, supervised release or conditional release agent, or parole officer.

Subd. 10. **Right to apply for relief.**

(a) A person’s right to apply for relief shall not be affected by the person’s leaving the residence or household to avoid abuse.

(b) The court shall not require security or bond of any party unless it deems necessary in exceptional cases.

Subd. 11. **Modifying or vacating order.**

(a) Upon application, notice to all parties, and hearing, the court may modify the terms of an existing order for protection.

(b) If the court orders relief under subdivision 6a, paragraph (c), the respondent named in the order for protection may request to have the order vacated or modified if the order has been in effect for at least five years and the respondent has not violated the order during that time. Application for relief under this subdivision must be made in the county in which the order for protection was issued. Upon receipt of the request, the court shall set a hearing date. Personal service must be made upon the petitioner named in the order for protection not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing. Notice of the request and hearing may be made on any custodian personally or by certified mail. At the hearing, the respondent named in the order for protection has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a material change in circumstances and that the reasons upon which the court relied in granting or extending the order for protection no longer apply and are unlikely to occur. If the court finds that the respondent named in the order for protection has met the burden of proof, the court may vacate or modify the order. If the court finds that the respondent named in the order for protection has not met the burden of proof, the court shall deny the request and no request may be made to vacate or modify the order for protection until five years have elapsed from the date of denial. An order vacated or modified under this paragraph must be personally served on the petitioner named in the order for protection and may be served on any custodian personally or by certified mail.

Subd. 11a. **Notice to custodian; Safe at Home participants; failure not a bar to enforcement.**

(a) A custodian who is a program participant as defined in section 5B.02, paragraph (g), may direct the court to use the address designated by the secretary of state as the address of the program participant. Section 5B.03, subdivision 1, clause (3), applies to service of any notice, order, or other document required to be served under this section. The protections, limitations, and requirements in chapter 5B apply to any information regarding a custodian who is a program participant.

(b) Failure to serve a custodian with a petition, order for protection, dismissal, or any other order must not prevent any order from taking effect or otherwise invalidate any order issued pursuant to this section. In the event that service of a notice of a hearing is not completed on any custodian at least 24 hours prior to the time set for the hearing, the court may set a new hearing date no more than five days later.

Subd. 12. **Real estate.**

Nothing in this section shall affect the title to real estate.

Subd. 13. **Copy to law enforcement agency.**

(a)An order for protection and any continuance of an order for protection granted pursuant to this section shall be forwarded by the court administrator within 24 hours to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the residence of the applicant.

Each appropriate law enforcement agency shall make available to other law enforcement officers through a system for verification, information as to the existence and status of any order for protection issued pursuant to this section.

(b) If the applicant notifies the court administrator of a change in the applicant's residence so that a different local law enforcement agency has jurisdiction over the residence, the order for protection and any continuance of an order for protection must be forwarded by the court administrator to the new law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the notice. If the applicant notifies the new law enforcement agency that an order for protection has been issued under this section and the applicant has established a new residence within that agency's jurisdiction, within 24 hours the local law enforcement agency shall request a copy of the order for protection from the court administrator in the county that issued the order.

(c) When an order for protection is granted, the applicant for an order for protection must be told by the court that:

(1) notification of a change in residence should be given immediately to the court administrator and to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the new residence of the applicant;

(2) the reason for notification of a change in residence is to forward an order for protection to the proper law enforcement agency; and

(3) the order for protection must be forwarded to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the new residence within 24 hours of notification of a change in residence, whether notification is given to the court administrator or to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the applicant's new residence.

An order for protection is enforceable even if the applicant does not notify the court administrator or the appropriate law enforcement agency of a change in residence.

Subd. 14. **Violation of an order for protection.**

(a) A person who violates an order for protection issued by a judge or referee is subject to the penalties provided in paragraphs (b) to (d).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (c) and (d), **whenever an order for protection is granted** by a judge or referee or pursuant to a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, United States territories, Canada, or a Canadian province, and the respondent or **person to be restrained knows of the existence of the order**, violation of the order for protection is a **misdemeanor**. Upon a misdemeanor conviction under this paragraph, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of three days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. If the court stays imposition or execution of the jail sentence and the defendant refuses or fails to comply with the court's treatment order, the court must impose and execute the stayed jail sentence. A violation of an order for protection shall also constitute contempt of court and be subject to the penalties provided in chapter 588.

(c) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who **violates this subdivision within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction** or adjudication of delinquency. Upon a gross misdemeanor conviction under this paragraph, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of ten days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for gross misdemeanor convictions.

(d) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, **if the person violates this subdivision**:

(1) **within ten years of the first of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions** or adjudications of delinquency; **or**

(2) **while possessing a dangerous weapon,** as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6.

Upon a felony conviction under this paragraph in which the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, the court shall impose at least a 30-day period of incarceration as a condition of probation. The court also shall order that the defendant participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for felony convictions.

(e) A peace officer **shall arrest** without a warrant **and take into custody** a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order granted pursuant to this section or a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, United States territories, Canada, or a Canadian province restraining the person or excluding the person from the residence or the petitioner's place of employment, even if the violation of the order did not take place in the presence of the peace officer, if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer. The probable cause required under this paragraph includes probable cause that the person knows of the existence of the order. **If the order has not been served, the officer shall immediately serve the order whenever reasonably safe and possible to do so**. An order for purposes of this subdivision, includes the short-form order described in subdivision 8a. When the order is first served upon the person at a location at which, under the terms of the order, the person's presence constitutes a violation, the person shall not be arrested for violation of the order without first being given a reasonable opportunity to leave the location in the presence of the peace officer. A person arrested under this paragraph shall be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless the person is released earlier by a judge or judicial officer. A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest pursuant to this paragraph is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's actions.

(f) If the court finds that the respondent has violated an order for protection and that there is reason to believe that the respondent will commit a further violation of the provisions of the order restraining the respondent from committing acts of domestic abuse or excluding the respondent from the petitioner's residence, the court may require the respondent to acknowledge an obligation to comply with the order on the record. The court may require a bond sufficient to deter the respondent from committing further violations of the order for protection, considering the financial resources of the respondent, and not to exceed $10,000. If the respondent refuses to comply with an order to acknowledge the obligation or post a bond under this paragraph, the court shall commit the respondent to the county jail during the term of the order for protection or until the respondent complies with the order under this paragraph. The warrant must state the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which any bond is required. If an order is issued under this paragraph, the court may order the costs of the contempt action, or any part of them, to be paid by the respondent. An order under this paragraph is appealable.

(g) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner, any peace officer, or an interested party designated by the court, alleging that the respondent has violated any order for protection granted pursuant to this section or a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, United States territories, Canada, or a Canadian province, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within 14 days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished therefor. The hearing may be held by the court in any county in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation, or in the county in which the alleged violation occurred, if the petitioner and respondent do not reside in this state. The court also shall refer the violation of the order for protection to the appropriate prosecuting authority for possible prosecution under paragraph (b), (c), or (d).

(h) If it is alleged that the respondent has violated an order for protection issued under subdivision 6 or a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, United States territories, Canada, or a Canadian province, and the court finds that the order has expired between the time of the alleged violation and the court's hearing on the violation, the court may grant a new order for protection under subdivision 6 based solely on the respondent's alleged violation of the prior order, to be effective until the hearing on the alleged violation of the prior order. If the court finds that the respondent has violated the prior order, the relief granted in the new order for protection shall be extended for a fixed period, not to exceed one year, except when the court determines a longer fixed period is appropriate.

(i) The admittance into petitioner's dwelling of an abusing party excluded from the dwelling under an order for protection is not a violation by the petitioner of the order for protection.

A peace officer is not liable under section 609.43, clause (1), for a failure to perform a duty required by paragraph (c).

(j) When a person is convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) of violating an order for protection and the court determines that the person used a firearm in any way during commission of the violation, the court may order that the person is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for any period longer than three years or for the remainder of the person's life. A person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. At the time of the conviction, the court shall inform the defendant whether and for how long the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm and that it is a gross misdemeanor to violate this paragraph. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(k) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (j), when a person is convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) of violating an order for protection, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a pistol for three years from the date of conviction and that it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the pistol possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(l) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (j), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if the person has been convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) after August 1, 1996, of violating an order for protection, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of this section. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a pistol in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(m) If the court determines that a person convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) of violating an order for protection owns or possesses a firearm and used it in any way during the commission of the violation, it shall order that the firearm be summarily forfeited under section 609.5316, subdivision 3.

Subd. 14a. **Venue.**

A person may be prosecuted under subdivision 14 at the place where any call is made or received or, in the case of wireless or electronic communication or any communication made through any available technologies, where the actor or victim resides, or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established under chapter 5B.

Subd. 15. **Admissibility of testimony in criminal proceeding.**

Any testimony offered by a respondent in a hearing pursuant to this section is inadmissible in a criminal proceeding.

Subd. 16. **Other remedies available.**

Any proceeding under this section shall be in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.

Subd. 17. **Effect on custody proceedings.**

In a subsequent custody proceeding the court must consider a finding in a proceeding under this chapter or under a similar law of another state that domestic abuse has occurred between the parties.

Subd. 18. **Notices.**

(a) Each order for protection granted under this chapter must contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent or person to be restrained that:

(1) violation of an order for protection is either (i) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days or a fine of up to $1,000, or both, (ii) a gross misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to $3,000, or both, or (iii) a felony punishable by imprisonment of up to five years or a fine of up to $10,000, or both;

(2) **the respondent is forbidden to enter or stay at the petitioner's residence, even if invited to do so by the petitioner or any other person; in no event is the order for protection voided**;

(3) a peace officer must arrest without warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order for protection restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence; and

(4) pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, United States Code, title 18, section 2265, the order is enforceable in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, and United States territories, that violation of the order may also subject the respondent to federal charges and punishment under United States Code, title 18, sections 2261 and 2262, and that if a final order is entered against the respondent after the hearing, the respondent may be prohibited from possessing, transporting, or accepting a firearm under the 1994 amendment to the Gun Control Act, United States Code, title 18, section 922(g)(8).

(b) If the court grants relief under subdivision 6a, paragraph (c), the order for protection must also contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent or person to be restrained that the respondent must wait five years to seek a modification of the order.

Subd. 19. **Recording required.**

Proceedings under this section must be recorded.

Subd. 19a. **Entry and enforcement of foreign protective orders.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "foreign protective order" means an order for protection entered by a court of another state; an order by an Indian tribe or United States territory that would be a protective order entered under this chapter; a Canadian order for protection as defined in section 518F.02; a temporary or permanent order or protective order to exclude a respondent from a dwelling; or an order that establishes conditions of release or is a protective order or sentencing order in a criminal prosecution arising from a domestic abuse assault if it had been entered in Minnesota.

(b) A person for whom a foreign protection order has been issued or the issuing court or tribunal may provide a certified or authenticated copy of a foreign protective order to the court administrator in any county that would have venue if the original action was being commenced in this state or in which the person in whose favor the order was entered may be present, for filing and entering of the same into the state order for protection database.

(c) The court administrator shall file and enter foreign protective orders that are not certified or authenticated, if supported by an affidavit of a person with personal knowledge, subject to the penalties for perjury. The person protected by the order may provide this affidavit.

(d) The court administrator shall provide copies of the order as required by this section.

(e) A valid foreign protective order has the same effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as an order for protection issued in this state whether or not filed with a court administrator or otherwise entered in the state order for protection database.

(f) A foreign protective order is presumed valid if it meets all of the following:

(1) the order states the name of the protected individual and the individual against whom enforcement is sought;

(2) the order has not expired;

(3) the order was issued by a court or tribunal that had jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter under the law of the foreign jurisdiction; and

(4) the order was issued in accordance with the respondent's due process rights, either after the respondent was provided with reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard before the court or tribunal that issued the order, or in the case of an ex parte order, the respondent was granted notice and an opportunity to be heard within a reasonable time after the order was issued.

(g) Proof that a foreign protective order failed to meet all of the factors listed in paragraph (f) is an affirmative defense in any action seeking enforcement of the order.

(h) A peace officer **shall** treat a foreign protective order as a valid legal document and shall make an arrest for a violation of the foreign protective order in the same manner that a peace officer would make an arrest for a violation of a protective order issued within this state.

(i) The fact that a foreign protective order has not been filed with the court administrator or otherwise entered into the state order for protection database shall not be grounds to refuse to enforce the terms of the order unless it is apparent to the officer that the order is invalid on its face.

(j) A peace officer acting reasonably and in good faith in connection with the enforcement of a foreign protective order is immune from civil and criminal liability in any action arising in connection with the enforcement.

(k) Filing and service costs in connection with foreign protective orders are waived.

Subd. 20. **Statewide application.**

An order for protection granted under this section applies throughout this state.

Subd. 21. **Order for protection forms.**

The state court administrator, in consultation with city and county attorneys and legal advocates who work with victims, shall update the uniform order for protection form that facilitates the consistent enforcement of orders for protection throughout the state.

Subd. 23. **Prohibition against employer retaliation.**

(a) An employer shall not discharge, discipline, threaten, otherwise discriminate against, or penalize an employee regarding the employee's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment, because the employee took reasonable time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief under this chapter. Except in cases of imminent danger to the health or safety of the employee or the employee's child, or unless impracticable, an employee who is absent from the workplace shall give 48 hours' advance notice to the employer. Upon request of the employer, the employee shall provide verification that supports the employee's reason for being absent from the workplace. All information related to the employee's leave pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential by the employer.

(b) An employer who violates paragraph (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished for contempt of court. In addition, the court shall order the employer to pay back wages and offer job reinstatement to any employee discharged from employment in violation of paragraph (a).

(c) In addition to any remedies otherwise provided by law, an employee injured by a violation of paragraph (a) may bring a civil action for recovery of damages, together with costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorneys fees, and may receive such injunctive and other equitable relief, including reinstatement, as determined by the court.

From the Arrest Statutes

629.75 DOMESTIC ABUSE NO CONTACT ORDER.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment; description.**

(a) A domestic abuse no contact order is an order issued by a court against a defendant in a criminal proceeding or a juvenile offender in a delinquency proceeding for:

(1) domestic abuse as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(2) harassment or stalking under section 609.749 when committed against a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(3) violation of an order for protection under section 518B.01, subdivision 14; or

(4) violation of a prior domestic abuse no contact order under this section or Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 518B.01, subdivision 22.

(b) A domestic abuse no contact order may be issued as a pretrial order before final disposition of the underlying criminal case or as a postconviction probationary order. A domestic abuse no contact order is independent of any condition of pretrial release or probation imposed on the defendant. A domestic abuse no contact order may be issued in addition to a similar restriction imposed as a condition of pretrial release or probation. In the context of a postconviction probationary order, a domestic abuse no contact order may be issued for an offense listed in paragraph (a) or for a conviction for any offense arising out of the same set of circumstances as an offense listed in paragraph (a).

(c) A no contact order under this section shall be issued in a proceeding that is separate from but held immediately following a proceeding in which any pretrial release or sentencing issues are decided.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalties.**

(a) As used in this subdivision "qualified domestic violence-related offense" has the meaning given in section 609.02, subdivision 16.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (c) and (d), a person who knows of the existence of a domestic abuse no contact order issued against the person and violates the order is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who violates this subdivision within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency. Upon a gross misdemeanor conviction under this paragraph, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of ten days' imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court as provided in section 518B.02. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for gross misdemeanor convictions.

(d) A person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person violates this subdivision:

(1) within ten years of the first of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency; or

(2) while possessing a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6. Upon a felony conviction under this paragraph in which the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, the court shall impose at least a 30-day period of incarceration as a condition of probation. The court also shall order that the defendant participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for felony convictions.

Subd. 2a. **Venue.**

A person may be prosecuted under subdivision 2 at the place where any call is made or received or, in the case of wireless or electronic communication or any communication made through any available technologies, where the actor or victim resides, or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established under chapter 5B.

Subd. 3. **Warrantless custodial arrest.**

A peace officer **shall arrest** without a warrant **and take into custody** a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated a domestic abuse no contact order, even if the violation of the order did not take place in the presence of the peace officer, if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer. The person shall be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless the person is released earlier by a judge or judicial officer. A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest pursuant to this subdivision is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's actions.

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CONTEMPT

588.01 CONTEMPTS.

Subdivision 1. **Kinds.**

Contempts of court are of two kinds, direct and constructive.

Subd. 2. **Direct.**

Direct contempts are those occurring in the immediate view and presence of the court, and arise from one or more of the following acts:

(1) disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior toward the judge while holding court, tending to interrupt the due course of a trial or other judicial proceedings;

(2) a breach of the peace, boisterous conduct, or violent disturbance, tending to interrupt the business of the court.

Subd. 3. **Constructive.**

Constructive contempts are those not committed in the immediate presence of the court, and of which it has no personal knowledge, and may arise from any of the following acts or omissions:

(1) misbehavior in office, or other willful neglect or violation of duty, by an attorney, court administrator, sheriff, coroner, or other person appointed or elected to perform a judicial or ministerial service;

(2) deceit or abuse of the process or proceedings of the court by a party to an action or special proceeding;

(3) disobedience of any lawful judgment, order, or process of the court;

(4) assuming to be an attorney or other officer of the court, and acting as such without authority;

(5) rescuing any person or property in the custody of an officer by virtue of an order or process of the court;

(6) unlawfully detaining a witness or party to an action while going to, remaining at, or returning from the court where the action is to be tried;

(7) any other unlawful interference with the process or proceedings of a court;

(8) disobedience of a subpoena duly served, or refusing to be sworn or to answer as a witness;

(9) when summoned as a juror in a court, neglecting to attend or serve, improperly conversing with a party to an action to be tried at the court or with any person relative to the merits of the action, or receiving a communication from a party or other person in reference to it, and failing to immediately disclose the same to the court;

(10) disobedience, by an inferior tribunal or officer, of the lawful judgment, order, or process of a superior court, proceeding in an action or special proceeding in any court contrary to law after it has been removed from its jurisdiction, or disobedience of any lawful order or process of a judicial officer;

(11) failure or refusal to pay a surcharge levied pursuant to section 357.021, subdivision 6.

588.20 CRIMINAL CONTEMPTS.

Subdivision 1. **Felony contempt.**

(a) A person who knowingly and willfully disobeys a subpoena lawfully issued in relation to a crime of violence, as defined in section 609.11, subdivision 9, with the intent to obstruct the criminal justice process is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) A felony charge under this subdivision may be filed upon the person's nonappearance. However, the charge must be dismissed if the person voluntarily appears within 48 hours after the time required for appearance on the subpoena and reappears as directed by the court until discharged from the subpoena by the court. This paragraph does not apply if the person appears as a result of being apprehended by law enforcement authorities.

Subd. 2. **Misdemeanor contempt.**

Every person who commits a contempt of court, of any one of the following kinds, is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior, committed during the sitting of the court, in its immediate view and presence, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, or to impair the respect due to its authority;

(2) behavior of like character in the presence of a referee, while actually engaged in a trial or hearing, pursuant to an order of court, or in the presence of a jury while actually sitting for the trial of a cause, or upon an inquest or other proceeding authorized by law;

(3) breach of the peace, noise, or other disturbance directly tending to interrupt the proceedings of a court, jury, or referee;

(4) willful disobedience to the lawful process or other mandate of a court other than the conduct described in subdivision 1;

(5) resistance willfully offered to its lawful process or other mandate other than the conduct described in subdivision 1;

(6) contumacious and unlawful refusal to be sworn as a witness, or, after being sworn, to answer any legal and proper interrogatory;

(7) publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of its proceedings; or

(8) willful failure to pay court-ordered child support when the obligor has the ability to pay.

No person may be punished as provided in this subdivision for publishing a true, full, and fair report of a trial, argument, decision, or other court proceeding.

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“GOOD SAMARITAN” LAWS

604A.01 GOOD SAMARITAN LAW.

Subdivision 1. **Duty to assist.**

A person at the scene of an emergency who knows that another person is exposed to or has suffered grave physical harm shall, to the extent that the person can do so without danger or peril to self or others, give reasonable assistance to the exposed person. Reasonable assistance may include obtaining or attempting to obtain aid from law enforcement or medical personnel. A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **General immunity from liability.**

(a) A person who, without compensation or the expectation of compensation, renders emergency care, advice, or assistance at the scene of an emergency or during transit to a location where professional medical care can be rendered, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by that person in rendering the emergency care, advice, or assistance, unless the person acts in a willful and wanton or reckless manner in providing the care, advice, or assistance. This subdivision does not apply to a person rendering emergency care, advice, or assistance during the course of regular employment, and receiving compensation or expecting to receive compensation for rendering the care, advice, or assistance.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the scene of an emergency is an area outside the confines of a hospital or other institution that has hospital facilities, or an office of a person licensed to practice one or more of the healing arts under chapter 147, 147A, 148, 150A, or 153. The scene of an emergency includes areas threatened by or exposed to spillage, seepage, fire, explosion, or other release of hazardous materials, and includes ski areas and trails.

(c) For the purposes of this section, “person” includes a public or private nonprofit volunteer firefighter, volunteer police officer, volunteer ambulance attendant, volunteer first provider of emergency medical services, volunteer ski patroller, and any partnership, corporation, association, or other entity.

(d) For the purposes of this section, “compensation” does not include payments, reimbursement for expenses, or pension benefits paid to members of volunteer organizations.

(e) For purposes of this section, "emergency care" includes providing emergency medical care by using or providing an automatic external defibrillator, unless the person on whom the device is to be used objects; or unless the person is rendering this care during the course of regular employment, the person is receiving or expects to receive compensation for rendering this care, and the usual and regular duties of the person include the provision of emergency medical care. "Automatic external defibrillator" means a medical device heart monitor and defibrillator that:

(1) has received approval of its premarket notification, filed pursuant to United States Code, title 21, section 360(k), from the United States Food and Drug Administration;

(2) is capable of recognizing the presence or absence of ventricular fibrillation or rapid ventricular tachycardia, and is capable of determining, without intervention by an operator, whether defibrillation should be performed; and

(3) upon determining that defibrillation should be performed, automatically charges and requests delivery of an electrical impulse to an individual's heart.

604A.015 SCHOOL BUS DRIVER IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.

A school bus driver who, while on duty, provides emergency care, advice, or assistance at the scene of an emergency or during transit to a location where professional medical care can be rendered, is not liable in ordinary negligence, for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions to the person to whom assistance is rendered by the school bus driver in rendering the emergency care, advice, or assistance.

604A.02 AID TO SHOOTING VICTIM.

A person who is subject to the duty imposed by section 609.662, subdivision 3 (*Shooting Victim; Duty to Render Aid*), who, without compensation or expectation of compensation, renders assistance to the injured person, is not liable for any civil damages as a result of acts or omissions by that person in rendering the assistance unless that person acts in a willful and wanton or reckless manner in rendering the assistance. This section does not apply to a person who renders the assistance during the course of regular employment and receives compensation or expects to receive compensation for rendering the assistance.

604A.05 GOOD SAMARITAN OVERDOSE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Person ~~seeking medical~~ providing assistance; immunity from prosecution.**

A person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for or acts in concert with a person seeking medical assistance for another person who is experiencing a drug-related overdose may not be charged or prosecuted for the possession, sharing, or use of a controlled substance under section 152.023, subdivision 2, 152.024, or 152.025. A person qualifies for the immunities provided in this subdivision only if:

(1) the evidence for the charge or prosecution was obtained as a result of the person's seeking medical assistance for or acting in concert with a person seeking medical assistance for another person; and

(2) the person seeks medical assistance for or acts in concert with a person seeking medical assistance for another person who is in need of medical assistance for an immediate health or safety concern, provided that the person ~~who seeks the medical assistance is the first person to seek the assistance,~~ provides a name and contact information, remains on the scene until assistance arrives or is provided, and cooperates with the authorities.

Good faith does not include seeking medical assistance during the course of the execution of an arrest warrant or search warrant or a lawful search.

Subd. 2. **Person experiencing an overdose; immunity from prosecution.**

A person who experiences a drug-related overdose and is in need of medical assistance may not be charged or prosecuted for possession of a controlled substance under section 152.023, subdivision 2, clauses (4) and (6), 152.024, or 152.025, or possession of drug paraphernalia. A person qualifies for the immunities provided in this subdivision only if the evidence for the charge or prosecution was obtained as a result of the drug-related overdose and the need for medical assistance.

Subd. 3. **Persons on probation or release.**

A person's pretrial release, probation, furlough, supervised release, or parole shall not be revoked based on an incident for which the person would be immune from prosecution under subdivision 1 or 2.

Subd. 4. **Effect on other criminal prosecutions.**

(a) The act of providing first aid or other medical assistance to someone who is experiencing a drug-related overdose may be used as a mitigating factor in a criminal prosecution for which immunity is not provided.

(b) Nothing in this section shall:

(1) be construed to bar the admissibility of any evidence obtained in connection with the investigation and prosecution of other crimes or violations committed by a person who otherwise qualifies for limited immunity under this section;

(2) preclude prosecution of a person on the basis of evidence obtained from an independent source;

(3) be construed to limit, modify, or remove any immunity from liability currently available to public entities, public employees by law, or prosecutors; or

(4) prevent probation officers from conducting drug testing of persons on pretrial release, probation, furlough, supervised release, or parole.

Subd. 5. **Drug-related overdose defined.**

As used in this section, “drug-related overdose” means an acute condition, including mania, hysteria, extreme physical illness, or coma, resulting from the consumption or use of a controlled substance, or another substance with which a controlled substance was combined, and that a layperson would reasonably believe to be a drug overdose that requires immediate medical assistance.

604A.06 AID TO SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS.

Subdivision 1. **Person seeking assistance; immunity from prosecution.**

(a) A person acting in good faith who contacts a 911 operator or first responder to report that a sexual assault victim is in need of assistance may not be charged or prosecuted for:

(1) the possession, sharing, or use of a controlled substance under section 152.025, or possession of drug paraphernalia; and

(2) if the person is under the age of 21 years, the possession, purchase, or consumption of alcoholic beverages under section 340A.503.

(b) A person qualifies for the immunities provided in this subdivision only if:

(1) the evidence for the charge or prosecution was obtained as a result of the person’s seeking assistance for a sexual assault victim; and

(2) the person seeks assistance for a sexual assault victim who is in need of assistance for an immediate health or safety concern, provided that the person who seeks the assistance is the first person to seek the assistance, provides a name and contact information, and remains on the scene until assistance arrives or is provided.

(c) This subdivision applies to one or two persons acting in concert with the person initiating contact provided all the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) are met.

Subd. 2. **Person experiencing sexual assault; immunity from prosecution.**

(a) A sexual assault victim who is in need of assistance may not be charged or prosecuted for:

(1) the possession, sharing, or use of a controlled substance under section 152.025, or possession of drug paraphernalia; and

(2) if the victim is under the age of 21 years, the possession, purchase, or consumption of alcoholic beverages under section 340A.503.

(b) A victim qualifies for the immunities provided in this subdivision only if the evidence for the charge or prosecution was obtained as a result of the request for assistance related to the sexual assault.

Subd. 3. **Persons on probation or release.**

A person's pretrial release, probation, furlough, supervised release, or parole shall not be revoked based on an incident for which the person would be immune from prosecution under subdivision 1 or 2.

Subd. 4. **Effect on other criminal prosecutions.**

(a) The act of providing assistance to a sexual assault victim may be used as a mitigating factor in a criminal prosecution for which immunity is not provided.

(b) Nothing in this section shall:

(1) be construed to bar the admissibility of any evidence obtained in connection with the investigation and prosecution of other crimes or violations committed by a person who otherwise qualifies for limited immunity under this section;

(2) preclude prosecution of a person on the basis of evidence obtained from an independent source;

(3) be construed to limit, modify, or remove any immunity from liability currently available to public entities, public employees by law, or prosecutors; or

(4) prevent probation officers from conducting drug or alcohol testing of persons on pretrial release, probation, furlough, supervised release, or parole.

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CRIMINAL CODE

CHAPTER 609. CRIMINAL CODE

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES

609.01 NAME AND CONSTRUCTION.

Subdivision 1. **Purposes.**

This chapter may be cited as the Criminal Code of 1963. Its provisions shall be construed according to the fair import of its terms, to promote justice, and to effect its purposes which are declared to be:

(1) to **protect the public safety and welfare** by preventing the commission of crime through the deterring effect of the sentences authorized, the rehabilitation of those convicted, and their confinement when the public safety and interest requires; and

(2) to **protect the individual against the misuse of the criminal law** by fairly defining the acts and omissions prohibited, authorizing sentences reasonably related to the conduct and character of the convicted person, and prescribing fair and reasonable postconviction procedures.

609.015 SCOPE AND EFFECT.

Subdivision 1. **Common law crimes abolished.**

Common law crimes are abolished and no act or omission is a crime unless made so by this chapter or by other applicable statute, but this does not prevent the use of common law rules in the construction or interpretation of the provisions of this chapter or other statute. Crimes committed prior to September 1, 1963, are not affected thereby.

Subd. 2. **Applicability.**

Unless expressly stated otherwise, or the context otherwise requires, the provisions of this chapter also apply to crimes created by statute other than in this chapter.

609.02 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

"Crime" means conduct which is prohibited by statute and for which the actor may be sentenced to imprisonment, with or without a fine.

Subd. 2.**Felony.**

"Felony" means a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment for one year or more may be imposed.

Subd. 3.**Misdemeanor.**

"Misdemeanor" means a crime for which a sentence of not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, may be imposed.

Subd. 4. **Gross misdemeanor.**

"Gross misdemeanor" means any crime which is not a felony or misdemeanor. The maximum fine which may be imposed for a gross misdemeanor is $3,000. (The phrase "*not more than 364 days*" indicates a gross misdemeanor)

Subd. 4a. **Petty misdemeanor.**

"Petty misdemeanor" means a petty offense which is prohibited by statute, which does not constitute a crime and for which a sentence of a fine of not more than $300 may be imposed.

Subd. 5. **Conviction.**

"Conviction" means any of the following accepted and recorded by the court:

(1) a plea of guilty; or

(2) a verdict of guilty by a jury or a finding of guilty by the court.

Subd. 6. **Dangerous weapon.**

"Dangerous weapon" means **any firearm**, whether loaded or unloaded, or **any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm**, any combustible or flammable liquid or other device or instrumentality that, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm, or any fire that is used to produce death or great bodily harm.

As used in this subdivision, "flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit but does not include intoxicating liquor as defined in section 340A.101. As used in this subdivision, "combustible liquid" is a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Subd. 7. **Bodily harm.**

"Bodily harm" means physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

Subd. 7a. **Substantial bodily harm.**

"Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily member.

Subd. 8. **Great bodily harm.**

"Great bodily harm" means bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily harm.

Subd. 9. **Mental state.**

(1) When criminal intent is an element of a crime in this chapter, such intent is indicated by the term "intentionally," the phrase "with intent to," the phrase "with intent that," or some form of the verbs "know" or "believe."

(2) "Know" requires only that the actor believes that the specified fact exists.

(3) "Intentionally" means that the actor either has a purpose to do the thing or cause the result specified or believes that the act performed by the actor, if successful, will cause that result. In addition, except as provided in clause (6), the actor must have knowledge of those facts which are necessary to make the actor's conduct criminal and which are set forth after the word "intentionally."

(4) "With intent to" or "with intent that" means that the actor either has a purpose to do the thing or cause the result specified or believes that the act, if successful, will cause that result.

(5) Criminal intent does not require proof of knowledge of the existence or constitutionality of the statute under which the actor is prosecuted or the scope or meaning of the terms used in that statute.

(6) Criminal intent does not require proof of knowledge of the age of a minor even though age is a material element in the crime in question.

Subd. 10. **Assault.**

"Assault" is:

(1) an act done with intent to cause fear in another of immediate bodily harm or death; or

(2) the intentional infliction of or attempt to inflict bodily harm upon another.

Subd. 11. **Second or subsequent violation or offense.**

"Second or subsequent violation" or "second or subsequent offense" means that prior to the commission of the violation or offense, the actor has been adjudicated guilty of a specified similar violation or offense.

Subd. 15. **Probation.**

"Probation" means a court-ordered sanction imposed upon an offender for a period of supervision no greater than that set by statute. It is imposed as an alternative to confinement or in conjunction with confinement or intermediate sanctions. The purpose of probation is to deter further criminal behavior, punish the offender, help provide reparation to crime victims and their communities, and provide offenders with opportunities for rehabilitation.

Subd. 16.**Qualified domestic violence-related offense.**

"Qualified domestic violence-related offense" includes a violation of or an attempt to violate sections 518B.01, subdivision 14 (violation of domestic abuse order for protection); 609.185 (first-degree murder); 609.19 (second-degree murder); 609.195, paragraph (a) (third-degree murder); 609.20, clauses (1), (2), and (5) (first-degree manslaughter); 609.205, clauses (1) and (5) (second-degree manslaughter); 609.221 (first-degree assault); 609.222 (second-degree assault); 609.223 (third-degree assault); 609.2231 (fourth-degree assault); 609.224 (fifth-degree assault); 609.2242 (domestic assault); 609.2245 (female genital mutilation); 609.2247 (domestic assault by strangulation); 609.25 (kidnapping); 609.255 (false imprisonment); 609.342 (first-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.343 (second-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.344 (third-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.345 (fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.3458 (sexual extortion); 609.377 (malicious punishment of a child); 609.582, subdivision 1, clause (c) (burglary in the first degree); 609.713 (terroristic threats); 609.748, subdivision 6 (violation of harassment restraining order); 609.749 (harassment or stalking); 609.78, subdivision 2 (interference with an emergency call); 617.261 (nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images); and 629.75 (violation of domestic abuse no contact order); and similar laws of other states, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, and United States territories.

Subd. 17.**Ammunition.**

"Ammunition" means ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellent powder designed for use in any firearm. Ammunition does not include ornaments, curiosities, or souvenirs constructed from or resembling ammunition or ammunition components that are not operable as ammunition.

Subd. 18. **Conditional release.**

"Conditional release" means a court-ordered mandatory term of community supervision as prescribed by sections 169A.276, subdivision 1, paragraph (d) (first-degree DWI); 243.166, subdivision 5a (violating predatory offender registration requirements); 609.2231, subdivision 3a, paragraph (d) (assault on secure treatment facility staff); 609.3455, subdivisions 6 and 7 (criminal sexual conduct); 617.246, subdivision 7 (use of minors in sexual performances); and 617.247, subdivision 9 (possession of child pornography). Conditional release is in addition to any applicable supervised release term.

609.03 PUNISHMENT WHEN NOT OTHERWISE FIXED.

If a person is convicted of a crime for which no punishment is otherwise provided the person may be sentenced as follows:

(1) If the crime is a felony, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both; or

(2) If the crime is a gross misdemeanor, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; or

(3) If the crime is a misdemeanor, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both; or

(4) If the crime is other than a misdemeanor and a fine is imposed but the amount is not specified, to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or to imprisonment for a specified term of not more than six months if the fine is not paid.

609.0342 MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT FOR GROSS MISDEMEANORS.

(a) Any law of this state that provides for a maximum sentence of imprisonment of one year or is defined as a gross misdemeanor shall be deemed to provide for a maximum fine of $3,000 and a maximum sentence of imprisonment of **364 days**.

(b) Any sentence of imprisonment for one year or 365 days imposed or executed before July 1, 2023, shall be deemed to be a sentence of imprisonment for 364 days. A court may at any time correct or reduce such a sentence pursuant to rule 27.03, subdivision 9, of the Rules of Criminal Procedure and shall issue a corrected sentencing order upon motion of any eligible defendant.

609.035 CRIME PUNISHABLE UNDER DIFFERENT PROVISIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Conduct; multiple crimes; chargeable for one offense.**

Except as provided in subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5, and in sections 609.2114, subdivision 3, 609.251, 609.2691, 609.486, 609.494, 609.585, and 609.856, and Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21, subdivision 1b, if a person's conduct constitutes more than one offense under the laws of this state, the person may be punished for only one of the offenses and a conviction or acquittal of any one of them is a bar to prosecution for any other of them. All the offenses, if prosecuted, shall be included in one prosecution which shall be stated in separate counts.

Subd. 2. **Consecutive sentences.**

(a) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of a provision listed in paragraph (e), the court may sentence the person to a consecutive term of imprisonment for a violation of any other provision listed in paragraph (e), notwithstanding the fact that the offenses arose out of the same course of conduct, subject to the limitation on consecutive sentences contained in section 609.15, subdivision 2, and except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (f).

(b) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 171.09, 171.20, 171.24, or 171.30, the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision in chapter 171.

(c) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 169.791 or 169.797, the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision of sections 169.79 to 169.7995.

(d) This subdivision does not limit the authority of the court to impose consecutive sentences for crimes arising on different dates or to impose a consecutive sentence when a person is being sentenced for a crime and is also in violation of the conditions of a stayed or otherwise deferred sentence under section 609.135.

(e) This subdivision applies to misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor violations of the following if the offender has two or more prior impaired driving convictions as defined in section 169A.03 within the past ten years:

(1) section 169A.20, subdivision 1, 1a, 1b, or 1c, driving while impaired;

(2) section 169A.20, subdivision 2, test refusal;

(3) section 169.791, failure to provide proof of insurance;

(4) section 169.797, failure to provide vehicle insurance;

(5) section 171.09, violation of condition of restricted license;

(6) section 171.20, subdivision 2, operation after revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification;

(7) section 171.24, driving without valid license; and

(8) section 171.30, violation of condition of limited license.

(f) When a court is sentencing an offender for a violation of section 169A.20 and a violation of an offense listed in paragraph (e), and the offender has five or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, as defined in section 169A.03, within the past ten years, the court shall sentence the offender to serve consecutive sentences for the offenses, notwithstanding the fact that the offenses arose out of the same course of conduct.

NOTE: *Subdivision 2, paragraph (f), was found unconstitutional in State v. Blooflat, 671 N.W.2d 591 (Minn. Ct. App. 2003).*

Subd. 3. **Exception; firearms offenses.**

Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction of a violation of section 609.165 or 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (2), is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 4. **Exception; arson offenses.**

Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction of a violation of sections 609.561 to 609.563 or 609.5641 is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct when the defendant is shown to have violated sections 609.561 to 609.563 or 609.5641 for the purpose of concealing any other crime.

For purposes of the Sentencing Guidelines, a violation of sections 609.561 to 609.563 or 609.5641 is a crime against the person.

Subd. 5. **Exception; fleeing a peace officer.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, a prosecution or conviction for violating section 609.487 is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct. If an offender is punished for more than one crime as authorized by this subdivision and the court imposes consecutive sentences for the crimes, the consecutive sentences are not a departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

Subd. 6. **Exception; criminal sexual conduct offenses.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 1, a prosecution or conviction for committing a violation of sections 609.342 to 609.345 with force or violence is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct. If an offender is punished for more than one crime as authorized by this subdivision and the court imposes consecutive sentences for the crimes, the consecutive sentences are not a departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

609.04 CONVICTION OF LESSER OFFENSE.

Subdivision 1. **Lesser offense prosecution.**

Upon prosecution for a crime, the actor may be convicted of either the crime charged or an included offense, but not both. An included offense may be any of the following:

(1) a lesser degree of the same crime; or

(2) an attempt to commit the crime charged; or

(3) an attempt to commit a lesser degree of the same crime; or

(4) a crime necessarily proved if the crime charged were proved; or

(5) a petty misdemeanor necessarily proved if the misdemeanor charge were proved.

Subd. 2.**Conviction; bar to prosecution.**

A conviction or acquittal of a crime is a bar to further prosecution of any included offense, or other degree of the same crime.

609.041 PROOF OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS.

In a criminal prosecution in which the degree of the crime or the penalty for the crime depends, in whole or in part, on proof of the existence of a prior conviction, if the defendant contests the existence of or factual basis for a prior conviction, proof of it is established by competent and reliable evidence, including a certified court record of the conviction.

609.045 FOREIGN CONVICTION OR ACQUITTAL.

If an act or omission in this state constitutes a crime under both the laws of this state and the laws of another jurisdiction, a conviction or acquittal of the crime in the other jurisdiction shall not bar prosecution for the crime in this state unless the elements of both law and fact are identical.

609.05 LIABILITY FOR CRIMES OF ANOTHER.

Subdivision 1. **Aiding, abetting; liability.**

A person is criminally liable for a crime committed by another if the person intentionally aids, advises, hires, counsels, or conspires with or otherwise procures the other to commit the crime.

Subd. 2. **Expansive liability.**

A person liable under subdivision 1 is also liable for any other crime committed in pursuance of the intended crime if reasonably foreseeable by the person as a probable consequence of committing or attempting to commit the crime intended.

Subd. 2a. **Exception.**

(a) A person may not be held criminally liable for a violation of section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (3), for a death caused by another unless the person intentionally aided, advised, hired, counseled, or conspired with or otherwise procured the other with the intent to cause the death of a human being.

(b) A person may not be held criminally liable for a violation of section 609.19, subdivision 2, clause (1), for a death caused by another unless the person was a major participant in the underlying felony and acted with extreme indifference to human life.

(c) As used in this subdivision, "major participant" means a person who:

(1) used a deadly weapon during the commission of the underlying felony or provided a deadly weapon to another participant where it was reasonably foreseeable that the weapon would be used in the underlying felony;

(2) caused substantial bodily harm to another during the commission of the underlying felony;

(3) coerced or hired a participant to undertake actions in furtherance of the underlying felony that proximately caused the death, and where it was reasonably foreseeable that such actions would cause death or great bodily harm; or

(4) impeded another person from preventing the death either by physical action or by threat of physical action where it was reasonably foreseeable that death or great bodily harm would result.

Subd. 3. **Abandonment of criminal purpose.**

A person who intentionally aids, advises, hires, counsels, or conspires with or otherwise procures another to commit a crime and thereafter abandons that purpose and makes a reasonable effort to prevent the commission of the crime prior to its commission is not liable if the crime is thereafter committed.

Subd. 4. **Circumstances of conviction.**

A person liable under this section may be charged with and convicted of the crime although the person who directly committed it has not been convicted, or has been convicted of some other degree of the crime or of some other crime based on the same act, or if the person is a juvenile who has not been found delinquent for the act.

Subd. 5. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, a crime also includes an act committed by a juvenile that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

609.055 CAPABILITY OF CHILDREN TO COMMIT CRIME.

Subdivision 1. **General rule.**

Children under the age of 14 years are incapable of committing crime.

Subd. 2.**Adult prosecution.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), children of the age of 14 years or over but under 18 years may be prosecuted for a felony offense if the alleged violation is duly certified for prosecution under the laws and court procedures controlling adult criminal violations or may be designated an extended jurisdiction juvenile in accordance with the provisions of chapter 260B. A child who is 16 years of age or older but under 18 years of age is capable of committing a crime and may be prosecuted for a felony if:

(1) the child has been previously certified on a felony charge pursuant to a hearing under section 260B.125, subdivision 2, or pursuant to the waiver of the right to such a hearing, or prosecuted pursuant to this subdivision; and

(2) the child was convicted of the felony offense or offenses for which the child was prosecuted or of a lesser included felony offense.

(b) A child who is alleged to have committed murder in the first degree after becoming 16 years of age is capable of committing a crime and may be prosecuted for the felony. This paragraph does not apply to a child alleged to have committed attempted murder in the first degree after becoming 16 years of age.

609.06 AUTHORIZED USE OF FORCE.

Subdivision 1. **When authorized.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions 2 and 3, reasonable force may be used upon or toward the person of another without the other's consent when the following circumstances exist or the actor reasonably believes them to exist:

(1) when used by a public officer or one assisting a public officer under the public officer's direction:

(i) in effecting a lawful arrest; or

(ii) in the execution of legal process; or

(iii) in enforcing an order of the court; or

(iv) in executing any other duty imposed upon the public officer by law; or

(2) when used by a person not a public officer in arresting another in the cases and in the manner provided by law and delivering the other to an officer competent to receive the other into custody; or

(3) when used by any person in resisting or aiding another to resist an offense against the person; or

(4) when used by any person in lawful possession of real or personal property, or by another assisting the person in lawful possession, in resisting a trespass upon or other unlawful interference with such property; or

(5) when used by any person to prevent the escape, or to retake following the escape, of a person lawfully held on a charge or conviction of a crime; or

(6) when used by a parent, guardian, ~~teacher~~, or other lawful custodian of a child ~~or pupil~~, in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain or correct such child ~~or pupil~~; or

(7) when used by a teacher, school principal, school employee, ~~or~~ school bus driver, or other agent of a district in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain a child ~~or~~ pupil, or to prevent bodily harm or death to the child, pupil, or another; or

(8) when used by a common carrier in expelling a passenger who refuses to obey a lawful requirement for the conduct of passengers and reasonable care is exercised with regard to the passenger's personal safety; or

(9) when used to restrain a person with a mental illness or a person with a developmental disability from self-injury or injury to another or when used by one with

authority to do so to compel compliance with reasonable requirements for the person's control, conduct, or treatment; or

(10) when used by a public or private institution providing custody or treatment against one lawfully committed to it to compel compliance with reasonable requirements for the control, conduct, or treatment of the committed person.

Subd. 2. **Deadly force used against peace officers.**

Deadly force may not be used against peace officers who have announced their presence and are performing official duties at a location where a person is committing a crime or an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Subd. 3. **Limitations on the use of certain restraints.**

(a) A peace officer **may not use** any of the following restraints unless section 609.066 authorizes the use of deadly force to protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm:

(1) a choke hold;

(2) tying all of a person's limbs together behind the person's back to render the person immobile; or

(3) securing a person in any way that results in transporting the person face down in a vehicle.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "choke hold" means a method by which a person applies sufficient pressure to a person to make breathing difficult or impossible, and includes but is not limited to any pressure to the neck, throat, or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing, or reduce intake of air. Choke hold also means applying pressure to a person's neck on either side of the windpipe, but not to the windpipe itself, to stop the flow of blood to the brain via the carotid arteries.

Subd. 4. **Use of force not authorized; reaction to victim's sexual orientation or gender identity.**

Force may not be used against another based on the discovery of, knowledge about, or potential disclosure of the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

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School Resource Officers and Use of Force

121A.58 CORPORAL PUNISHMENT; PRONE RESTRAINT; AND CERTAIN PHYSICAL HOLDS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For the purpose of this section, "corporal punishment" means conduct involving:

(1) hitting or spanking a person with or without an object; or

(2) unreasonable physical force that causes bodily harm or substantial emotional harm.

(b) For the purpose of this section, "employee or agent of a district" does not include a school resource officer as defined in section 626.8482, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

(c) For the purpose of this section, "**prone restraint**" means placing a child in a face-down position.

Subd. 2. **Corporal punishment not allowed.**

An employee or agent of a district shall not inflict corporal punishment or cause corporal punishment to be inflicted upon a pupil to reform unacceptable conduct or as a penalty for unacceptable conduct.

Subd. 2a. **Prone restraint and certain physical holds not allowed.**

(a) An employee or agent of a district, ~~including a school resource officer, security personnel, or police officer contracted with a district~~, shall not use prone restraint.

(b) An employee or agent of a district, ~~including a school resource officer, security personnel, or police officer contracted with a district~~, shall not inflict any form of physical holding that restricts or impairs a pupil's ability to breathe; restricts or impairs a pupil's ability to communicate distress; places pressure or weight on a pupil's head, throat, neck, chest, lungs, sternum, diaphragm, back, or abdomen; or results in straddling a pupil's torso.

Subd. 3.**Violation.**

Conduct that violates subdivision 2 is not a crime under section 645.241, but may be a crime under chapter 609 if the conduct violates a provision of chapter 609. Conduct that violates subdivision 2a is not per se corporal punishment under this statute. Nothing in this section or section 125A.0941 precludes the use of reasonable force under section 121A.582.

121A.582 STUDENT DISCIPLINE; REASONABLE FORCE.

Subdivision 1. **Reasonable force standard.**

(a) A teacher or school principal, in exercising the person's lawful authority, may use reasonable force when it is necessary under the circumstances to correct or restrain a student to prevent ~~imminent~~ bodily harm or death to the student or to another.

(b) A school employee, school bus driver, or other agent of a district, in exercising the person's lawful authority, may use reasonable force when it is necessary under the circumstances to restrain a student to prevent bodily harm or death to the student or to another.

(c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not authorize conduct prohibited under section 125A.0942.

(d) Districts must report data on their use of any reasonable force used on a student with a disability to correct or restrain the student to prevent ~~imminent~~ bodily harm or death to the student or another that is consistent with the definition of physical holding under section 125A.0941, paragraph (c), as outlined in section 125A.0942, subdivision 3, paragraph (b).

(e) Beginning with the 2024-2025 school year, districts must report annually by July 15, in a form and manner determined by the commissioner, data from the prior school year about any reasonable force used on a general education student to correct or restrain the student to prevent ~~imminent~~ bodily harm or death to the student or another that is consistent with the definition of physical holding under section 125A.0941, paragraph (c).

Subd. 2.**Civil liability.**

(a) A teacher or school principal who, in the exercise of the person's lawful authority, uses reasonable force under the standard in subdivision 1, paragraph (a), has a defense against a civil action for damages under section 123B.25.

(b) A school employee, bus driver, or other agent of a district who, in the exercise of the person's lawful authority, uses reasonable force under the standard in subdivision 1, paragraph (b), has a defense against a civil action for damages under section 123B.25.

Subd. 3.**Criminal prosecution.**

(a) A teacher or school principal who, in the exercise of the person's lawful authority, uses reasonable force under the standard in subdivision 1, paragraph (a), has a defense against a criminal prosecution under section 609.06, subdivision 1.

(b) A school employee, bus driver, or other agent of a district who, in the exercise of the person's lawful authority, uses reasonable force under the standard in subdivision 1, paragraph (b), has a defense against a criminal prosecution under section 609.06, subdivision 1.

Subd. 4.**Supplementary rights and defenses.**

Any right or defense in this section is supplementary to those specified in section 121A.58, 121A.67, 123B.25, or 609.06, subdivision 1.

Subd. 5. **Definition.**

For the purpose of this section, a school resource officer, as defined in section 626.8482, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), **is not** a school employee or agent of the district.

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609.065 JUSTIFIABLE TAKING OF LIFE.

The intentional taking of the life of another is not authorized by section 609.06, except when necessary in resisting or preventing an offense which the actor reasonably believes exposes the actor or another to great bodily harm or death, or preventing the commission of a felony in the actor's place of abode.

609.066 AUTHORIZED USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY PEACE OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Deadly force defined.**

For the purposes of this section, "deadly force" means force which the actor uses with the purpose of causing, or which the actor should reasonably know creates a substantial risk of causing, death or great bodily harm. The intentional discharge of a firearm, other than a firearm loaded with less lethal munitions and used by a peace officer within the scope of official duties, in the direction of another person, or at a vehicle in which another person is believed to be, constitutes deadly force. "Less lethal munitions" means projectiles which are designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort to a person. "Peace officer" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1.

Subd. 1a. **Legislative intent.**

The legislature hereby finds and declares the following:

(1) that the authority to use deadly force, conferred on peace officers by this section, is a critical responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life. The legislature further finds and declares that every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by officers acting under color of law;

(2) as set forth below, it is the intent of the legislature that peace officers use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life or to prevent great bodily harm. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case;

(3) that the decision by a peace officer to use deadly force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and that the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when officers may be forced to make quick judgments about using deadly force; and

(4) that peace officers should exercise special care when interacting with individuals with known physical, mental health, developmental, or intellectual disabilities as an individual's disability may affect the individual's ability to understand or comply with commands from peace officers.

Subd. 2. **Use of deadly force.**

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 609.06 or 609.065, the use of deadly force by a peace officer in the line of duty is justified **only if** an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that such force is necessary:

(1) to protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, provided that the threat:

(i) can be articulated with specificity;

(ii) is reasonably likely to occur absent action by the law enforcement officer; and

(iii) must be addressed through the use of deadly force without unreasonable delay; or

(2) to effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the peace officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony and the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily harm to another person under the threat criteria in clause (1), items (i) to (iii), unless immediately apprehended.

(b) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger the person poses to self if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that the person does not pose a threat of death or great bodily harm to the peace officer or to another under the threat criteria in paragraph (a), clause (1), items (i) to (iii).

Subd. 3. **No defense.**

This section and sections 609.06, 609.065 and 629.33 may not be used as a defense in a civil action brought by an innocent third party.

609.075 DEFENSES; INTOXICATION ~~AS DEFENSE~~, REACTION TO VICTIM'S SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY.

Subdivision 1. **Intoxication as defense.**

An act committed while in a state of voluntary intoxication is not less criminal by reason thereof, but when a particular intent or other state of mind is a necessary element to constitute a particular crime, the fact of intoxication may be taken into consideration in determining such intent or state of mind.

Subd. 2. **Reaction to victim's sexual orientation or gender identity.**

It is not a defense to a crime that the defendant acted based on the discovery of, knowledge about, or potential disclosure of the victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

609.08 DURESS.

Except as provided in section 609.20, clause (3), when any crime is committed or participated in by two or more persons, any one of whom participates only under compulsion by another engaged therein, who by threats creates a reasonable apprehension in the mind of such participator that in case of refusal that participator is liable to instant death, such threats and apprehension constitute duress which will excuse such participator from criminal liability.

609.085 SENDING WRITTEN COMMUNICATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definition of offense.**

When the sending of a letter or other written communication is made an offense, the offense is complete upon deposit of the letter or communication in any official depository of mail or given to another for the purpose of delivery to the receiver.

Subd. 2. **Venue.**

The offense is committed in both the county in which the letter is so deposited or given and the county in which it is received by the person for whom it is intended.

609.09 COMPELLING TESTIMONY; IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION.

Subdivision 1. **Conditions of immunity.**

In any criminal proceeding, including a grand jury proceeding, paternity proceeding, or proceeding in juvenile court, if it appears a person may be entitled to refuse to answer a question or produce evidence of any other kind on the ground that the person may be incriminated thereby, and if the prosecuting attorney, in writing, requests the chief judge of the district or a judge of the court in which the proceeding is pending to order that person to answer the question or produce the evidence, the judge, after notice to the witness and hearing, shall so order if the judge finds that to do so would not be contrary to the public interest and would not be likely to expose the witness to prosecution in another state or in the federal courts.

After complying, and if, but for this section, the witness would have been privileged to withhold the answer given or the evidence produced by the witness, no testimony or other information compelled under the order, or any information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other information may be used against the witness in any criminal case, but the witness may be prosecuted or subjected to penalty or forfeiture for any perjury, false swearing or contempt committed in answering, or in failing to answer, or in producing, or failing to produce, evidence in accordance with the order.

Subd. 2. **Testimony required; no use of testimony for prosecution.**

In every case not provided for in subdivision 1 and in which it is provided by law that a witness shall not be excused from giving testimony tending to be self-incriminating, no person shall be excused from testifying or producing any papers or documents on the ground that doing so may tend to criminate the person or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no testimony or other information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other information may be used against the witness in any criminal case, except for perjury committed in such testimony.

609.092 JUVENILE PETTY OFFENDERS; USE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE.

Subdivision 1. **First-time juvenile petty offenders; applicability; procedure.**

(a) This subdivision applies to a child alleged to be a juvenile petty offender who:

(1) has not been previously adjudicated delinquent or as a petty offender;

(2) has not previously participated in or completed a diversion program for an offense;

(3) has not previously been placed on probation without an adjudication for an offense or received a continuance under section 260B.198, subdivision 7; and

(4) agrees to successfully complete a restorative justice program under this section.

(b) Subject to subdivision 6, the prosecutor shall refer a child described in paragraph (a) to a restorative justice program or provider that has been included on the approved provider list described in subdivision 4. The program or provider shall arrange an appropriate outcome for the matter using restorative justice concepts. The program or provider shall involve the victim of the offense in the proceedings. If the victim is unwilling or unable to proceed, or if there is no identifiable victim, the program or provider shall ensure that someone serves as a proxy for the victim. The program or provider and child, along with other participants, shall agree in writing to an appropriate sanction for the child. The sanction may include any of the dispositions authorized in section 260B.235, if appropriate, along with any other sanctions agreed to.

Subd. 2. **Failure to comply.**

If a person fails to comply with the settlement agreement, the person shall be referred back to the court for further proceedings.

Subd. 3. **Dismissal of charge.**

Upon the successful completion by a person of the sanctions agreed to in the settlement agreement, the program or provider shall notify the court and the court shall dismiss the charge against the person.

Subd. 4. **Approved list.**

The prosecutor shall maintain a list of approved restorative justice programs and providers to which persons may be referred under this section.

Subd. 5. **Preference for culturally specific programs.**

If a restorative justice program or provider that is tailored in a more culturally specific manner to the person is on the list of approved providers under subdivision 4, and the prosecutor is referring the person to a restorative justice program or provider under this section, the prosecutor shall refer the person to the more appropriate program or provider.

Subd. 6. **Exceptions; availability of programs; diversion alternatives; domestic abuse.**

This section applies only in jurisdictions where suitable restorative justice programs and providers are available and are able to accept the referral. This section does not apply if a prosecutor has determined that a nonrestorative justice diversion program is more appropriate for the person. In addition, this section does not apply to cases involving domestic violence or domestic assault.

Subd. 7. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "restorative justice" has the meaning given in section 611A.775. The term also includes Native American sentencing circles.

SENTENCES

609.095 LIMITS OF SENTENCES.

(a) The legislature has the exclusive authority to define crimes and offenses and the range of the sentences or punishments for their violation. No other or different sentence or punishment shall be imposed for the commission of a crime than is authorized by this chapter or other applicable law.

(b) Except as provided in section 152.18, 609.1056, 609.375, or upon agreement of the parties, a court may not refuse to adjudicate the guilt of a defendant who tenders a guilty plea in accordance with Minnesota Rules of Criminal Procedure, rule 15, or who has been found guilty by a court or jury following a trial. A decision by the court to issue a stay of adjudication under this paragraph for a charge of violating section 243.166, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, subdivision 3, or 609.3453, must be justified in writing and on the record.

(c) Paragraph (b) does not supersede Minnesota Rules of Criminal Procedure, rule 26.04.

609.10 SENTENCES AVAILABLE.

Subdivision 1. **Sentences available.**

(a) Upon conviction of a felony and compliance with the other provisions of this chapter the court, if it imposes sentence, may sentence the defendant to the extent authorized by law as follows:

(1) to life imprisonment; or

(2) to imprisonment for a fixed term of years set by the court; or

(3) to both imprisonment for a fixed term of years and payment of a fine; or

(4) to payment of a fine without imprisonment or as an intermediate sanction on a stayed sentence; or

(5) to payment of court-ordered restitution in addition to either imprisonment or payment of a fine, or both; or

(6) to payment of a local correctional fee as authorized under section 609.102 in addition to any other sentence imposed by the court.

(b) If the court imposes a fine or orders restitution under paragraph (a), payment is due on the date imposed unless the court otherwise establishes a due date or a payment plan.

Subd. 2. **Restitution.**

(a) As used in this section, "restitution" includes:

(1) payment of compensation to the victim or the victim's family; and

(2) if the victim is deceased or already has been fully compensated, payment of money to a victim assistance program or other program directed by the court.

"Restitution" includes payment of compensation to a government entity that incurs loss as a direct result of a crime.

(b) When the defendant does not pay the entire amount of court-ordered restitution and the fine at the same time, the court may order that all restitution shall be paid before the fine is paid.

(c)

609.105 SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Sentence to one year or more.**

A felony sentence to imprisonment for one year or more shall commit the defendant to the custody of the commissioner of corrections.

Subd. 2. **Place of confinement.**

The commissioner of corrections shall determine the place of confinement in a prison, reformatory, or other facility of the Department of Corrections established by law for the confinement of convicted persons and prescribe reasonable conditions and rules for their employment, conduct, instruction, and discipline within or without the facility. When the remaining term of imprisonment for a convicted person upon commitment is 90 days or less, the commissioner of corrections may contract with a county for placement of the person in a county jail or detention center for the remainder of the person's term.

Subd. 3.**Sentence to less than one year.**

A sentence to imprisonment for a period of less than one year shall be to a workhouse, work farm, county jail, or other place authorized by law.

609.1055 OFFENDERS WITH SERIOUS AND PERSISTENT MENTAL ILLNESS; ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT.

When a court intends to commit an offender with a serious and persistent mental illness, as defined in section 245.462, subdivision 20, paragraph (c), to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for imprisonment at a state correctional facility, either when initially pronouncing a sentence or when revoking an offender's probation, the court, when consistent with public safety, may instead place the offender on probation or continue the offender's probation and require as a condition of the probation that the offender successfully complete an appropriate supervised alternative living program having a mental health treatment component. This section applies only to offenders who would have a remaining term of imprisonment after adjusting for credit for prior imprisonment, if any, of ~~more than~~ one year or more.

609.106 HEINOUS CRIMES.

Subdivision 1. **Terms.**

(a) As used in this section, "**heinous crime**" means:

(1) a violation or attempted violation of section 609.185 (1st deg murder) or 609.19 (2nd deg murder);

(2) a violation of section 609.195 (3rd deg murder) or 609.221 (1st deg assault); or

(3) a violation of section 609.342 (1st deg CSC), 609.343 (2nd deg CSC), or 609.344 (3rd deg CSC), if the offense was committed with force or violence.

(b) "Previous conviction" means a conviction in Minnesota for a heinous crime or a conviction elsewhere for conduct that would have been a heinous crime under this chapter if committed in Minnesota. The term includes any conviction that occurred before the commission of the present offense of conviction, but does not include a conviction if 15 years have elapsed since the person was discharged from the sentence imposed for the offense.

Subd. 2.**Life without release.**

Except as provided in subdivision 3, the court shall sentence a person to life imprisonment without possibility of release under the following circumstances:

(1) the person is convicted of first-degree murder under section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (1), (2), (4), or (7), or murder of unborn child in the first degree under section 609.2661, clause (1) or (2);

(2) the person is convicted of committing first-degree murder in the course of a kidnapping under section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (3), or murder of unborn child in the first degree in the course of a kidnapping under section 609.2661, clause (3); or

(3) the person is convicted of first-degree murder under section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (3), (5), or (6), or murder of unborn child in the first degree under section 609.2661, clause (3), and the court determines on the record at the time of sentencing that the person has one or more previous convictions for a heinous crime.

Subd. 3. **Offender under age 18; life imprisonment.**

The court shall sentence a person who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of an offense under the circumstances described in subdivision 2 to imprisonment for life.

609.107 MANDATORY PENALTY FOR CERTAIN MURDERERS.

When a person is convicted of violating section 609.19 or 609.195, the court shall sentence the person to the statutory maximum sentence for the offense if the person was previously convicted of a heinous crime as defined in section 609.106 and 15 years have not elapsed since the person was discharged from the sentence imposed for that conviction. The court may not stay the imposition or execution of the sentence, notwithstanding section 609.135.

609.1095 INCREASED SENTENCES FOR CERTAIN DANGEROUS AND REPEAT FELONY OFFENDERS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Conviction" means any of the following accepted and recorded by the court: a plea of guilty, a verdict of guilty by a jury, or a finding of guilty by the court. The term includes a conviction by any court in Minnesota or another jurisdiction.

(c) "Prior conviction" means a conviction that occurred before the offender committed the next felony resulting in a conviction and before the offense for which the offender is being sentenced under this section.

(d) "Violent crime" means a violation of or an attempt or conspiracy to violate any of the following laws of this state or any similar laws of the United States or any other state:sections 152.137; 609.165; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.2112; 609.2113; 609.2114; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.228; 609.235; 609.24; 609.245; 60

9.247;609.25; 609.255; 609.2661; 609.2662; 609.2663; 609.2664; 609.2665; 609.267; 609.2671; 609.268; 609.322; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.498, subdivision 1 or 1b; 609.561; 609.562; 609.582, subdivision 1; 609.66, subdivision 1e; 609.687; and 609.855, subdivision 5; any provision of sections 609.229; 609.377; 609.378; 609.749; and 624.713 that is punishable by a felony penalty; or any provision of chapter 152 that is punishable by a maximum sentence of 15 years or more; or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21.

Subd. 2. **Increased sentences for dangerous offender who commits third violent crime.**

Whenever a person is convicted of a violent crime that is a felony, and the judge is imposing an executed sentence based on a Sentencing Guidelines presumptive imprisonment sentence, the judge may impose an aggravated durational departure from the presumptive imprisonment sentence up to the statutory maximum sentence if the offender was at least 18 years old at the time the felony was committed, and:

(1) the court determines on the record at the time of sentencing that the offender has two or more prior convictions for violent crimes; and

(2) the fact finder determines that the offender is a danger to public safety. The fact finder may base its determination that the offender is a danger to public safety on the following factors:

(i) the offender's past criminal behavior, such as the offender's high frequency rate of criminal activity or juvenile adjudications, or long involvement in criminal activity including juvenile adjudications; or

(ii) the fact that the present offense of conviction involved an aggravating factor that would justify a durational departure under the Sentencing Guidelines.

Subd. 3. **Mandatory sentence for dangerous offender who commits third violent felony.**

(a) Unless a longer mandatory minimum sentence is otherwise required by law or the court imposes a longer aggravated durational departure under subdivision 2, a person who is convicted of a violent crime that is a felony must be committed to the commissioner of corrections for a mandatory sentence of at least the length of the presumptive sentence under the Sentencing Guidelines if the court determines on the record at the time of sentencing that the person has two or more prior felony convictions for violent crimes. The court shall impose and execute the prison sentence regardless of whether the guidelines presume an executed prison sentence.

Any person convicted and sentenced as required by this subdivision is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, or work release, until that person has served the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court, notwithstanding sections 241.26, 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "violent crime" does not include a violation of section 152.023 or 152.024.

Subd. 4. **Increased sentence for offender who commits sixth felony.**

Whenever a person is convicted of a felony, and the judge is imposing an executed sentence based on a Sentencing Guidelines presumptive imprisonment sentence, the judge may impose an aggravated durational departure from the presumptive sentence up to the statutory maximum sentence if the factfinder determines that the offender has five or more prior felony convictions and that the present offense is a felony that was committed as part of a pattern of criminal conduct.

609.11 MINIMUM SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Commitments without minimums.**

All commitments to the commissioner of corrections for imprisonment of the defendant are without minimum terms except when the sentence is to life imprisonment as required by law and except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Subd. 4. **Dangerous weapon.**

Any defendant convicted of an offense listed in subdivision 9 in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, used, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a dangerous weapon other than a firearm, shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than one year plus one day, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law. Any defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, used a dangerous weapon other than a firearm, shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than three years nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law.

Subd. 5. **Firearm.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), any defendant convicted of an offense listed in subdivision 9 in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, had in possession or used, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm, shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than three years, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law. Any defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, had in possession or used a firearm shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than five years, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law.

(b) Any defendant convicted of violating section 609.165 or 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (2), shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than five years, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law.

Subd. 5a. **Drug offenses.**

Notwithstanding section 609.035, whenever a defendant is subject to a mandatory minimum sentence for a felony violation of chapter 152, other than a violation of section 152.021, subdivision 2b, clause (1), or a violation of chapter 152 sentenced under section 152.021, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), and is also subject to this section, the minimum sentence imposed under this section shall be consecutive to that imposed under chapter 152.

Subd. 6. **No early release.**

Any defendant convicted and sentenced as required by this section is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, or supervised release until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12 and 609.135.

Subd. 7. **Fact finder shall establish.**

The question of whether the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of commission of an offense listed in subdivision 9, used a firearm or other dangerous weapon or had in possession a firearm shall be determined by the fact finder at the time of a verdict or finding of guilt at trial or the entry of a plea of guilty based upon the record of the trial or the plea of guilty. The fact finder shall also determine whether the defendant has been convicted of a second or subsequent offense in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of commission of an offense listed in subdivision 9, used a firearm or other dangerous weapon or had in possession a firearm.

Subd. 8. **Motion by prosecutor.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), prior to the time of sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have the defendant sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentences established by this section. The motion shall be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion, or on its own motion, the court may sentence the defendant without regard to the mandatory minimum sentences established by this section if the court finds substantial and compelling reasons to do so. A sentence imposed under this subdivision is a departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

(b) The court may not, on its own motion or the prosecutor's motion, sentence a defendant without regard to the mandatory minimum sentences established by this section if the defendant previously has been convicted of an offense listed in subdivision 9 in which the defendant used or possessed a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

(c) The court may not, on its own motion or the prosecutor's motion, sentence a defendant without regard to the mandatory minimum sentences established by subdivision 5, if the defendant was convicted of a crime under section 152.021, subdivision 1, or 152.022, subdivision 1, and the person or an accomplice possessed on their person or within immediate reach, or used, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm.

Subd. 9. **Applicable offenses.**

The crimes for which mandatory minimum sentences shall be served as provided in this section are: murder in the first, second, or third degree; assault in the first, second, or third degree; burglary; kidnapping; false imprisonment; manslaughter in the first or second degree; aggravated robbery; simple robbery; carjacking in the first, second, or third degree; first-degree or aggravated first-degree witness tampering; criminal sexual conduct under the circumstances described in sections 609.342, subdivision 1, and subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (f) and (i); 609.343, subdivision 1, and subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (f) and (i); and 609.344, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (c) and (d), under the conditions described in section 609.341, subdivision 24, clause (2), item (i), (ii), or (iii), and subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (e), (h), and (i), under the conditions described in section 609.341, subdivision 24, clause (2), item (i), (ii), or (iii); escape from custody; arson in the first, second, or third degree; drive-by shooting under section 609.66, subdivision 1e; harassment under section 609.749, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (3); possession or other unlawful use of a firearm or ammunition in violation of section 609.165, subdivision 1b, or 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (2), a felony violation of chapter 152; or any attempt to commit any of these offenses.

Subd. 10. **Report on criminal cases involving firearm.**

Beginning on July 1, 1994, every county attorney shall collect and maintain the following information on criminal complaints and prosecutions within the county attorney's office in which the defendant is alleged to have committed an offense listed in subdivision 9 while possessing or using a firearm:

(1) whether the case was charged or dismissed;

(2) whether the defendant was convicted of the offense or a lesser offense; and

(3) whether the mandatory minimum sentence required under this section was imposed and executed or was waived by the prosecutor or court.

No later than July 1 of each year, beginning on July 1, 1995, the county attorney shall forward this information to the Sentencing Guidelines commission upon forms prescribed by the commission.

609.115 PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION.

Subdivision 1. **Presentence investigation.**

(a) When a defendant has been convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, the court may, and when the defendant has been convicted of a felony, the court shall, before sentence is imposed, cause a presentence investigation and written report to be made to the court concerning the defendant's individual characteristics, circumstances, needs, potentialities, criminal record and social history, the circumstances of the offense and the harm caused by it to others and to the community. At the request of the prosecutor in a gross misdemeanor case, the court shall order that a presentence investigation and report be prepared. The investigation shall be made by a probation officer of the court, if there is one; otherwise it shall be made by the commissioner of corrections. The officer conducting the presentence or predispositional investigation shall make reasonable and good faith efforts to contact and provide the victim with the information required under section 611A.037, subdivision 2. Presentence investigations shall be conducted and summary hearings held upon reports and upon the sentence to be imposed upon the defendant in accordance with this section, section 244.10, and the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(b) When the crime is a violation of sections 609.561 to 609.563, 609.5641, or 609.576 and involves a fire, the report shall include a description of the financial and physical harm the offense has had on the public safety personnel who responded to the fire. For purposes of this paragraph, "public safety personnel" means the state fire marshal; employees of the Division of the State Fire Marshal; firefighters, regardless of whether the firefighters receive any remuneration for providing services; peace officers, as defined in section 626.05, subdivision 2; individuals providing emergency management services; and individuals providing emergency medical services.

(c) When the crime is a felony violation of chapter 152 involving the sale or distribution of a controlled substance, the report may include a description of any adverse social or economic effects the offense has had on persons who reside in the neighborhood where the offense was committed.

609.117 DNA ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN OFFENDERS REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Upon sentencing.**

If an offender has not already done so, the court **shall** order an offender to provide a biological specimen for the purpose of DNA analysis as defined in section 299C.155 when:

(1) the court sentences a person **charged with committing or attempting to commit a felony offense** and the person is convicted of that offense or of any offense arising out of the same set of circumstances; or

(2) the juvenile court adjudicates a person a delinquent child who is petitioned for committing or attempting to commit a felony offense and is adjudicated delinquent for that offense or any offense arising out of the same set of circumstances.

The biological specimen or the results of the analysis shall be maintained by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension as provided in section 299C.155.

609.118 FINGERPRINTING REQUIRED.

(a) When a person is convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or targeted misdemeanor, as defined in section 299C.10, subdivision 1, or is adjudicated delinquent for a felony or gross misdemeanor, the court shall order the offender to immediately report to the law enforcement agency responsible for the collection of fingerprint and other identification data required under section 299C.10, regardless of the sentence imposed or executed.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the person is remanded to the custody of a law enforcement agency or if the identification data was collected prior to the conviction or adjudication for the offense.

(c) A person who fails to obey a court order under paragraph (a) is subject to probation revocation, contempt of court, or any other appropriate remedy.

(d) This section does not limit or restrict any other statutory requirements or local policies regarding the collection of identification data.

609.125 SENTENCE FOR MISDEMEANOR OR GROSS MISDEMEANOR.

Subdivision 1. **Sentences available.**

(a) Upon conviction of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor the court, if sentence is imposed, may, to the extent authorized by law, sentence the defendant:

(1) to imprisonment for a definite term; or

(2) to payment of a fine without imprisonment or as an intermediate sanction on a stayed sentence; or

(3) to both imprisonment for a definite term and payment of a fine; or

(4) to payment of court-ordered restitution in addition to either imprisonment or payment of a fine, or both; or

(5) to payment of a local correctional fee as authorized under section 609.102 in addition to any other sentence imposed by the court; or

(6) to perform work service in a restorative justice program in addition to any other sentence imposed by the court.

(b) If the court imposes a fine or orders restitution under paragraph (a), payment is due on the date imposed unless the court otherwise establishes a due date or a payment plan.

Subd. 2. **Restitution.**

(a) As used in this section, "restitution" includes:

(1) payment of compensation to the victim or the victim's family; and

(2) if the victim is deceased or already has been fully compensated, payment of money to a victim assistance program or other program directed by the court.

"Restitution" includes payment of compensation to a government entity that incurs loss as a direct result of a crime.

(b) When the defendant does not pay the entire amount of court-ordered restitution and the fine at the same time, the court may order that all restitution shall be paid before the fine is paid.

609.13 CONVICTIONS OF FELONY OR GROSS MISDEMEANOR; WHEN DEEMED MISDEMEANOR OR GROSS MISDEMEANOR.

Subdivision 1. **Felony.**

Notwithstanding a conviction is for a felony:

(1) the conviction is deemed to be for a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor if the sentence imposed is within the limits provided by law for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor as defined in section 609.02; or

(2) the conviction is deemed to be for a misdemeanor if the imposition of the prison sentence is stayed, the defendant is placed on probation, and the defendant is thereafter discharged without a prison sentence.

Subd. 2.**Gross misdemeanor.**

Notwithstanding that a conviction is for a gross misdemeanor, the conviction is deemed to be for a misdemeanor if:

(1) the sentence imposed is within the limits provided by law for a misdemeanor as defined in section 609.02; or

(2) if the imposition of the sentence is stayed, the defendant is placed on probation, and the defendant is thereafter discharged without sentence.

Subd. 3. **Misdemeanors.**

If a defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor and is sentenced, or if the imposition of sentence is stayed, and the defendant is thereafter discharged without sentence, the conviction is deemed to be for a misdemeanor for purposes of determining the penalty for a subsequent offense.

609.131 CERTIFICATION OF MISDEMEANOR AS PETTY MISDEMEANOR.

Subdivision 1. **General rule.**

Except as provided in subdivision 2, an alleged misdemeanor violation must be treated as a petty misdemeanor if the prosecuting attorney believes that it is in the interest of justice that the defendant not be imprisoned if convicted and certifies that belief to the court at or before the time of arraignment or pretrial hearing, and the court approves of the certification motion. Prior to the appointment of a public defender to represent a defendant charged with a misdemeanor, the court shall inquire of the prosecutor whether the prosecutor intends to certify the case as a petty misdemeanor. The defendant's consent to the certification is not required. When an offense is certified as a petty misdemeanor under this section, the defendant is not eligible for the appointment of a public defender.

Subd. 2. **Certain violations excepted.**

Subdivision 1 does not apply to a misdemeanor violation of section 169A.20; 171.09, subdivision 1, paragraph (g); 171.306, subdivision 6; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.226; 609.52; or 617.23, or an ordinance that conforms in substantial part to any of those sections. A violation described in this subdivision must be treated as a misdemeanor unless the defendant consents to the certification of the violation as a petty misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. **Use of conviction for enhancement.**

Notwithstanding any other law, a conviction for a violation that was originally charged as a misdemeanor and was treated as a petty misdemeanor under subdivision 1 or the Rules of Criminal Procedure may not be used as the basis for charging a subsequent violation as a gross misdemeanor rather than a misdemeanor.

609.132 CONTINUANCE FOR DISMISSAL.

The decision to offer or agree to a continuance of a criminal prosecution is an exercise of prosecutorial discretion resting **solely** with the prosecuting attorney.

609.133 SENTENCE ADJUSTMENT.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "prosecutor" means the attorney general, county attorney, or city attorney responsible for the prosecution of individuals charged with a crime; and

(2) "victim" has the meaning given in section 611A.01.

Subd. 2.**Prosecutor-initiated sentence adjustment.**

The prosecutor for the jurisdiction responsible for the prosecution of an individual convicted of a crime may commence a proceeding to adjust the sentence of that individual at any time after the initial sentencing provided the prosecutor does not seek to increase the period of confinement or, if the individual is serving a stayed sentence, increase the period of supervision.

Subd. 3.**Review by prosecutor.**

(a) A prosecutor may review individual cases at the prosecutor's discretion.

(b) Prior to filing a petition under this section, a prosecutor shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to seek input from any identifiable victim and shall consider the impact an adjusted sentence would have on the victim.

(c) The commissioner of corrections, a supervising agent, or an offender may request that a prosecutor review an individual case. A prosecutor is not required to respond to a request. Inaction by a prosecutor shall not be considered by any court as grounds for an offender, a supervising agent, or the commissioner of corrections to petition for a sentence adjustment under this section or for a court to adjust a sentence without a petition.

Subd. 4.**Petition; contents; fee.**

(a) A prosecutor's petition for sentence adjustment shall be filed in the district court where the individual was convicted and include the following:

(1) the full name of the individual on whose behalf the petition is being brought and, to the extent possible, all other legal names or aliases by which the individual has been known at any time;

(2) the individual's date of birth;

(3) the individual's address;

(4) a brief statement of the reason the prosecutor is seeking a sentence adjustment for the individual;

(5) the details of the offense for which an adjustment is sought, including:

(i) the date and jurisdiction of the occurrence;

(ii) either the names of any victims or that there were no identifiable victims;

(iii) whether there is a current order for protection, restraining order, or other no contact order prohibiting the individual from contacting the victims or whether there has ever been a prior order for protection or restraining order prohibiting the individual from contacting the victims;

(iv) the court file number; and

(v) the date of conviction;

(6) what steps the individual has taken since the time of the offense toward personal rehabilitation, including treatment, work, good conduct within correctional facilities, or other personal history that demonstrates rehabilitation;

(7) the individual's criminal conviction record indicating all convictions for misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies in this state, and for all comparable convictions in any other state, federal court, or foreign country, whether the convictions occurred before or after the conviction for which an adjustment is sought;

(8) the individual's criminal charges record indicating all prior and pending criminal charges against the individual in this state or another jurisdiction, including all criminal charges that have been continued for dismissal, stayed for adjudication, or were the subject of pretrial diversion; and

(9) to the extent known, all prior requests by the individual, whether for the present offense or for any other offenses in this state or any other state or federal court, for pardon, return of arrest records, or expungement or sealing of a criminal record, whether granted or not, and all stays of adjudication or imposition of sentence involving the petitioner.

(b) The filing fee for a petition brought under this section shall be waived.

(c) Notwithstanding chapter 13 or any other statute related to the classification of government data, a supervising agent or the commissioner of corrections may provide private or confidential data to a prosecutor for purposes of a petition for sentence adjustment.

Subd. 5.**Service of petition.**

(a) The prosecutor shall serve the petition for sentence adjustment on the individual on whose behalf the petition is being brought.

(b) The prosecutor shall make a good faith and reasonable effort to notify any person determined to be a victim of the offense for which adjustment is sought of the existence of a petition. Notification under this paragraph does not constitute a violation of an existing order for protection, restraining order, or other no contact order.

(c) Notice to victims of the offense under this subdivision must:

(1) specifically inform the victim of the right to object, orally or in writing, to the proposed adjustment of sentence; and

(2) inform the victims of the right to be present and to submit an oral or written statement at the hearing described in subdivision 6.

(d) If a victim notifies the prosecutor of an objection to the proposed adjustment of sentence and is not present when the court considers the sentence adjustment, the prosecutor shall make these objections known to the court.

Subd. 6.**Hearing.**

(a) The court shall hold a hearing on the petition no sooner than 60 days after service of the petition. The hearing shall be scheduled so that the parties have adequate time to prepare and present arguments regarding the issue of sentence adjustment. The parties may submit written arguments to the court prior to the date of the hearing and may make oral arguments before the court at the hearing. The individual on whose behalf the petition has been brought must be present at the hearing, unless excused under Minnesota Rules of Criminal Procedure, rule 26.03, subdivision 1, clause (3).

(b) A victim of the offense for which sentence adjustment is sought has a right to submit an oral or written statement to the court at the time of the hearing describing the harm suffered by the victim as a result of the crime and the victim's recommendation on whether adjustment should be granted or denied. The judge shall consider the victim's statement when making a decision.

(c) Representatives of the Department of Corrections, supervising agents, community treatment providers, and any other individual with relevant information may submit an oral or written statement to the court at the time of the hearing.

Subd. 7.**Nature of remedy; standard.**

(a) The court shall determine whether there are substantial and compelling reasons to adjust the individual's sentence. In making this determination, the court shall consider what impact, if any, a sentence adjustment would have on public safety, including whether an adjustment would promote the rehabilitation of the individual, properly reflect the severity of the underlying offense, or reduce sentencing disparities. In making this determination, the court may consider factors relating to both the offender and the offense, including but not limited to:

(1) the presentence investigation report used at sentencing, if available;

(2) the individual's performance on probation or supervision;

(3) the individual's disciplinary record during any period of incarceration;

(4) records of any rehabilitation efforts made by the individual since the date of offense and any plan to continue those efforts in the community;

(5) evidence that remorse, age, diminished physical condition, or any other factor has significantly reduced the likelihood that the individual will commit a future offense;

(6) the amount of time the individual has served in custody or under supervision; and

(7) significant changes in law or sentencing practice since the date of offense.

(b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that there are substantial and compelling reasons to adjust the individual's sentence, the court may modify the sentence in any way provided the adjustment does not:

(1) increase the period of confinement or, if the individual is serving a stayed sentence, increase the period of supervision;

(2) reduce or eliminate the amount of court-ordered restitution; or

(3) reduce or eliminate a term of conditional release required by law when a court commits an offender to the custody of the commissioner of corrections.

The court may stay imposition or execution of sentence pursuant to section 609.135.

(c) A sentence adjustment is not a valid basis to vacate the judgment of conviction, enter a judgment of conviction for a different offense, or impose sentence for any other offense.

(d) The court shall state in writing or on the record the reasons for its decision on the petition. If the court grants a sentence adjustment, the court shall provide the information in section 244.09, subdivision 15, to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.

Subd. 8.**Appeals.**

An order issued under this section shall not be considered a final judgment, but shall be treated as an order imposing or staying a sentence.

609.135 STAY OF IMPOSITION OR EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.

Subdivision 1. **Terms and conditions.**

(a) Except when a sentence of life imprisonment is required by law, or when a mandatory minimum sentence is required by section 609.11, any court may stay imposition or execution of sentence and:

(1) may order intermediate sanctions without placing the defendant on probation; or

(2) may place the defendant on probation with or without supervision and on the terms the court prescribes, including intermediate sanctions when practicable. The court may order the supervision to be under the probation officer of the court, or, if there is none and the conviction is for a felony or gross misdemeanor, by the commissioner of corrections, or in any case by some other suitable and consenting person. Unless the court directs otherwise, state parole and probation agents and probation officers may impose community work service or probation violation sanctions, consistent with section 243.05, subdivision 1; sections 244.196 to 244.199; or 401.02, subdivision 5.

No intermediate sanction may be ordered performed at a location that fails to observe applicable requirements or standards of chapter 181A or 182, or any rule promulgated under them.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, subdivision 6, and section 609.14, the term "intermediate sanctions" includes but is not limited to incarceration in a local jail or workhouse, home detention, electronic monitoring, intensive probation, sentencing to service, reporting to a day reporting center, chemical dependency or mental health treatment or counseling, restitution, fines, day-fines, community work service, work service in a restorative justice program, work in lieu of or to work off fines and, with the victim's consent, work in lieu of or to work off restitution.

(c) A court may not stay the revocation of the driver's license of a person convicted of violating the provisions of section 169A.20.

(d) If the court orders a fine, day-fine, or restitution as an intermediate sanction, payment is due on the date imposed unless the court otherwise establishes a due date or a payment plan.

(e) The court may prohibit a defendant from using adult-use cannabis flower as defined in section 342.01, subdivision 4, or adult-use cannabis products as defined in section 342.01, subdivision 2, if the defendant undergoes a chemical use assessment and abstinence is consistent with a recommended level of care for the defendant in accordance with the criteria under section 254B.04, subdivision 4. The assessment must be conducted by an assessor qualified under section 245G.11, subdivisions 1 and 5.

(f) A court shall not impose an intermediate sanction that has the effect of prohibiting a person from participating in the registry program as defined in section 342.01, subdivision 63.

Subd. 2. **Stay of sentence maximum periods.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), if the conviction is for a felony, the stay shall be for not more than five years or the maximum period for which the sentence of imprisonment might have been imposed, whichever is less.

(b) If the conviction is for a felony violation of, or a felony-level attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.2112; 609.2113, subdivision 2; 609.2662; 609.2663; 609.2664; 609.268; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.3451; 609.3458; or 609.749; or a felony-level attempt or conspiracy to violate section

609.185 or 609.2661, the stay shall be for not more than four years or the maximum period for which the sentence of imprisonment might have been imposed, whichever is longer.

(c) If the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor violation of section 169A.20, 609.2113, subdivision 3, or 609.3451, the stay shall be for not more than four years. The court shall provide for unsupervised probation for the last year of the stay unless the court finds that the defendant needs supervised probation for all or part of the last year.

(d) If the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor not specified in paragraph (c), the stay shall be for not more than two years.

(e) If the conviction is for any misdemeanor under section 169A.20; 609.746, subdivision 1; 609.79; or 617.23; or for a misdemeanor under section 609.2242 or 609.224, subdivision 1, in which the victim of the crime was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, the stay shall be for not more than two years. The court shall provide for unsupervised probation for the second year of the stay unless the court finds that the defendant needs supervised probation for all or part of the second year.

(f) If the conviction is for a misdemeanor not specified in paragraph (e), the stay shall be for not more than one year.

(g) The defendant shall be discharged six months after the term of the stay expires, unless the stay has been revoked or extended under paragraph (h), or the defendant has already been discharged.

(h) Notwithstanding the maximum periods specified for stays of sentences under paragraphs (a) to (g), a court may extend a defendant's term of probation for up to one year if it finds, at a hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that:

(1) the defendant has not paid court-ordered restitution in accordance with the payment schedule or structure; and

(2) the defendant is likely to not pay the restitution the defendant owes before the term of probation expires.

This one-year extension of probation for failure to pay restitution may be extended by the court for up to one additional year if the court finds, at another hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that the defendant still has not paid the court-ordered restitution that the defendant owes.

Nothing in this subdivision limits the court's ability to refer the case to collections under section 609.104.

(i) Notwithstanding the maximum periods specified for stays of sentences under paragraphs (a) to (g), a court may extend a defendant's term of probation for up to three years if it finds, at a hearing conducted under subdivision 1c, that:

(1) the defendant has failed to complete court-ordered treatment successfully; and

(2) the defendant is likely not to complete court-ordered treatment before the term of probation expires.

609.1351 PETITION FOR CIVIL COMMITMENT.

When a court sentences a person under section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, or 609.3455, subdivision 3a, the court shall make a preliminary determination whether in the court's opinion a petition under chapter 253D may be appropriate and include the determination as part of the sentencing order. If the court determines that a petition may be appropriate, the court shall forward its preliminary determination along with supporting documentation to the county attorney.

609.15 MULTIPLE SENTENCES.

Subdivision 1. **Concurrent, consecutive sentences; specification requirement.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), when separate sentences of imprisonment are imposed on a defendant for two or more crimes, whether charged in a single indictment or information or separately, or when a person who is under sentence of imprisonment in this state is being sentenced to imprisonment for another crime committed prior to or while subject to such former sentence, the court in the later sentences shall specify whether the sentences shall run concurrently or consecutively. If the court does not so specify, the sentences shall run concurrently.

(b) When a court imposes sentence for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense and specifies that the sentence shall run consecutively to any other sentence, the court may order the defendant to serve time in custody for the consecutive sentence in addition to any time in custody the defendant may be serving for any other offense, including probationary jail time or imprisonment for any felony offense.

(c) An inmate of a state prison who is convicted of committing an assault within the correctional facility is subject to the consecutive sentencing provisions of section 609.2232.

Subd. 2. **Limit on sentences; misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor.**

If the court specifies that the sentence shall run consecutively and all of the sentences are for misdemeanors, the total of the sentences shall not exceed one year. If the sentences are for a gross misdemeanor and one or more misdemeanors, the total of the sentences shall not exceed two years. If all of the sentences are for gross misdemeanors, the total of the sentences shall not exceed four years.

609.153 INCREASED PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN MISDEMEANORS.

Subdivision 1. **Application.**

This section applies to the following misdemeanor-level crimes: sections 152.093 (manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia prohibited); 152.095 (advertisement of drug paraphernalia prohibited); 609.324 (prostitution); 609.3243 (loitering with intent to participate in prostitution); 609.546 (motor vehicle tampering); 609.595 (damage to property); and 609.66 (dangerous weapons); misdemeanor-level violations of section 609.605 (trespass); and violations of local ordinances prohibiting the unlawful sale or possession of controlled substances.

Subd. 2. **Custodial arrest.**

Notwithstanding rule 6.01 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, a peace officer acting without a warrant who has decided to proceed with the prosecution of a person for committing a crime described in subdivision 1 may arrest and take the person into custody if the officer has reason to believe the person has a prior conviction for any crime described in subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Increased penalty.**

Notwithstanding the statutory maximum penalty otherwise applicable to the offense, a person who commits a misdemeanor-level crime described in subdivision 1 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the court determines at the time of sentencing that the person has two or more prior convictions in this or any other state for any of the crimes described in subdivision 1.

609.165 RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS; POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Subdivision 1. **Restoration.**

When a person has been deprived of civil rights by reason of conviction of a crime and is thereafter discharged, such discharge shall restore the person to all civil rights and to full citizenship, **with full right to vote and hold office**, the same as if such conviction had not taken place, and the order of discharge shall so provide.

Subd. 1a. **Certain convicted felons ineligible to possess firearms or ammunition.**

The order of discharge must provide that a person who has been convicted of a crime of violence, as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, is not entitled to ship, transport, possess, or receive a firearm or ammunition for the remainder of the person's lifetime. Any person who has received such a discharge and who thereafter has received a relief of disability under United States Code, title 18, section 925, or whose ability to possess firearms and ammunition has been restored under subdivision 1d, shall not be subject to the restrictions of this subdivision.

Subd. 1b. **Violation and penalty.**

(a) Any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence, as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, and who ships, transports, possesses, or receives a firearm or ammunition, commits a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

(b) A conviction and sentencing under this section shall be construed to bar a conviction and sentencing for a violation of section 624.713, subdivision 2.

(c) The criminal penalty in paragraph (a) does not apply to any person who has received a relief of disability under United States Code, title 18, section 925, or whose ability to possess firearms and ammunition has been restored under subdivision 1d.

Subd. 1d. **Judicial restoration of ability to possess firearms and ammunition by felon.**

A person prohibited by state law from shipping, transporting, possessing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition because of a conviction or a delinquency adjudication for committing a crime of violence may petition a court to restore the person's ability to possess, receive, ship, or transport firearms and otherwise deal with firearms and ammunition.

The court may grant the relief sought if the person shows good cause to do so and the person has been released from physical confinement.

If a petition is denied, the person may not file another petition until three years have elapsed without the permission of the court.

Subd. 2. **Discharge.**

The discharge may be:

(1) by order of the court following stay of sentence or stay of execution of sentence; or

(2) upon expiration of sentence.

Subd. 3. **Applicability.**

This section does not apply to a forfeiture of and disqualification for public office as provided in section 609.42, subdivision 2.

ANTICIPATORY CRIMES

609.17 ATTEMPTS.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.**

Whoever, with intent to commit a crime, does an act which is a substantial step toward, and more than preparation for, the commission of the crime is guilty of an attempt to commit that crime, and may be punished as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. **Act defined.**

An act may be an attempt notwithstanding the circumstances under which it was performed or the means employed to commit the crime intended or the act itself were such that the commission of the crime was not possible, unless such impossibility would have been clearly evident to a person of normal understanding.

Subd. 3. **Defense.**

It is a defense to a charge of attempt that the crime was not committed because the accused desisted voluntarily and in good faith and abandoned the intention to commit the crime.

Subd. 4. **Penalties.**

Whoever attempts to commit a crime may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the maximum sentence provided for the crime is life imprisonment, to not more than 20 years; or

(2) for any other attempt, to not more than one-half of the maximum imprisonment or fine or both provided for the crime attempted, but such maximum in any case shall not be less than imprisonment for 90 days or a fine of $100.

609.175 CONSPIRACY.

Subdivision 1. **To cause arrest or prosecution.**

Whoever conspires with another to cause a third person to be arrested or prosecuted on a criminal charge knowing the charge to be false is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **To commit crime.**

Whoever conspires with another to commit a crime and in furtherance of the conspiracy one or more of the parties does some overt act in furtherance of such conspiracy may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the crime intended is a misdemeanor, by a sentence to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $300, or both; or

(2) if the crime intended is murder in the first degree or treason, to imprisonment for not more than 20 years; or

(3) if the crime intended is any other felony or a gross misdemeanor, to imprisonment or to payment of a fine of not more than one-half the imprisonment or fine provided for that felony or gross misdemeanor or both.

Subd. 3. **Application of section jurisdiction.**

This section applies if:

(1) the defendant in this state conspires with another outside of this state; or

(2) the defendant outside of this state conspires with another in this state; or

(3) the defendant outside of this state conspires with another outside of this state and an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy is committed within this state by either of them; or

(4) the defendant in this state conspires with another in this state.

HOMICIDE; BODILY HARM; SUICIDE

609.18 DEFINITION.

For the purposes of sections 609.185, 609.19, 609.2661, and 609.2662, "**premeditation**" means to consider, plan or prepare for, or determine to commit, the act referred to prior to its commission.

609.185 MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of murder in the first degree and shall be sentenced to **imprisonment for life**:

(1) causes the death of a human being with premeditation and with intent to effect the death of the person or of another;

(2) causes the death of a human being while committing or attempting to commit criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence, either upon or affecting the person or another;

(3) causes the death of a human being with intent to effect the death of the person or another, while committing or attempting to commit burglary, aggravated robbery, carjacking in the first or second degree, kidnapping, arson in the first or second degree, a drive-by shooting, tampering with a witness in the first degree, escape from custody, or any felony violation of chapter 152 involving the unlawful sale of a controlled substance;

(4) causes the death of a peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or a guard employed at a Minnesota state or local correctional facility, with intent to effect the death of that person or another, while the person is engaged in the performance of official duties;

(5) causes the death of a minor while committing child abuse, when the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of child abuse upon a child and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life;

(6) causes the death of a human being while committing domestic abuse, when the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of domestic abuse upon the victim or upon another family or household member and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life; or

(7) causes the death of a human being while committing, conspiring to commit, or attempting to commit a felony crime to further terrorism and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a), clause (4), "prosecuting attorney" has the meaning given in section 609.221, subdivision 6, clause (4).

(c) For the purposes of paragraph (a), clause (4), "judge" has the meaning given in section 609.221, subdivision 6, clause (5).

(d) For purposes of paragraph (a), clause (5), "child abuse" means an act committed against a minor victim that constitutes a violation of the following laws of this state or any similar laws of the United States or any other state:
section 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.377; 609.378; or 609.713.

(e) For purposes of paragraph (a), clause (6), "domestic abuse" means an act that:

(1) constitutes a violation of
section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.713, or any similar laws of the United States or any other state; and

(2) is committed against the victim who is a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

(f) For purposes of paragraph (a), clause (7), "further terrorism" has the meaning given in section 609.714, subdivision 1.

609.19 MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Intentional murder; drive-by shootings.**

Whoever does either of the following is guilty of murder in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 40 years:

(1) causes the death of a human being with intent to effect the death of that person or another, but without premeditation; or

(2) causes the death of a human being while committing or attempting to commit a drive-by shooting in violation of section 609.66, subdivision 1e, under circumstances other than those described in section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (3).

Subd. 2. **Unintentional murders.**

Whoever does either of the following is guilty of unintentional murder in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 40 years:

(1) causes the death of a human being, without intent to effect the death of any person, while committing or attempting to commit a felony offense other than criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence or a drive-by shooting; or

(2) causes the death of a human being without intent to effect the death of any person, while intentionally inflicting or attempting to inflict bodily harm upon the victim, when the perpetrator is restrained under an order for protection and the victim is a person designated to receive protection under the order. As used in this clause, "order for protection" includes an order for protection issued under chapter 518B; a harassment restraining order issued under section 609.748; a court order setting conditions of pretrial release or conditions of a criminal sentence or juvenile court disposition; a restraining order issued in a marriage dissolution action; and any order issued by a court of another state or of the United States that is similar to any of these orders.

609.195 MURDER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

(a) Whoever, without intent to effect the death of any person, causes the death of another by perpetrating an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, without regard for human life, is guilty of murder in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years.

(b) Whoever, without intent to cause death, proximately causes the death of a human being by, directly or indirectly, unlawfully selling, giving away, bartering, delivering, exchanging, distributing, or administering a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, is guilty of murder in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both.

609.20 MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both:

(1) intentionally causes the death of another person in the heat of passion provoked by such words or acts of another as would provoke a person of ordinary self-control under like circumstances, provided that the crying of a child does not constitute provocation;

(2) violates section 609.224 and causes the death of another or causes the death of another in committing or attempting to commit a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense with such force and violence that death of or great bodily harm to any person was reasonably foreseeable, and murder in the first or second degree was not committed thereby;

(3) intentionally causes the death of another person because the actor is coerced by threats made by someone other than the actor's coconspirator and which cause the actor reasonably to believe that the act performed by the actor is the only means of preventing imminent death to the actor or another;

(4) proximately causes the death of another, without intent to cause death by, directly or indirectly, unlawfully selling, giving away, bartering, delivering, exchanging, distributing, or administering a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V; or

(5) causes the death of another in committing or attempting to commit a violation of section 609.377 (malicious punishment of a child), and murder in the first, second, or third degree is not committed thereby.

As used in this section, a "person of ordinary self-control" does not include a person under the influence of intoxicants or a controlled substance.

609.205 MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

A person who causes the death of another by any of the following means is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both:

(1) by the person's culpable negligence whereby the person creates an unreasonable risk, and consciously takes chances of causing death or great bodily harm to another; or

(2) by shooting another with a firearm or other dangerous weapon as a result of negligently believing the other to be a deer or other animal; or

(3) by setting a spring gun, pit fall, deadfall, snare, or other like dangerous weapon or device; or

(4) by negligently or intentionally permitting any animal, known by the person to have vicious propensities or to have caused great or substantial bodily harm in the past, to run uncontrolled off the owner's premises, or negligently failing to keep it properly confined; or

(5) by committing or attempting to commit a violation of section 609.378 (neglect or endangerment of a child), and murder in the first, second, or third degree is not committed thereby.

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to criminal liability under clause (4) that the victim provoked the animal to cause the victim's death.

609.2111 DEFINITIONS.

(a) For purposes of sections 609.2111 to 609.2114, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(b) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 609.52, subdivision 1, and includes attached trailers.

(c) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

(d) "Intoxicating substance" has the meaning given in section 169A.03, subdivision 11a.

(e) "Qualified prior driving offense" includes a prior conviction:

(1) for a violation of section 169A.20 under the circumstances described in section 169A.24 or 169A.25;

(2) under section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); 2, clauses (2) to (6); or 3, clauses (2) to (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6); or 2, clauses (2) to (6);

(3) under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); or

(4) under Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 609.21, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); 2, clauses (2) to (6); 2a, clauses (2) to (6); 2b, clauses (2) to (6); 3, clauses (2) to (6); or 4, clauses (2) to (6).

(f) "Artificially derived cannabinoid" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 6.

(g) "Cannabis flower" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 16.

(h) "Cannabis product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 20.

(i) "Hemp-derived consumer product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 37.

(j) "Lower-potency hemp edible" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 50.

609.2112 CRIMINAL VEHICULAR HOMICIDE.

Subdivision 1. **Criminal vehicular homicide.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person is guilty of criminal vehicular homicide and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the person causes the death of a human being not constituting murder or manslaughter as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance;

(iii) cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(iv) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body;

(7) where the driver who causes the collision leaves the scene of the collision in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or

(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had

actual knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect created a present danger to others, and the death was caused by the defective maintenance.

(b) If a person is sentenced under paragraph (a) for a violation under paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6), occurring within ten years of a qualified prior driving offense, the statutory maximum sentence of imprisonment is 15 years.

Subd. 2. **Affirmative defense.**

It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under subdivision 1, clause (6), that the defendant used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the defendant in accordance with sections 152.11 and 152.12.

609.2113 CRIMINAL VEHICULAR OPERATION; BODILY HARM.

Subdivision 1. **Great bodily harm.**

A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in great bodily harm and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person causes great bodily harm to another not constituting attempted murder or assault as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance;

(iii) cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(iv) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body;

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or

(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had actual knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect created a present danger to others, and the injury was caused by the defective maintenance.

Subd. 2. **Substantial bodily harm.**

A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in substantial bodily harm and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person causes substantial bodily harm to another as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance; ~~or~~

(iii) cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(iv) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body;

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or

(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had actual knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect created a present danger to others, and the injury was caused by the defective maintenance.

Subd. 3. **Bodily harm.**

A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in bodily harm and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the person causes bodily harm to another as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance;

(iii) cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(iv) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body;

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or

(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had actual knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect created a present danger to others, and the injury was caused by the defective maintenance.

Subd. 4. **Affirmative defense.**

It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under subdivisions 1, clause (6); 2, clause (6); and 3, clause (6), that the defendant used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the defendant in accordance with sections 152.11 and 152.12.

609.2114 CRIMINAL VEHICULAR OPERATION; UNBORN CHILD.

Subdivision 1. **Death to an unborn child.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in death to an unborn child and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the person causes the death of an unborn child as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance;

(iii) cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(iv) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body;

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or

(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had actual knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect created a present danger to others, and the injury was caused by the defective maintenance.

(b) If a person is sentenced under paragraph (a) for a violation under paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6), occurring within ten years of a qualified prior driving offense, the statutory maximum sentence of imprisonment is 15 years.

Subd. 2. **Injury to an unborn child.**

A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in injury to an unborn child and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person causes the great bodily harm to an unborn child subsequently born alive as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance;

(iii) cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(iv) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while under the influence of an intoxicating substance and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body;

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or

(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had actual knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect created a present danger to others, and the injury was caused by the defective maintenance.

Subd. 3. **Conviction not bar to punishment for other crimes.**

A prosecution for or a conviction of a crime under this section relating to causing death or injury to an unborn child is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 4. **Affirmative defense.**

It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under subdivisions 1, clause (6), and 2, clause (6), that the defendant used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the defendant in accordance with sections 152.11 and 152.12.

609.215 SUICIDE.

Subdivision 1. **Aiding suicide.**

Whoever intentionally ~~advises~~, ~~encourages~~, or assists another in taking the other's own life may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

NOTE*: The words "advises" and "encourages" were severed from subdivision 1 as unconstitutional in State v. Melchert-Dinkel, 844 N.W.2d 13 (Minn. 2014).*

Subd. 2. **Aiding attempted suicide.**

Whoever intentionally advises, encourages, or assists another who attempts but fails to take the other's own life may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Acts or omissions not considered aiding suicide or aiding attempted suicide.**

(a) A health care provider, as defined in section 145B.02, subdivision 6, who administers, prescribes, or dispenses medications or procedures to relieve another person's pain or discomfort, even if the medication or procedure may hasten or increase the risk of death, does not violate this section unless the medications or procedures are knowingly administered, prescribed, or dispensed to cause death.

(b) A health care provider, as defined in section 145B.02, subdivision 6, who withholds or withdraws a life-sustaining procedure in compliance with chapter 145B or 145C or in accordance with reasonable medical practice does not violate this section.

Subd. 4. **Injunctive relief.**

A cause of action for injunctive relief may be maintained against any person who is reasonably believed to be about to violate or who is in the course of violating this section by any person who is:

(1) the spouse, parent, child, or sibling of the person who would commit suicide;

(2) an heir or a beneficiary under a life insurance policy of the person who would commit suicide;

(3) a health care provider of the person who would commit suicide;

(4) a person authorized to prosecute or enforce the laws of this state; or

(5) a legally appointed guardian or conservator of the person who would have committed suicide.

Subd. 5. **Civil damages.**

A person given standing by subdivision 4, clause (1), (2), or (5), or the person who would have committed suicide, in the case of an attempt, may maintain a cause of action against any person who violates or who attempts to violate subdivision 1 or 2 for compensatory damages and punitive damages as provided in section 549.20. A person described in subdivision 4, clause (4), may maintain a cause of action against a person who violates or attempts to violate subdivision 1 or 2 for a civil penalty of up to $50,000 on behalf of the state. An action under this subdivision may be brought whether or not the plaintiff had prior knowledge of the violation or attempt.

Subd. 6. **Attorney fees.**

Reasonable attorney fees shall be awarded to the prevailing plaintiff in a civil action brought under subdivision 4 or 5.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

609.221 ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Great bodily harm.**

Whoever assaults another and inflicts great bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Use of deadly force against peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee.**

Whoever assaults a peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee by using or attempting to use deadly force against the officer, attorney, judge, or employee while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy, or rule may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Great bodily harm; peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee.**

Whoever assaults a peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee and inflicts great bodily harm on the officer, attorney, judge, or employee while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy, or rule may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Use of dangerous weapon or deadly force resulting in great bodily harm against peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee.**

Whoever assaults and inflicts great bodily harm upon a peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee with a dangerous weapon or by using or attempting to use deadly force against the officer, attorney, judge, or employee while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy, or rule may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 30 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Mandatory sentences for assaults against a peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee.**

(a) A person convicted of assaulting a peace officer, prosecuting attorney, judge, or correctional employee shall be committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than:

(1) ten years, nor more than 20 years, for a violation of subdivision 2;

(2) 15 years, nor more than 25 years, for a violation of subdivision 3; or

(3) 25 years, nor more than 30 years, for a violation of subdivision 4.

(b) A defendant convicted and sentenced as required by this subdivision is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, work release, or supervised release, until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 241.26, 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court may not stay the imposition or execution of this sentence.

Subd. 6. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "correctional employee" means an employee of a public or private prison, jail, or workhouse;

(2) "deadly force" has the meaning given in section 609.066, subdivision 1;

(3) "peace officer" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1;

(4) "prosecuting attorney" means an attorney, with criminal prosecution or civil responsibilities, who is the attorney general, a political subdivision's elected or appointed county or city attorney, or a deputy, assistant, or special assistant of any of these; and

(5) "judge" means a judge or justice of any court of this state that is established by the Minnesota Constitution.

609.222 ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Dangerous weapon.**

Whoever assaults another with a dangerous weapon may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Dangerous weapon; substantial bodily harm.**

Whoever assaults another with a dangerous weapon and inflicts substantial bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

609.223 ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Substantial bodily harm.**

Whoever assaults another and inflicts substantial bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Past pattern of child abuse.**

Whoever assaults a minor may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of child abuse against the minor. As used in this subdivision, "child abuse" has the meaning given it in section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (5).

Subd. 3. **Felony; victim under four.**

Whoever assaults a victim under the age of four, and causes bodily harm to the child's head, eyes, or neck, or otherwise causes multiple bruises to the body, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.2231 ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Peace officers.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "peace officer" means a person who is licensed under section 626.845, subdivision 1, and effecting a lawful arrest or executing any other duty imposed by law.

(b) Whoever physically assaults a peace officer is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

(c) Whoever commits either of the following acts against a peace officer is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $6,000, or both: (1) physically assaults the officer if the assault inflicts demonstrable bodily harm; or (2) intentionally throws or otherwise transfers bodily fluids or feces at or onto the officer.

Subd. 2. **Firefighters and emergency medical personnel.**

Whoever assaults any of the following persons and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both:

(1) a member of a municipal or volunteer fire department or emergency medical services personnel unit in the performance of the member's duties; or

(2) a physician, nurse, or other person providing health care services in a hospital emergency department.

Subd. 2a. **Certain Department of Natural Resources employees.**

Whoever assaults and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm on an employee of the Department of Natural Resources who is engaged in forest fire activities is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Correctional employees; prosecuting attorneys; judges; probation officers.**

Whoever commits either of the following acts against an employee of a correctional facility as defined in section 241.021, subdivision 1i, against a prosecuting attorney as defined in section 609.221, subdivision 6, clause (4), against a judge as defined in section 609.221, subdivision 6, clause (5), or against a probation officer or other qualified person employed in supervising offenders while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy, or rule is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both: (1) assaults the person and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm; or

(2) intentionally throws or otherwise transfers bodily fluids or feces at or onto the person.

Subd. 3a. **Secure treatment facility personnel.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "secure treatment facility" includes facilities listed in sections 253B.02, subdivision 18a, and 253D.02, subdivision 13.

(b) Whoever, while committed under chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, or Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, commits either of the following acts against an employee or other individual who provides care or treatment at a secure treatment facility while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy, or rule is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both:

(1) assaults the person and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm; or

(2) intentionally throws or otherwise transfers bodily fluids or feces at or onto the person.

(c) Whoever, while committed under section 253B.18, or admitted under the provision of section 253B.10, subdivision 1, commits either of the following acts against an employee or other individual who supervises and works directly with patients at a secure treatment facility while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed by law, policy, or rule, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both:

(1) assaults the person and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm; or

(2) intentionally throws or otherwise transfers urine, blood, semen, or feces onto the person.

(d) The court shall commit a person convicted of violating paragraph (b) to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than one year and one day. The court may not, on its own motion or the prosecutor's motion, sentence a person without regard to this paragraph. A person convicted and sentenced as required by this paragraph is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, work release, or supervised release, until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 241.26, 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135.

(e) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence provided in paragraph (b), when a court sentences a person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for a violation of paragraph (b), the court shall provide that after the person has been released from prison, the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for five years. The terms of conditional release are governed by sections 244.05 and 609.3455, subdivision 6, 7, or 8; and Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109.

Subd. 4. **Assaults motivated by bias.**

(a) Whoever assaults another in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's or another's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of paragraph (a) within five years of a previous conviction under paragraph (a) is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and a day or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **School official.**

Whoever assaults a school official while the official is engaged in the performance of the official's duties, and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. As used in this subdivision, "school official" includes teachers, school administrators, and other employees of a public or private school.

Subd. 6. **Public employees with mandated duties.**

A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) assaults an agricultural inspector, occupational safety and health investigator, child protection worker, public health nurse, animal control officer, or probation or parole officer while the employee is engaged in the performance of a duty mandated by law, court order, or ordinance;

(2) knows that the victim is a public employee engaged in the performance of the official public duties of the office; and

(3) inflicts demonstrable bodily harm.

Subd. 7. **Community crime prevention group members.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) assaults a community crime prevention group member while the member is engaged in neighborhood patrol;

(2) should reasonably know that the victim is a community crime prevention group member engaged in neighborhood patrol; and

(3) inflicts demonstrable bodily harm.

(b) As used in this subdivision, "community crime prevention group" means a community group focused on community safety and crime prevention that:

(1) is organized for the purpose of discussing community safety and patrolling community neighborhoods for criminal activity;

(2) is designated and trained by the local law enforcement agency as a community crime prevention group; or

(3) interacts with local law enforcement regarding community safety issues.

Subd. 8. **Vulnerable adults.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "vulnerable adult" has the meaning given in section 609.232, subdivision 11.

(b) Whoever assaults and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm on a vulnerable adult, knowing or having reason to know that the person is a vulnerable adult, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 9. **Reserve officer.**

A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) assaults a reserve officer as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (e), who is engaged in the performance of official public duties at the direction of, under the control of, or on behalf of a peace officer or supervising law enforcement officer or agency; and

(2) should reasonably know that the victim is a reserve officer engaged in the performance of official public duties of the peace officer, or supervising law enforcement officer or agency.

Subd. 10. **Utility and postal service employees and contractors.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) assaults an employee or contractor of a utility or the United States Postal Service while the employee or contractor is engaged in the performance of the employee's or contractor's duties;

(2) should reasonably know that the victim is an employee or contractor of a utility or the postal service who is:

(i) performing duties of the victim's employment; or

(ii) fulfilling the victim's contractual obligations; and

(3) inflicts demonstrable bodily harm.

(b) As used in this subdivision, "utility" has the meaning given it in section 609.594, subdivision 1, clause (3).

Subd. 11. **Transit operators.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if (1) the person assaults a transit operator, or intentionally throws or otherwise transfers bodily fluids onto a transit operator; and (2) the transit operator is acting in the course of the operator's duties and is operating a transit vehicle, aboard a transit vehicle, or otherwise responsible for a transit vehicle. A person convicted under this paragraph may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "transit operator" means a driver or operator of a transit vehicle that is used to provide any of the following services:

(1) public transit, as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 7;

(2) light rail transit service;

(3) special transportation service under section 473.386, whether provided by the Metropolitan Council or by other providers under contract with the council; or

(4) commuter rail service.

609.2232 CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES FOR ASSAULTS COMMITTED BY STATE PRISON INMATES.

If an inmate of a state correctional facility is convicted of violating section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, or 609.224, while confined in the facility, the sentence imposed for the assault shall be executed and run consecutively to any unexpired portion of the offender's earlier sentence. The inmate is not entitled to credit against the sentence imposed for the assault for time served in confinement for the earlier sentence. The inmate shall serve the sentence for the assault in a state correctional facility even if the assault conviction was for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor.

609.2233 FELONY ASSAULT MOTIVATED BY BIAS; INCREASED STATUTORY MAXIMUM SENTENCE.

A person who violates section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223 in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's or another person's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, is subject to a statutory maximum penalty of 25 percent longer than the maximum penalty otherwise applicable.

609.224 ASSAULT IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Whoever does any of the following commits an assault and is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) commits an act with intent to cause fear in another of immediate bodily harm or death; or

(2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily harm upon another.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

(a) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against the same victim within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 within three years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Firearms.**

(a) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223, the court shall determine and make written findings on the record as to whether:

(1) the defendant owns or possesses a firearm; and

(2) the firearm was used in any way during the commission of the assault.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 609.2242, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, of assault in the fifth degree if the offense was committed within three years of a previous conviction under sections 609.221 to 609.224, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of this section. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a pistol in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. **Felony.**

(a) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against the same victim within ten years of the first of any combination of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 within three years of the first of any combination of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.2241 KNOWING TRANSFER OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given:

(a) "Communicable disease" means a disease or condition that causes serious illness, serious disability, or death; the infectious agent of which may pass or be carried from the body of one person to the body of another through direct transmission.

(b) "Direct transmission" means predominately sexual or blood-borne transmission.

(c) "A person who knowingly harbors an infectious agent" refers to a person who receives from a physician or other health professional:

(1) advice that the person harbors an infectious agent for a communicable disease;

(2) educational information about behavior which might transmit the infectious agent; and

(3) instruction of practical means of preventing such transmission.

(d) "Transfer" means to engage in behavior that has been demonstrated epidemiologically to be a mode of direct transmission of an infectious agent which causes the communicable disease.

(e) "Sexual penetration" means any of the acts listed in section 609.341, subdivision 12, when the acts described are committed without the use of a latex or other effective barrier.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

It is a crime, which may be prosecuted under section 609.17, 609.185, 609.19, 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, or 609.224, for a person who knowingly harbors an infectious agent to transfer, if the crime involved:

(1) sexual penetration with another person without having first informed the other person that the person has a communicable disease;

(2) transfer of blood, sperm, organs, or tissue, except as deemed necessary for medical research or if disclosed on donor screening forms; or

(3) sharing of nonsterile syringes or needles for the purpose of injecting drugs.

Subd. 3. **Affirmative defense.**

It is an affirmative defense to prosecution, if it is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, that:

(1) the person who knowingly harbors an infectious agent for a communicable disease took practical means to prevent transmission as advised by a physician or other health professional; or

(2) the person who knowingly harbors an infectious agent for a communicable disease is a health care provider who was following professionally accepted infection control procedures.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to be a defense to a criminal prosecution that does not allege a violation of subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. **Health Department data.**

Data protected by section 13.3805, subdivision 1, and information collected as part of a Health Department investigation under sections 144.4171 to 144.4186 may not be accessed or subpoenaed by law enforcement authorities or prosecutors without the consent of the subject of the data.

609.2242 DOMESTIC ASSAULT.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Whoever does any of the following against a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, commits an assault and is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) commits an act with intent to cause fear in another of immediate bodily harm or death; or

(2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily harm upon another.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

Whoever violates subdivision 1 within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or an adjudication of delinquency is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Domestic assaults; firearms.**

(a) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, or 609.2247, the court shall determine and make written findings on the record as to whether:

(1) the assault was committed against a family or household member, as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(2) the defendant owns or possesses a firearm; and

(3) the firearm was used in any way during the commission of the assault.

(b) If the court determines that the assault was of a family or household member, and that the offender owns or possesses a firearm and used it in any way during the commission of the assault, it shall order that the firearm be summarily forfeited under section 609.5316, subdivision 3.

(c) When a person is convicted of assaulting a family or household member and is determined by the court to have used a firearm in any way during commission of the assault, the court may order that the person is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for any period longer than three years or for the remainder of the person's life. A person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. At the time of the conviction, the court shall inform the defendant for how long the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm and that it is a gross misdemeanor to violate this paragraph. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), when a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.224 and the court determines that the victim was a family or household member, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm for three years from the date of conviction and that it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, or a firearm if a person has been convicted on or after August 1, 2014, of domestic assault under this section or assault in the fifth degree under section 609.224 and the assault victim was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of this section or section 609.224. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a firearm in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (h), when a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, or 609.2247 and the court determines that the assault was against a family or household member, the court shall order the defendant to transfer any firearms that the person possesses, within three business days, to a federally licensed firearms dealer, a law enforcement agency, or a third party who may lawfully receive them. The transfer may be permanent or temporary, unless the court prohibits the person from possessing a firearm for the remainder of the person's life under paragraph (c). A temporary firearm transfer only entitles the receiving party to possess the firearm. A temporary transfer does not transfer ownership or title. A defendant may not transfer firearms to a third party who resides with the defendant. If a defendant makes a temporary transfer, a federally licensed firearms dealer or law enforcement agency may charge the defendant a reasonable fee to store the person's firearms and may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided such policies require that the person be notified by certified mail prior to disposal of abandoned firearms. For temporary firearms transfers under this paragraph, a law enforcement agency, federally licensed firearms dealer, or third party shall exercise due care to preserve the quality and function of the transferred firearms and shall return the transferred firearms to the person upon request after the expiration of the prohibiting time period imposed under this subdivision, provided the person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. The return of temporarily transferred firearms to a person shall comply with state and federal law. If a defendant permanently transfers the defendant's firearms to a law enforcement agency, the agency is not required to compensate the defendant and may charge the defendant a reasonable processing fee. A law enforcement agency is not required to accept a person's firearm under this paragraph. The court shall order that the person surrender all permits to carry and purchase firearms to the sheriff.

(g) A defendant who is ordered to transfer firearms under paragraph (f) must file proof of transfer as provided for in this paragraph. If the transfer is made to a third party, the third party must sign an affidavit under oath before a notary public either acknowledging that the defendant permanently transferred the defendant's firearms to the third party or agreeing to temporarily store the defendant's firearms until such time as the defendant is legally permitted to possess firearms. The affidavit shall indicate the serial number, make, and model of all firearms transferred by the defendant to the third party. The third party shall acknowledge in the affidavit that the third party may be held criminally and civilly responsible under section 624.7144 if the defendant gains access to a transferred firearm while the firearm is in the custody of the third party. If the transfer is to a law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer, the law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer shall provide proof of transfer to the defendant. The proof of transfer must specify whether the firearms were permanently or temporarily transferred and include the name of the defendant, date of transfer, and the serial number, make, and model of all transferred firearms. The defendant shall provide the court with a signed and notarized affidavit or proof of transfer as described in this section within two business days of the firearms transfer. The court shall seal affidavits and proofs of transfer filed pursuant to this paragraph.

(h) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, or 609.2247, and the court determines that the assault was against a family or household member, the court shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence if the person poses an imminent risk of causing another person substantial bodily harm. Upon a finding of imminent risk, the court shall order that the local law enforcement agency take immediate possession of all firearms in the person's possession. The local law enforcement agency shall exercise due care to preserve the quality and function of the defendant's firearms and shall return the firearms to the person upon request after the expiration of the prohibiting time period, provided the person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. The local law enforcement agency shall, upon written notice from the person, transfer the firearms to a federally licensed firearms dealer or a third party who may lawfully receive them. Before a local law enforcement agency transfers a firearm under this paragraph, the agency shall require the third party or federally licensed firearms dealer receiving the firearm to submit an affidavit or proof of transfer that complies with the requirements for affidavits or proofs of transfer established in paragraph (g). The agency shall file all affidavits or proofs of transfer received with the court within two business days of the transfer. The court shall seal all affidavits or proofs of transfer filed pursuant to this paragraph. A federally licensed firearms dealer or third party who accepts a firearm transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with paragraphs (f) and (g) as if accepting transfer from the defendant. If the law enforcement agency does not receive written notice from the defendant within three business days, the agency may charge a reasonable fee to store the defendant's firearms. A law enforcement agency may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided such policies require that the person be notified via certified mail prior to disposal of abandoned firearms.

Subd. 4. **Felony.**

Whoever violates the provisions of this section or section 609.224, subdivision 1, within ten years of the first of any combination of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.2243 SENTENCING; REPEAT DOMESTIC ASSAULT.

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanor.**

A person convicted of gross misdemeanor domestic assault under section 609.2242, subdivision 2, shall be sentenced to a minimum of 20 days imprisonment, at least 96 hours of which must be served consecutively. The court may stay execution of the minimum sentence required under this subdivision on the condition that the person sentenced complete anger therapy or counseling and fulfill any other condition, as ordered by the court; provided, however, that the court shall revoke the stay of execution and direct the person to be taken into immediate custody if it appears that the person failed to attend or complete the ordered therapy or counseling, or violated any other condition of the stay of execution. If the court finds at the revocation hearing required under section 609.14, subdivision 2, that the person failed to attend or complete the ordered therapy, or violated any other condition of the stay of execution, the court shall order execution of the sentence previously imposed.

Subd. 2. **Felony.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), in determining an appropriate disposition for felony domestic assault under section 609.2242, subdivision 4, the court shall presume that a stay of execution with at least a 45-day period of incarceration as a condition of probation shall be imposed. If the court imposes a stay of execution with a period of incarceration as a condition of probation, at least 15 days must be served consecutively.

(b) If the defendant's criminal history score, determined according to the Sentencing Guidelines, indicates a presumptive executed sentence, that sentence shall be imposed unless the court departs from the Sentencing Guidelines pursuant to section 244.10. A stay of imposition of sentence under this paragraph may be granted only if accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it.

609.2245 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Except as otherwise permitted in subdivision 2, whoever knowingly circumcises, excises, or infibulates, in whole or in part, the labia majora, labia minora, or clitoris of another is guilty of a **felony**. Consent to the procedure by a minor on whom it is performed or by the minor's parent is not a defense to a violation of this subdivision.

Subd. 2. **Permitted activities.**

A surgical procedure is not a violation of subdivision 1 if the procedure:

(1) is necessary to the health of the person on whom it is performed and is performed by: (i) a physician licensed under chapter 147; (ii) a physician in training under the supervision of a licensed physician; or (iii) a certified nurse midwife practicing within the nurse midwife's legal scope of practice; or

(2) is performed on a person who is in labor or who has just given birth and is performed for medical purposes connected with that labor or birth: (i) by a physician licensed under chapter 147; (ii) a physician in training under the supervision of a licensed physician; or (iii) a certified nurse midwife practicing within the nurse midwife's legal scope of practice.

609.2247 DOMESTIC ASSAULT BY STRANGULATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Family or household members" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2.

(c) "Strangulation" means intentionally impeding normal breathing or circulation of the blood by applying pressure on the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of another person.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

Unless a greater penalty is provided elsewhere, whoever assaults a family or household member by strangulation is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

609.226 HARM CAUSED BY DOG.

Subdivision 1. **Great or substantial bodily harm.**

A person who causes great or substantial bodily harm to another by negligently or intentionally permitting any dog to run uncontrolled off the owner's premises, or negligently failing to keep it properly confined is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this section involving the same dog is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Dangerous dogs.**

If the owner of a dangerous dog, as defined under section 347.50, subdivision 2, has been convicted of a misdemeanor under section 347.55, and the same dog causes bodily injury to a person other than the owner, the owner is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Defense.**

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to liability under subdivision 1 or 2 that the victim provoked the dog to cause the victim's bodily harm.

Subd. 4. **Harm to service animal caused by dog; crime, mandatory restitution.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "service animal" means an animal individually trained or being trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability.

(b) A person who negligently or intentionally (1) permits the person's dog to run uncontrolled off the person's premises, or (2) fails to keep the person's dog properly confined or controlled; and as a result the dog causes bodily harm to a service animal or otherwise renders a service animal unable to perform its duties, is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

(c) The court shall order a person convicted of violating this subdivision to pay restitution for the costs and expenses resulting from the crime. Costs and expenses include, but are not limited to, the service animal user's loss of income, veterinary expenses, transportation costs, and other expenses of temporary replacement assistance services, and service animal replacement or retraining costs incurred by a school, agency, or individual. If the court finds that the convicted person is indigent, the court may reduce the amount of restitution to a reasonable level or order it paid in installments.

(d) This subdivision does not preclude a person from seeking any available civil remedies for an act that violates this subdivision.

609.227 DANGEROUS ANIMALS DESTROYED.

When a person has been charged with a violation of section 609.205, clause (4), or 609.226, subdivision 2 or 3, or a gross misdemeanor violation of section 609.226, subdivision 1, the court shall order that the animal which caused the death or injury be seized by the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The animal shall be killed in a proper and humane manner if the person has been convicted of the crime for which the animal was seized. The owner of the animal shall pay the cost of confining and killing the animal. This section shall not preempt local ordinances with more restrictive provisions.

609.228 GREAT BODILY HARM CAUSED BY DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS.

Whoever proximately causes great bodily harm by, directly or indirectly, unlawfully selling, giving away, bartering, delivering, exchanging, distributing, or administering a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

609.229 CRIME COMMITTED FOR BENEFIT OF GANG.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "criminal gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, that:

(1) has, as one of its primary activities, the commission of one or more of the offenses listed in section 609.11, subdivision 9;

(2) has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol; and

(3) includes members who individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal activity.

Subd. 2. **Crimes.**

A person who commits a crime for the benefit of, at the direction of, in association with, or motivated by involvement with a criminal gang, with the intent to promote, further, or assist in criminal conduct by gang members is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

(a) If the crime committed in violation of subdivision 2 is a felony, the statutory maximum for the crime is five years longer than the statutory maximum for the underlying crime. If the crime committed in violation of subdivision 2 is a felony, and the victim of the crime is a child under the age of 18 years, the statutory maximum for the crime is ten years longer than the statutory maximum for the underlying crime.

(b) If the crime committed in violation of subdivision 2 is a misdemeanor, the person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) If the crime committed in violation of subdivision 2 is a gross misdemeanor, the person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $15,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Mandatory minimum sentence.**

(a) Unless a longer mandatory minimum sentence is otherwise required by law, or the court imposes a longer aggravated durational departure, or a longer prison sentence is presumed under the Sentencing Guidelines and imposed by the court, a person convicted of a crime described in subdivision 3, paragraph (a), shall be committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than one year plus one day.

(b) Any person convicted and sentenced as required by paragraph (a) is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, work release, or supervised release until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135.

609.23 MISTREATMENT OF PERSONS CONFINED.

Whoever, being in charge of or employed in any institution, whether public or private, intentionally abuses or ill-treats any person confined therein who is mentally or physically disabled or who is involuntarily confined therein by order of court or other duly constituted authority may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.231 MISTREATMENT OF RESIDENTS OR PATIENTS.

Whoever, being in charge of or employed in any facility required to be licensed under the provisions of sections 144.50 to 144.58, or 144A.02, intentionally abuses, ill-treats, or culpably neglects any patient or resident therein to the patient's or resident's physical detriment may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.232 CRIMES AGAINST VULNERABLE ADULTS; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in sections 609.2325, 609.233, 609.2335, and 609.234, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given.

Subd. 2. **Caregiver.**

"Caregiver" means an individual or facility who has responsibility for the care of a vulnerable adult as a result of a family relationship, or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a vulnerable adult voluntarily, by contract, or by agreement.

Subd. 3. **Facility.**

(a) "Facility" means a hospital or other entity required to be licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.58; a nursing home required to be licensed to serve adults under section 144A.02; a home care provider licensed or required to be licensed under sections 144A.43 to 144A.482; a residential or nonresidential facility required to be licensed to serve adults under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16; or a person or organization that exclusively offers, provides, or arranges for personal care assistance services under the medical assistance program as authorized under sections 256B.0625, subdivision 19a, 256B.0651, 256B.0653, and 256B.0654.

(b) For home care providers and personal care attendants, the term "facility" refers to the provider or person or organization that exclusively offers, provides, or arranges for personal care services, and does not refer to the client's home or other location at which services are rendered.

Subd. 4. **Immediately.**

"Immediately" means as soon as possible, but no longer than 24 hours from the time of initial knowledge that the incident occurred has been received.

Subd. 5. **Legal authority.**

"Legal authority" includes, but is not limited to:

(1) a fiduciary obligation recognized elsewhere in law, including pertinent regulations;

(2) a contractual obligation; or

(3) documented consent by a competent person.

Subd. 6. **Maltreatment.**

"Maltreatment" means any of the following:

(1) abuse under section 609.2325;

(2) neglect under section 609.233; or

(3) financial exploitation under section 609.2335.

Subd. 7. **Operator.**

"Operator" means any person whose duties and responsibilities evidence actual control of administrative activities or authority for the decision making of or by a facility.

Subd. 8. **Person.**

"Person" means any individual, corporation, firm, partnership, incorporated and unincorporated association, or any other legal, professional, or commercial entity.

Subd. 9. **Report.**

"Report" means a statement concerning all the circumstances surrounding the alleged or suspected maltreatment, as defined in this section, of a vulnerable adult which are known to the reporter at the time the statement is made.

Subd. 10. **Therapeutic conduct.**

"Therapeutic conduct" means the provision of program services, health care, or other personal care services done in good faith in the interests of the vulnerable adult by: (1) an individual, facility or employee, or person providing services in a facility under the rights, privileges, and responsibilities conferred by state license, certification, or registration; or (2) a caregiver.

Subd. 11. **Vulnerable adult.**

"Vulnerable adult" means any person 18 years of age or older who:

(1) is a resident inpatient of a facility;

(2) receives services at or from a facility required to be licensed to serve adults under sections 245A.01 to 245A.15, except that a person receiving outpatient services for treatment of chemical dependency or mental illness, or one who is committed as a sexual psychopathic personality or as a sexually dangerous person under chapter 253B, is not considered a vulnerable adult unless the person meets the requirements of clause (4);

(3) receives services from a home care provider required to be licensed under sections 144A.43 to 144A.482; or from a person or organization that exclusively offers, provides, or arranges for personal care assistance services under the medical assistance program as authorized under sections 256B.0625, subdivision 19a, 256B.0651 to 256B.0654, and 256B.0659; or

(4) regardless of residence or whether any type of service is received, possesses a physical or mental infirmity or other physical, mental, or emotional dysfunction:

(i) that impairs the individual's ability to provide adequately for the individual's own care without assistance, including the provision of food, shelter, clothing, health care, or supervision; and

(ii) because of the dysfunction or infirmity and the need for assistance, the individual has an impaired ability to protect the individual from maltreatment.

609.2325 CRIMINAL ABUSE.

Subdivision 1. **Crimes.**

A caregiver who, with intent to produce physical or mental pain or injury to a vulnerable adult, subjects a vulnerable adult to any aversive or deprivation procedure, unreasonable confinement, or involuntary seclusion, is guilty of criminal abuse and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

This subdivision does not apply to therapeutic conduct.

Subd. 2. **Exemptions.**

For the purposes of this section, a vulnerable adult is not abused for the sole reason that:

(1) the vulnerable adult or a person with authority to make health care decisions for the vulnerable adult under sections 144.651, 144A.44, chapter 145B, 145C, or 252A, or sections 253B.03 or 524.5-101 to 524.5-502, refuses consent or withdraws consent, consistent with that authority and within the boundary of reasonable medical practice, to any therapeutic conduct, including any care, service, or procedure to diagnose, maintain, or treat the physical or mental condition of the vulnerable adult or, where permitted under law, to provide nutrition and hydration parenterally or through intubation; this paragraph does not enlarge or diminish rights otherwise held under law by:

(i) a vulnerable adult or a person acting on behalf of a vulnerable adult, including an involved family member, to consent to or refuse consent for therapeutic conduct; or

(ii) a caregiver to offer or provide or refuse to offer or provide therapeutic conduct; or

(2) the vulnerable adult, a person with authority to make health care decisions for the vulnerable adult, or a caregiver in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the vulnerable adult in lieu

of medical care, provided that this is consistent with the prior practice or belief of the vulnerable adult or with the expressed intentions of the vulnerable adult.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the act results in the **death** of a vulnerable adult, imprisonment for not more than 15 years or payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both;

(2) if the act results in **great bodily harm**, imprisonment for not more than ten years or payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both;

(3) if the act results in **substantial bodily harm or the risk of death**, imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both; or

(4) in **other cases**, imprisonment for not more than 364 days or payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.233 CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanor crime.**

A caregiver or operator who intentionally neglects a vulnerable adult or knowingly permits conditions to exist that result in the abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. For purposes of this section, "abuse" has the meaning given in section 626.5572, subdivision 2, and "neglect" means a failure to provide a vulnerable adult with necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care, or supervision.

Subd. 1a. **Felony deprivation.**

A caregiver or operator who intentionally deprives a vulnerable adult of necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care, or supervision, when the caregiver or operator is reasonably able to make the necessary provisions, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3 if:

(1) the caregiver or operator knows or has reason to know the deprivation could likely result in substantial bodily harm or great bodily harm to the vulnerable adult; or

(2) the deprivation occurred over an extended period of time.

Subd. 2. **Exemptions.**

A vulnerable adult is not neglected or deprived under subdivision 1 or 1a for the sole reason that:

(1) the vulnerable adult or a person with authority to make health care decisions for the vulnerable adult under sections 144.651, 144A.44, 253B.03, or 524.5-101 to 524.5-502, or chapter 145B, 145C, or 252A, refuses consent or withdraws consent, consistent with

that authority and within the boundary of reasonable medical practice, to any therapeutic conduct, including any care, service, or procedure to diagnose, maintain, or treat the physical or mental condition of the vulnerable adult or, where permitted under law, to provide nutrition and hydration parenterally or through intubation; this paragraph does not enlarge or diminish rights otherwise held under law by:

(i) a vulnerable adult or a person acting on behalf of a vulnerable adult, including an involved family member, to consent to or refuse consent for therapeutic conduct; or

(ii) a caregiver to offer or provide or refuse to offer or provide therapeutic conduct;

(2) the vulnerable adult, a person with authority to make health care decisions for the vulnerable adult, or a caregiver in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the vulnerable adult in lieu of medical care, provided that this is consistent with the prior practice or belief of the vulnerable adult or with the expressed intentions of the vulnerable adult; or

(3) the vulnerable adult, who is not impaired in judgment or capacity by mental or emotional dysfunction or undue influence, engages in consensual sexual contact with: (i) a person including a facility staff person when a consensual sexual personal relationship existed prior to the caregiving relationship; or (ii) a personal care attendant, regardless of whether the consensual sexual personal relationship existed prior to the caregiving relationship.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person who violates subdivision 1a may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the conduct results in **great bodily harm** to the vulnerable adult, imprisonment for not more than ten years or payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both; or

(2) if the conduct results in **substantial bodily harm** to the vulnerable adult, imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Affirmative defenses.**

It shall be an affirmative defense to a prosecution under subdivision 1 or 1a, if proven by a preponderance of evidence, that:

(1) the defendant is an individual employed by a facility or operator and does not have managerial or supervisory authority, and was unable to reasonably make the necessary provisions because of inadequate staffing levels, inadequate supervision, or institutional policies;

(2) the defendant is a facility, an operator, or an employee of a facility or operator in a position of managerial or supervisory authority, and did not knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly permit criminal acts by its employees or agents that resulted in the harm to the vulnerable adult; or

(3) the defendant is a caregiver and failed to perform acts necessary to prevent the applicable level of harm, if any, to the vulnerable adult because the caregiver was acting reasonably and necessarily to provide care to another identified vulnerable adult.

For these affirmative defenses, a defendant bears only the burden of production. A defendant's failure to meet the burden of production does not relieve the state of its burden of persuasion as to all elements of the offense.

609.2335 FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION OF VULNERABLE ADULT.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever does any of the following acts commits the crime of financial exploitation:

(1) in breach of a fiduciary obligation recognized elsewhere in law, including pertinent regulations, contractual obligations, documented consent by a competent person, or the obligations of a responsible party under section 144.6501 intentionally:

(i) fails to use the real or personal property or other financial resources of the vulnerable adult to provide food, clothing, shelter, health care, therapeutic conduct, or supervision for the vulnerable adult;

(ii) uses, manages, or takes either temporarily or permanently the real or personal property or other financial resources of the vulnerable adult, whether held in the name of the vulnerable adult or a third party, for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult; or

(iii) deprives either temporarily or permanently a vulnerable adult of the vulnerable adult's real or personal property or other financial resources, whether held in the name of the vulnerable adult or a third party, for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult; or

(2) in the absence of legal authority:

(i) acquires possession or control of an interest in real or personal property or other financial resources of a vulnerable adult, whether held in the name of the vulnerable adult or a third party, through the use of undue influence, harassment, or duress;

(ii) forces, compels, coerces, or entices a vulnerable adult against the vulnerable adult's will to perform services for the profit or advantage of another; or

(iii) establishes a relationship with a fiduciary obligation to a vulnerable adult by use of undue influence, harassment, duress, force, compulsion, coercion, or other enticement.

Subd. 2. **Defenses.**

(a) Nothing in this section requires a facility or caregiver to provide financial management or supervise financial management for a vulnerable adult except as otherwise required by law.

(b) If the actor knew or had reason to know that the vulnerable adult lacked capacity to consent, consent is not a defense to a violation of this section.

Subd. 3. **Criminal penalties.**

A person who violates subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), item (i), may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3. A person who violates subdivision 1, clause (2), item (ii) or (iii), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Aggregation.**

In any prosecution under this section, the value of the money or property or services received by the defendant within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of subdivision 3; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this subdivision.

Subd. 5. **Venue.**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 627.01, an offense committed under this section may be prosecuted in: (1) the county where any part of the offense occurred; or (2) the county of residence of the victim or one of the victims.

609.2336 DECEPTIVE OR UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES; ELDERLY OR DISABLED VICTIMS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "charitable solicitation law violation" means a violation of sections 309.50 to 309.61;

(2) "consumer fraud law violation" means a violation of sections 325F.68 to 325F.70;

(3) "deceptive trade practices law violation" means a violation of sections 325D.43 to 325D.48;

(4) "false advertising law violation" means a violation of section 325F.67;

(5) "disabled person" means a person who has an impairment of physical or mental function or emotional status that substantially limits one or more major life activities;

(6) "major life activities" means functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working; and

(7) "senior citizen" means a person who is 65 years of age or older.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

It is a gross misdemeanor for any person to commit a charitable solicitation law violation, a consumer fraud law violation, a deceptive trade practices law violation, or a false advertising law violation if the person knows or has reason to know that the person's conduct:

(1) is directed at one or more disabled persons or senior citizens; and

(2) will cause or is likely to cause a disabled person or a senior citizen to suffer loss or encumbrance of a primary residence, principal employment or other major source of income, substantial loss of property set aside for retirement or for personal or family care and maintenance, substantial loss of pension, retirement plan, or government benefits, or substantial loss of other assets essential to the victim's health or welfare.

Subd. 3. **Prosecutorial jurisdiction.**

The attorney general has statewide jurisdiction to prosecute violations of this section. This jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the local prosecuting authority responsible for prosecuting gross misdemeanors in the place where the violation was committed.

609.234 FAILURE TO REPORT.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Any mandated reporter who is required to report under section 626.557, who knows or has reason to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been maltreated, as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 15, and who does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) intentionally fails to make a report;

(2) knowingly provides information which is false, deceptive, or misleading; or

(3) intentionally fails to provide all of the material circumstances surrounding the incident which are known to the reporter when the report is made.

Subd. 2. **Increased penalty.**

It is a gross misdemeanor for a person who is mandated to report under section 626.557, who knows or has reason to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been maltreated, as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 15, to intentionally fail to make a report if:

(1) the person knows the maltreatment caused or contributed to the death or great bodily harm of a vulnerable adult; and

(2) the failure to report causes or contributes to the death or great bodily harm of a vulnerable adult or protects the mandated reporter's interests.

609.235 USE OF DRUGS TO INJURE OR FACILITATE CRIME.

Whoever administers to another or causes another to take any poisonous, stupefying, overpowering, narcotic or anesthetic substance with intent thereby to injure or to facilitate the commission of a crime may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.24 SIMPLE ROBBERY.

Whoever, having knowledge of not being entitled thereto, takes personal property from the person or in the presence of another and uses or threatens the imminent use of force against any person to overcome the person's resistance or powers of resistance to, or to compel acquiescence in, the taking or carrying away of the property is guilty of robbery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

609.245 AGGRAVATED ROBBERY.

Subdivision 1. **First degree.**

Whoever, while committing a robbery, is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon, or inflicts bodily harm upon another, is guilty of aggravated robbery in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Second degree.**

Whoever, while committing a robbery, implies, by word or act, possession of a dangerous weapon, is guilty of aggravated robbery in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

609.247 CARJACKING.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Carjacking" means taking a motor vehicle from the person or in the presence of another while having knowledge of not being entitled to the motor vehicle and using or threatening the imminent use of force against any person to overcome the person's resistance or powers of resistance to, or to compel acquiescence in, the taking of the motor vehicle.

(c) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (10).

Subd. 2.**First degree.**

Whoever, while committing a carjacking, is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon, or inflicts bodily harm upon another, is guilty of carjacking in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both.

Subd. 3.**Second degree.**

Whoever, while committing a carjacking, implies, by word or act, possession of a dangerous weapon, is guilty of carjacking in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

Subd. 4.**Third degree.**

Whoever commits carjacking under any other circumstances is guilty of carjacking in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

609.25 KIDNAPPING.

Subdivision 1. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever, for any of the following purposes, confines or removes from one place to another, any person without the person's consent or, if the person is under the age of 16 years, without the consent of the person's parents or other legal custodian, is guilty of kidnapping and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(1) to hold for ransom or reward for release, or as shield or hostage; or

(2) to facilitate commission of any felony or flight thereafter; or

(3) to commit great bodily harm or to terrorize the victim or another; or

(4) to hold in involuntary servitude.

Subd. 2.**Sentence.**

Whoever violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the victim is released in a safe place without great bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both; or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than 40 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both if:

(i) the victim is not released in a safe place;

(ii) the victim suffers great bodily harm during the course of the kidnapping; or

(iii) the person kidnapped is under the age of 16.

609.251 DOUBLE JEOPARDY; KIDNAPPING.

Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction of the crime of kidnapping is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed during the time of the kidnapping.

609.255 FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, the following term has the meaning given it unless specific content indicates otherwise.

"Caretaker" means an individual who has responsibility for the care of a child as a result of a family relationship, or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a child.

Subd. 2. **Intentional restraint.**

Whoever, knowingly lacking lawful authority to do so, intentionally confines or restrains someone else's child under the age of 18 years without consent of the child's parent or legal custodian, **or any other person** without the person's consent, is guilty of false imprisonment and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Unreasonable restraint of children.**

(a) A parent, legal guardian, or caretaker who intentionally subjects a child under the age of 18 years to unreasonable physical confinement or restraint by means including but not limited to, tying, locking, caging, or chaining for a prolonged period of time and in a cruel manner which is excessive under the circumstances, is guilty of unreasonable restraint of a child and, except as provided in paragraph (b) or (c), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) If the confinement or restraint results in demonstrable bodily harm, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both.

(c) If the confinement or restraint results in substantial bodily harm, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.26 DEPRIVING ANOTHER OF CUSTODIAL OR PARENTAL RIGHTS.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibited acts.**

Whoever intentionally does any of the following acts may be charged with a felony and, upon conviction, may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 6:

(1) conceals a minor child from the child's parent where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of parental rights or conceals a minor child from another person having the right to parenting time or custody where the action manifests an intent to substantially deprive that person of rights to parenting time or custody;

(2) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child in violation of a court order which has transferred legal custody under chapter 260, 260B, or 260C to the commissioner of human services, a child-placing agency, or the local social services agency;

(3) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child from or to the parent in violation of a court order, where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of rights to parenting time or custody;

(4) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child from or to a parent after commencement of an action relating to child parenting time or custody but prior to the issuance of an order determining custody or parenting time rights, where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of parental rights;

(5) retains a child in this state with the knowledge that the child was removed from another state in violation of any of the above provisions;

(6) refuses to return a minor child to a parent or lawful custodian and is at least 18 years old and more than 24 months older than the child;

(7) causes or contributes to a child being a habitual truant as defined in section 260C.007, subdivision 19, and is at least 18 years old and more than 24 months older than the child;

(8) causes or contributes to a child being a runaway as defined in section 260C.007, subdivision 28, and is at least 18 years old and more than 24 months older than the child; or

(9) is at least 18 years old and resides with a minor under the age of 16 without the consent of the minor's parent or lawful custodian.

Subd. 2. **Defenses.**

It is an affirmative defense if a person charged under subdivision 1 proves that:

(1) the person reasonably believed the action taken was necessary to protect the child from physical or sexual assault or substantial emotional harm;

(2) the person reasonably believed the action taken was necessary to protect the person taking the action from physical or sexual assault;

(3) the action taken is consented to by the parent, stepparent, or legal custodian seeking prosecution, but consent to custody or specific parenting time is not consent to the action of failing to return or concealing a minor child; or

(4) the action taken is otherwise authorized by a court order issued prior to the violation of subdivision 1.

The defenses provided in this subdivision are in addition to and do not limit other defenses available under this chapter or chapter 611.

Subd. 2a. **Original intent clarified.**

To the extent that it states that subdivision 2 creates affirmative defenses to a charge under this section, subdivision 2 clarifies the original intent of the legislature in enacting Laws 1984, chapter 484, section 2, and does not change the substance of this section.

Subdivision 2 does not modify or alter any convictions entered under this section before August 1, 1988.

Subd. 3. **Venue.**

A person who violates this section may be prosecuted and tried either in the county in which the child was taken, concealed, or detained or in the county of lawful residence of the child.

Subd. 4. **Return of child; costs.**

A child who has been concealed, obtained, or retained in violation of this section shall be returned to the person having lawful custody of the child or shall be taken into custody pursuant to section 260C.175, subdivision 1, clause (2), item (ii). In addition to any sentence imposed, the court may assess any expense incurred in returning the child against any person convicted of violating this section. The court may direct the appropriate county welfare agency to provide counseling services to a child who has been returned pursuant to this subdivision.

Subd. 5. **Dismissal of charge.**

A felony charge brought under this section shall be dismissed if:

(a) the person voluntarily returns the child within 48 hours after taking, detaining, or failing to return the child in violation of this section; or

(b)(1) the person taking the action and the child have not left the state of Minnesota; and (2) within a period of seven days after taking the action, (i) a motion or proceeding under chapter 518, 518A, 518B, 518C, or 518D is commenced by the person taking the action, or (ii) the attorney representing the person taking the action has consented to service of process by the party whose rights are being deprived, for any motion or action pursuant to chapter 518, 518A, 518B, 518C, or 518D.

Clause (a) does not apply if the person returns the child as a result of being located by law enforcement authorities.

This subdivision does not prohibit the filing of felony charges or an offense report before the expiration of the 48 hours.

Subd. 6. **Penalty.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) and subdivision 5, whoever violates this section may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both; or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than four years or to payment of a fine of not more than $8,000, or both, if the court finds that:

(i) the defendant committed the violation while possessing a dangerous weapon or caused substantial bodily harm to effect the taking;

(ii) the defendant abused or neglected the child during the concealment, detention, or removal of the child;

(iii) the defendant inflicted or threatened to inflict physical harm on a parent or lawful custodian of the child or on the child with intent to cause the parent or lawful custodian to discontinue criminal prosecution;

(iv) the defendant demanded payment in exchange for return of the child or demanded to be relieved of the financial or legal obligation to support the child in exchange for return of the child; or

(v) the defendant has previously been convicted under this section or a similar statute of another jurisdiction.

(b) A violation of subdivision 1, clause (7), is a gross misdemeanor. The county attorney shall prosecute violations of subdivision 1, clause (7).

Subd. 7. **Reporting of deprivation of parental rights.**

Any violation of this section shall be reported pursuant to section 260E.11, subdivision 2.

609.265 ABDUCTION.

Whoever, for the purpose of marriage, takes a person under the age of 18 years, without the consent of the parents, guardian, or other person having legal custody of such person is guilty of abduction and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

CRIMES AGAINST UNBORN CHILDREN

609.266 DEFINITIONS.

The definitions in this section apply to sections 609.2114, subdivisions 1 and 2, and 609.2661 to 609.2691:

(a) "Unborn child" means the unborn offspring of a human being conceived, but not yet born.

(b) "Whoever" does not include the pregnant woman.

609.2661 MURDER OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of murder of an unborn child in the first degree and must be sentenced to imprisonment for life:

(1) causes the death of an unborn child with premeditation and with intent to effect the death of the unborn child or of another;

(2) causes the death of an unborn child while committing or attempting to commit criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence, either upon or affecting the mother of the unborn child or another; or

(3) causes the death of an unborn child with intent to effect the death of the unborn child or another while committing or attempting to commit burglary, aggravated robbery, carjacking in the first or second degree, kidnapping, arson in the first or second degree, tampering with a witness in the first degree, or escape from custody.

609.2662 MURDER OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Whoever does either of the following is guilty of murder of an unborn child in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 40 years:

(1) causes the death of an unborn child with intent to effect the death of that unborn child or another, but without premeditation; or

(2) causes the death of an unborn child, without intent to effect the death of any unborn child or person, while committing or attempting to commit a felony offense other than criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence.

609.2663 MURDER OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Whoever, without intent to effect the death of any unborn child or person, causes the death of an unborn child by perpetrating an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, without regard for human or fetal life, is guilty of murder of an unborn child in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years.

609.2664 MANSLAUGHTER OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of manslaughter of an unborn child in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both:

(1) intentionally causes the death of an unborn child in the heat of passion provoked by such words or acts of another as would provoke a person of ordinary self-control under like circumstances;

(2) causes the death of an unborn child in committing or attempting to commit a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense with such force or violence that death of or great bodily harm to any person or unborn child was reasonably foreseeable, and murder of an unborn child in the first or second degree was not committed thereby; or

(3) intentionally causes the death of an unborn child because the actor is coerced by threats made by someone other than the actor's coconspirator and which cause the actor to reasonably believe that the act performed by the actor is the only means of preventing imminent death to the actor or another.

609.2665 MANSLAUGHTER OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

A person who causes the death of an unborn child by any of the following means is guilty of manslaughter of an unborn child in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both:

(1) by the actor's culpable negligence whereby the actor creates an unreasonable risk and consciously takes chances of causing death or great bodily harm to an unborn child or a person;

(2) by shooting the mother of the unborn child with a firearm or other dangerous weapon as a result of negligently believing her to be a deer or other animal;

(3) by setting a spring gun, pit fall, deadfall, snare, or other like dangerous weapon or device; or

(4) by negligently or intentionally permitting any animal, known by the person to have vicious propensities or to have caused great or substantial bodily harm in the past, to run uncontrolled off the owner's premises, or negligently failing to keep it properly confined.

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be an affirmative defense to criminal liability under clause (4) that the mother of the unborn child provoked the animal to cause the unborn child's death.

609.267 ASSAULT OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Whoever assaults a pregnant woman and inflicts great bodily harm on an unborn child who is subsequently born alive may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

609.2671 ASSAULT OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Whoever assaults a pregnant woman and inflicts substantial bodily harm on an unborn child who is subsequently born alive may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

As used in this section, "substantial bodily harm" includes the birth of the unborn child prior to 37 weeks gestation if the child weighs 2,500 grams or less at the time of birth. "Substantial bodily harm" does not include the inducement of the unborn child's birth when done for bona fide medical purposes.

609.2672 ASSAULT OF UNBORN CHILD IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Whoever does any of the following commits an assault of an unborn child in the third degree and is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) commits an act with intent to cause fear in a pregnant woman of immediate bodily harm or death to the unborn child; or

(2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily harm on an unborn child who is subsequently born alive.

609.268 INJURY OR DEATH OF UNBORN CHILD IN COMMISSION OF CRIME.

Subdivision 1. **Death of unborn child.**

Whoever, in the commission of a felony or in a violation of section 609.224, 609.2242, 609.23, 609.231, 609.2325, or 609.233, causes the death of an unborn child is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine not more than $30,000, or both. As used in this subdivision, "felony" does not include a violation of sections 609.185 to 609.2114, 609.221 to 609.2231, or 609.2661 to 609.2665.

Subd. 2. **Injury to unborn child.**

Whoever, in the commission of a felony or in a violation of section 609.23, 609.231, 609.2325 or 609.233, causes great or substantial bodily harm to an unborn child who is subsequently born alive, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both. As used in this subdivision, "felony" does not include a violation of sections 609.2112 to 609.2114, 609.221 to 609.2231, or 609.267 to 609.2672.

609.269 EXCEPTION.

Sections 609.2661 to 609.268 do not apply to a person providing reproductive health care offered, arranged, or furnished:

(1) for the purpose of terminating a pregnancy; and

(2) with the consent of the pregnant individual or the pregnant individual's representative, except in a medical emergency in which consent cannot be obtained.

609.2691 OTHER CONVICTIONS NOT BARRED.

Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction under sections 609.2661 to 609.268 is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

CRIMES OF COMPULSION

609.27 COERCION.

Subdivision 1. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever orally or in writing makes any of the following threats and thereby causes another against the other's will to do any act or forbear doing a lawful act is guilty of coercion and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(1) a threat to unlawfully inflict bodily harm upon, or hold in confinement, the person threatened or another, when robbery or attempt to rob is not committed thereby; or

(2) a threat to unlawfully inflict damage to the property of the person threatened or another; or

(3) a threat to unlawfully injure a trade, business, profession, or calling; or

(4) a threat to expose a secret or deformity, publish a defamatory statement, or otherwise to expose any person to disgrace or ridicule; or

(5) a threat to make or cause to be made a criminal charge, whether true or false; provided, that a warning of the consequences of a future violation of law given in good faith by a peace officer or prosecuting attorney to any person shall not be deemed a threat for the purposes of this section; or

(6) a threat to commit a violation under section 617.261.

NOTE: *Subdivision 1, clause (4), was found to violate the First Amendment to the United States Constitution as facially overbroad in State v. Jorgenson, 946 N.W.2d 596 (Minn. 2020).*

Subd. 2. **Sentence.**

Whoever violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both if neither the pecuniary gain received by the violator nor the loss suffered by the person threatened or another as a result of the threat exceeds $300, or the benefits received or harm sustained are not susceptible of pecuniary measurement; or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if such pecuniary gain or loss is more than $300 but less than $2,500; or

(3) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if such pecuniary gain or loss is $2,500, or more.

609.275 ATTEMPT TO COERCE.

Whoever makes a threat within the meaning of section 609.27, subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (6), but fails to cause the intended act or forbearance, commits an attempt to coerce and may be punished as provided in section 609.17.

609.28 INTERFERING WITH RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Interference.**

Whoever, by threats or violence, intentionally prevents another person from performing any lawful act enjoined upon or recommended to the person by the religion which the person professes is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

Subd. 2. **Physical interference prohibited.**

A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who intentionally and physically obstructs any individual's access to or egress from a religious establishment. This subdivision does not apply to the exclusion of a person from the establishment at the request of an official of the religious organization.

Subd. 3. **Definition.**

For purposes of subdivision 2, a "religious establishment" is a building used for worship services by a religious organization and clearly identified as such by a posted sign or other means.

SEXUAL AND LABOR TRAFFICKING CRIMES

609.281 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Generally.**

As used in sections 609.281 to 609.284, the following terms have the meanings given.

Subd. 3. **Debt bondage.**

"Debt bondage" occurs when a person provides labor or services of any kind to pay a real or alleged debt of the person or another, if the value of the labor or services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of the labor or services are not respectively limited and defined.

Subd. 4. **Forced labor or services.**

"Forced or coerced labor or services" means labor or services of any kind that are performed or provided by another person and are obtained or maintained through an actor's:

(1) threat, either implicit or explicit, scheme, plan, pattern, or other action or statement intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not perform or provide the labor or services, that person or another would suffer physical restraint; sexual contact, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (b); or bodily, psychological, demonstrable economic, or demonstrable reputational harm that is sufficiently serious, under all the surrounding circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the same circumstances to perform or to continue performing labor or services in order to avoid incurring that harm;

(2) sexual contact, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (b), with a person;

(3) physical restraint of a person;

(4) infliction of bodily, psychological, demonstrable economic, or demonstrable reputational harm that is sufficiently serious, under all the surrounding circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the same circumstances to perform or to continue performing labor or services in order to avoid incurring that harm;

(5) abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process, including the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal; or

(6) destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation, withholding, or possession of any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person.

Subd. 5.**Labor trafficking.**

"Labor trafficking" means:

(1) the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, enticement, provision, obtaining, or receipt of a person by any means, in furtherance of:

(i) debt bondage;

(ii) forced or coerced labor or services;

(iii) slavery or practices similar to slavery; or

(iv) the removal of organs through the use of coercion or intimidation; or

(2) receiving profit or anything of value, knowing or having reason to know it is derived from an act described in clause (1).

Subd. 6.**Labor trafficking victim.**

"Labor trafficking victim" means a person subjected to the practices in subdivision 5.

Subd. 7.**Psychological harm.**

"Psychological harm" means harm that causes mental distress, mental suffering, or mental anguish as demonstrated by a victim's response to an act, including but not limited to seeking psychotherapy as defined in section 604.20, losing sleep or appetite, being diagnosed with a mental health condition, experiencing suicidal ideation, or having difficulty concentrating on tasks resulting in a loss of productivity.

609.282 LABOR TRAFFICKING.

Subdivision 1. **Labor trafficking resulting in death.**

Whoever knowingly engages in the labor trafficking of an individual is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both if the labor trafficking victim dies and the death was proximately caused by the labor trafficking conduct of the offender and murder in the first or second degree was not committed thereby.

Subd. 1a. **Individuals under age 18; extended period of time; great bodily harm.**

Whoever knowingly engages in the labor trafficking of an individual is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both if any of the following circumstances exist:

(1) the labor trafficking victim is under the age of 18;

(2) the labor trafficking occurs over an extended period of time; or

(3) the labor trafficking victim suffers great bodily harm and the harm was proximately caused by the labor trafficking conduct of the offender.

Subd. 2. **Other offenses.**

Whoever knowingly engages in the labor trafficking of another is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Consent or age of victim not a defense.**

In a prosecution under this section the consent or age of the victim is not a defense.

609.283 UNLAWFUL CONDUCT WITH RESPECT TO DOCUMENTS IN FURTHERANCE OF LABOR OR SEX TRAFFICKING.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.**

Unless the person's conduct constitutes a violation of section 609.282, a person who knowingly destroys, conceals, removes, confiscates, or possesses any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person:

(1) in the course of a violation of section 609.282 or 609.322;

(2) with intent to violate section 609.282 or 609.322; or

(3) to prevent or restrict or to attempt to prevent or restrict, without lawful authority, a person's liberty to move or travel, in order to maintain the labor or services of that person, when the person is or has been a victim of a violation of section 609.282 or 609.322;

is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Penalties.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the crime involves a victim under the age of 18, to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of $20,000, or both; or

(2) in other cases, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Consent or age of victim not a defense.**

In a prosecution under this section the consent or age of the victim is not a defense.

609.284 LABOR OR SEX TRAFFICKING CRIMES; DEFENSES; CIVIL LIABILITY; CORPORATE LIABILITY.

Subdivision 1. **Consent or age of victim not a defense.**

In an action under this section the consent or age of the victim is not a defense.

Subd. 2. **Civil liability.**

A labor trafficking victim may bring a cause of action against a person who violates section 609.282 or 609.283. The court may award damages, including punitive damages, reasonable attorney fees, and other litigation costs reasonably incurred by the victim. This remedy is in addition to potential criminal liability.

Subd. 3. **Corporate liability.**

If a corporation or other business enterprise is convicted of violating section 609.282, 609.283, or 609.322, in addition to the criminal penalties described in those sections and other remedies provided elsewhere in law, the court may, when appropriate:

(1) order its dissolution or reorganization;

(2) order the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or prior approval granted to it by a state agency; or

(3) order the surrender of its charter if it is organized under Minnesota law or the revocation of its certificate to conduct business in Minnesota if it is not organized under Minnesota law.

SEX CRIMES

609.294 BESTIALITY.

Whoever carnally knows a dead body or an animal or bird is guilty of bestiality, which is a **misdemeanor**. If knowingly done in the presence of another the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000 or both.

609.31 LEAVING STATE TO EVADE ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY.

Whoever with intent to evade proceedings to establish his paternity leaves the state knowing that a woman with whom he has had sexual intercourse is pregnant or has given birth within the previous 60 days to a living child may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both.

609.321 PROSTITUTION AND SEX TRAFFICKING; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

For the purposes of sections 609.321 to 609.325, the following terms have the meanings given.

Subd. 2. **Business of prostitution.**

"Business of prostitution" means any arrangement between or organization of two or more persons, acting other than as prostitutes or patrons, who commit acts punishable under sections 609.321 to 609.324.

Subd. 4. **Patron.**

"Patron" means an individual who engages in prostitution by hiring, offering to hire, or agreeing to hire another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Subd. 5. **Place of prostitution.**

"Place of prostitution" means a house or other place where prostitution is practiced.

Subd. 7. **Promotes the prostitution of an individual.**

"Promotes the prostitution of an individual" means any of the following wherein the person knowingly:

(1) solicits or procures patrons for a prostitute;

(2) provides, leases or otherwise permits premises or facilities owned or controlled by the person to aid the prostitution of an individual;

(3) owns, manages, supervises, controls, keeps or operates, either alone or with others, a place of prostitution to aid the prostitution of an individual;

(4) owns, manages, supervises, controls, operates, institutes, aids or facilitates, either alone or with others, a business of prostitution to aid the prostitution of an individual;

(5) admits a patron to a place of prostitution to aid the prostitution of an individual; or

(6) transports an individual from one point within this state to another point either within or without this state, or brings an individual into this state to aid the prostitution of the individual.

Subd. 7a. **Sex trafficking.**

"Sex trafficking" means:

(1) receiving, recruiting, enticing, harboring, providing, or obtaining by any means an individual to aid in the prostitution of the individual; or

(2) receiving profit or anything of value, knowing or having reason to know it is derived from an act described in clause (1).

Subd. 7b. **Sex trafficking victim.**

"Sex trafficking victim" means a person subjected to the practices in subdivision 7a.

Subd. 8. **Prostitute.**

"Prostitute" means an individual who engages in prostitution by being hired, offering to be hired, or agreeing to be hired by another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Subd. 9. **Prostitution.**

"Prostitution" means hiring, offering to hire, or agreeing to hire another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact, or being hired, offering to be hired, or agreeing to be hired by another individual to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Subd. 10. **Sexual contact.**

"Sexual contact" means any of the following acts, if the acts can reasonably be construed as being for the purpose of satisfying the actor's sexual impulses:

(i) the intentional touching by an individual of a prostitute's intimate parts; or

(ii) the intentional touching by a prostitute of another individual's intimate parts.

Subd. 11. **Sexual penetration.**

"Sexual penetration" means any of the following acts, if for the purpose of satisfying sexual impulses: sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or any intrusion however slight into the genital or anal openings of an individual's body by any part of another individual's body or any object used for the purpose of satisfying sexual impulses. Emission of semen is not necessary.

Subd. 12. **Public place.**

A "**public place**" means a public street or sidewalk, a pedestrian skyway system as defined in section 469.125, subdivision 4, a hotel, motel, steam room, sauna, massage parlor, shopping mall and other public shopping areas, or other place of public accommodation, a place licensed to sell intoxicating liquor, wine, nonintoxicating malt beverages, or food, or a motor vehicle located on a public street, alley, or parking lot ordinarily used by or available to the public though not used as a matter of right and a driveway connecting such a parking lot with a street or highway.

Subd. 13. **Place of public accommodation.**

"Place of public accommodation" means a business, accommodation, refreshment, entertainment, recreation, or transportation facility of any kind, whether licensed or not, whose goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations are extended, offered, sold, or otherwise made available to the public.

Subd. 14. **Prior qualified human trafficking-related offense.**

A "prior qualified human trafficking-related offense" means a conviction or delinquency adjudication within the ten years from the discharge from probation or parole immediately preceding the current offense for a violation of or an attempt to violate section 609.322, subdivision 1 (solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking in the first degree); 609.322, subdivision 1a (solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking in the second degree); 609.282 (labor trafficking); or 609.283 (unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of labor or sex trafficking).

Subd. 15.**Debt bondage.**

"Debt bondage" has the meaning given in section 609.281, subdivision 3.

Subd. 16.**Forced or coerced labor or services.**

"Forced or coerced labor or services" has the meaning given in section 609.281, subdivision 4.

Subd. 17.**Labor trafficking victim.**

"Labor trafficking victim" has the meaning given in section 609.281, subdivision 6.

609.322 SOLICITATION, INDUCEMENT, AND PROMOTION OF PROSTITUTION; SEX TRAFFICKING.

Subdivision 1. **Solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking in the first degree.**

(a) Whoever, while acting other than as a prostitute or patron, intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both:

(1) solicits or induces an individual under the age of 18 years to practice prostitution;

(2) promotes the prostitution of an individual under the age of 18 years;

(3) receives profit, knowing or having reason to know that it is derived from the prostitution, or the promotion of the prostitution, of an individual under the age of 18 years; or

(4) engages in the sex trafficking of an individual under the age of 18 years.

(b) Whoever violates paragraph (a) or subdivision 1a may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 30 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $60,000, or both, if one or more of the following aggravating factors are present:

(1) the offender has committed a prior qualified human trafficking-related offense;

(2) the offense involved a sex trafficking victim who suffered bodily harm during the commission of the offense;

(3) the time period that a sex trafficking victim was held in debt bondage or forced or coerced labor or services exceeded 180 days; or

(4) the offense involved more than one sex trafficking victim.

Subd. 1a. **Solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking in the second degree.**

Whoever, while acting other than as a prostitute or patron, intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both:

(1) solicits or induces an individual to practice prostitution;

(2) promotes the prostitution of an individual;

(3) receives profit, knowing or having reason to know that it is derived from the prostitution, or the promotion of the prostitution, of an individual; or

(4) engages in the sex trafficking of an individual.

Subd. 1b. **Exceptions.**

Subdivisions 1, paragraph (a), clause (3), and 1a, clause (3), do not apply to:

(1) a minor who is dependent on an individual acting as a prostitute and who may have benefited from or been supported by the individual's earnings derived from prostitution; or

(2) a parent over the age of 55 who is dependent on an individual acting as a prostitute, who may have benefited from or been supported by the individual's earnings derived from prostitution, and who did not know that the earnings were derived from prostitution; or

(3) the sale of goods or services to a prostitute in the ordinary course of a lawful business.

Subd. 1c. **Aggregation of cases.**

Acts by the defendant in violation of any one or more of the provisions in this section within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this subdivision.

609.3232 PROTECTIVE ORDER AUTHORIZED; PROCEDURES; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Order for protection.**

Any parent or guardian who knows or has reason to believe that a person, while acting as other than a prostitute or patron, is inducing, coercing, soliciting, or promoting the prostitution of the parent or guardian's minor child, or is offering or providing food, shelter, or other subsistence for the purpose of enabling the parent or guardian's minor child to engage in prostitution, may seek an order for protection in the manner provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Court jurisdiction.**

An application for relief under this section shall be filed in the juvenile court. Actions under this section shall be given docket priority by the court.

Subd. 3. **Contents of petition.**

A petition for relief shall allege the existence of a circumstance or circumstances described in subdivision 1, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances from which relief is sought. The court shall provide simplified forms and clerical assistance to help with the writing and filing of a petition under this section.

Subd. 4. **Hearing on application; notice.**

(a) Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall order a hearing which shall be held no later than 14 days from the date of the order. Personal service shall be made upon the respondent not less than five days before the hearing. In the event that personal service cannot be completed in time to give the respondent the minimum notice required under this paragraph, the court may set a new hearing date.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), service may be made by one week published notice, as provided under section 645.11, provided the petitioner files with the court an affidavit stating that an attempt at personal service made by a sheriff was unsuccessful because the respondent is avoiding service by concealment or otherwise, and that a copy of the petition and notice of hearing has been mailed to the respondent at the respondent's residence or that the residence is not known to the petitioner. Service under this paragraph is complete seven days after publication. The court shall set a new hearing date if necessary to allow the respondent the five-day minimum notice required under paragraph (a).

Subd. 5. **Relief by the court.**

Upon notice and hearing, the court may order the respondent to return the minor child to the residence of the child's parents or guardian, and may order that the respondent cease and desist from committing further acts described in subdivision 1 and cease to have further contact with the minor child. Any relief granted by the court in the order for protection shall be for a fixed period of time determined by the court.

Subd. 6. **Service of order.**

Any order issued under this section shall be served personally on the respondent. Upon the request of the petitioner, the court shall order the sheriff to assist in the execution or service of the order for protection.

Subd. 7. **Violation of order for protection.**

(a) A violation of an order for protection shall constitute contempt of court and be subject to the penalties provided under chapter 588.

(b) Any person who willfully fails to return a minor child as required by an order for protection issued under this section commits an act which manifests an intent substantially to deprive the parent or guardian of custodial rights within the meaning of section 609.26, clause (3).

609.324 PATRONS; PROSTITUTES; HOUSING INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Engaging in, hiring, or agreeing to hire minor to engage in prostitution; penalties.**

(a) Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both:

(1) engages in prostitution with an individual under the age of 14 years;

(2) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual under the age of 14 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact; or

(3) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual who the actor reasonably believes to be under the age of 14 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

(b) Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both:

(1) engages in prostitution with an individual under the age of 16 years but at least 14 years;

(2) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual under the age of 16 years but at least 14 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact; or

(3) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual who the actor reasonably believes to be under the age of 16 years but at least 14 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

(c) Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) engages in prostitution with an individual under the age of 18 years but at least 16 years;

(2) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual under the age of 18 years but at least 16 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact; or

(3) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual who the actor reasonably believes to be under the age of 18 years but at least 16 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Subd. 1a. **Housing unrelated minor engaged in prostitution; penalties.**

Any person, other than one related by blood, adoption, or marriage to the minor, who permits a minor to reside, temporarily or permanently, in the person's dwelling without the consent of the minor's parents or guardian, knowing or having reason to know that the minor is engaging in prostitution may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; except that, this subdivision does not apply to residential placements made, sanctioned, or supervised by a public or private social service agency.

Subd. 2. **Patrons of prostitution; penalty.**

(a) Whoever, while acting as a patron, intentionally does any of the following is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**:

(1) engages in prostitution with an individual 18 years of age or older; or

(2) hires, offers to hire, or agrees to hire an individual 18 years of age or older to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 4, a person who is convicted of violating this subdivision must, at a minimum, be sentenced to pay a fine of at least $1,500.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of this subdivision within ten years of a previous conviction for violating this section or section 609.322 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Community service in lieu of minimum fine.**

The court may order a person convicted of violating subdivision 2 to perform community work service in lieu of all or a portion of the minimum fine required under those subdivisions if the court makes specific, written findings that the convicted person is indigent or that payment of the fine would create undue hardship for the convicted person or that person's immediate family. Community work service ordered under this subdivision is in addition to any mandatory community work service ordered under subdivision 3.

Subd. 5. **Use of motor vehicle to patronize prostitutes; driving record notation.**

(a) When a court sentences a person convicted of violating this section while acting as a patron, the court shall determine whether the person used a motor vehicle during the commission of the offense and whether the person has previously been convicted of violating this section or section 609.322. If the court finds that the person used a motor vehicle during the commission of the offense, it shall forward its finding along with an indication of whether the person has previously been convicted of a prostitution offense to the commissioner of public safety who shall record the finding on the person's driving record. Except as provided in paragraph (b), the finding is classified as private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12, but is accessible for law enforcement purposes.

(b) If the person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.322, the finding is public data.

Subd. 6. **Prostitution in public place; penalty for prostitutes.**

Whoever, while acting as a prostitute, intentionally does any of the following **while in a public place** is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**:

(1) engages in prostitution with an individual 18 years of age or older; or

(2) is hired, offers to be hired, or agrees to be hired by an individual 18 years of age or older to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Subd. 7. **General prostitution crimes; penalties for prostitutes.**

(a) Whoever, while acting as a prostitute, intentionally does any of the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) engages in prostitution with an individual 18 years of age or older; or

(2) is hired, offers to be hired, or agrees to be hired by an individual 18 years of age or older to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of this subdivision within two years of a previous prostitution conviction for violating this section or section 609.322 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

609.3242 PROSTITUTION CRIMES COMMITTED IN SCHOOL OR PARK ZONES; INCREASED PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "park zone" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 12a; and

(2) "school zone" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, and also includes school bus stops established by a school board under section 123B.88, while school children are waiting for the bus.

Subd. 2. **Increased penalties.**

Any person who commits a violation of section 609.324 while acting other than as a prostitute while in a school or park zone may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the crime committed is a felony, the statutory maximum for the crime is three years longer than the statutory maximum for the underlying crime;

(2) if the crime committed is a gross misdemeanor, the person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both; and

(3) if the crime committed is a misdemeanor, the person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

609.3243 LOITERING WITH INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN PROSTITUTION.

A person who loiters in a public place with intent to participate in prostitution is guilty of a misdemeanor.

609.325 DEFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **No defense; solicited; not engaged.**

It shall be no defense to a prosecution under section 609.322 that an individual solicited or induced to practice prostitution or whose prostitution was promoted, did not actually engage in prostitution.

Subd. 2. **Consent no defense.**

Consent or mistake as to age shall be no defense to prosecutions under section 609.322 or 609.324.

Subd. 3. **No defense; prior prostitution.**

It shall be no defense to actions under section 609.322 that the individual solicited or induced to practice prostitution, or whose prostitution was promoted, had engaged in prostitution prior to that solicitation, inducement, or promotion.

Subd. 3a. **No defense; undercover operative.**

The fact that an undercover operative or law enforcement officer was involved in the detection or investigation of an offense shall not be a defense to a prosecution under section 609.324.

Subd. 4. **Affirmative defense.**

It is an affirmative defense to a charge under section 609.324, subdivision 6 or 7, if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is a labor trafficking victim or a sex trafficking victim and that the defendant committed the acts underlying the charge as a result of being a labor trafficking or sex trafficking victim.

609.326 EVIDENCE.

The marital privilege provided for in section 595.02 shall **not** apply in any proceeding under section 609.322.

609.33 DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For the purpose of this section, "disorderly house" means a building, dwelling, place, establishment, or premises in which actions or conduct habitually occur in violation of laws relating to:

(1) the sale of intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor;

(2) gambling;

(3) prostitution as defined in section 609.321, subdivision 9, or acts relating to prostitution; or

(4) the sale or possession of controlled substances as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. **Prohibiting owning or operating disorderly house.**

No person may own, lease, operate, manage, maintain, or conduct a disorderly house, or invite or attempt to invite others to visit or remain in the disorderly house. A violation of this subdivision is a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Mandatory minimum penalties.**

(a) If a person is convicted of a first violation of subdivision 2, in addition to any sentence of imprisonment authorized by subdivision 2 which the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $300 nor more than $3,000.

(b) If a person is convicted of a second violation of subdivision 2, in addition to any sentence of imprisonment authorized by subdivision 2 which the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $3,000.

(c) If a person is convicted of a third or subsequent violation of subdivision 2, in addition to any sentence of imprisonment authorized by subdivision 2 which the court may impose, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $3,000.

Subd. 4. **Evidence.**

Evidence of unlawful sales of intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor, of unlawful possession or sale of controlled substances, of prostitution or acts relating to prostitution, or of gambling or acts relating to gambling, is prima facie evidence of the existence of a disorderly house. Evidence of sales of intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., while a person is within a disorderly house, is prima facie evidence that the person knew it to be a disorderly house.

Subd. 5. **Local regulation.**

Subdivisions 1 to 4 do not prohibit or restrict a local governmental unit from imposing more restrictive provisions.

Subd. 6. **Pretrial release.**

When a person is charged under this section with owning or leasing a disorderly house, the court may require as a condition of pretrial release that the defendant bring an eviction action against a lessee who has violated the covenant not to allow drugs established by section 504B.171.

609.341 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

For the purposes of sections 609.341 to 609.351, the terms in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Actor.**

"Actor" means a person accused of criminal sexual conduct.

Subd. 3. **Force.**

"Force" means either: (1) the infliction by the actor of bodily harm; or (2) the attempted infliction, or threatened infliction by the actor of bodily harm or commission or threat of any other crime by the actor against the complainant or another, which causes the complainant to reasonably believe that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat.

Subd. 4. **Consent.**

(a) "Consent" means words or overt actions by a person indicating a freely given present agreement to perform a particular sexual act with the actor. Consent does not mean the existence of a prior or current social relationship between the actor and the complainant or that the complainant failed to resist a particular sexual act.

(b) A person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless as defined by this section cannot consent to a sexual act.

(c) Corroboration of the victim's testimony is not required to show lack of consent.

Subd. 5. **Intimate parts.**

"Intimate parts" includes the primary genital area, groin, inner thigh, buttocks, or breast of a human being.

Subd. 6. **Mentally impaired.**

"Mentally impaired" means that a person, as a result of inadequately developed or impaired intelligence or a substantial psychiatric disorder of thought or mood, lacks the judgment to give a reasoned consent to sexual contact or to sexual penetration.

Subd. 7. **Mentally incapacitated.**

"Mentally incapacitated" means:

(1) that a person under the influence of alcohol, a narcotic, anesthetic, or any other substance, administered to that person without the person's agreement, lacks the judgment to give a reasoned consent to sexual contact or sexual penetration; or

(2) that a person is under the influence of any substance or substances to a degree that renders them incapable of consenting or incapable of appreciating, understanding, or controlling the person's conduct.

Subd. 8. **Personal injury.**

"**Personal injury**" means bodily harm as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7, or severe mental anguish or pregnancy.

Subd. 9. **Physically helpless.**

"**Physically helpless**" means that a person is (a) asleep or not conscious, (b) unable to withhold consent or to withdraw consent because of a physical condition, or (c) unable to communicate nonconsent and the condition is known or reasonably should have been known to the actor.

Subd. 10. **Current or recent position of authority.**

"Current or recent position of authority" includes but is not limited to any person who is a parent or acting in the place of a parent and charged with or assumes any of a parent's rights, duties or responsibilities to a child, or a person who is charged with or assumes any duty or responsibility for the health, welfare, or supervision of a child, either independently or through another, no matter how brief, at the time of or within 120 days immediately preceding the act. For the purposes of subdivision 11, "current or recent position of authority" includes a psychotherapist.

Subd. 11. **Sexual contact.**

(a) "**Sexual contact**," for the purposes of sections 609.343, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (f) and (i), and 609.345, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (d) and (i), and subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (e), (h), and (i), includes any of the following acts committed without the complainant's consent, except in those cases where consent is not a defense, and committed with sexual or aggressive intent:

(i) the intentional touching by the actor of the complainant's intimate parts, or

(ii) the touching by the complainant of the actor's, the complainant's, or another's intimate parts effected by a person in a current or recent position of authority, or by coercion, or by inducement if the complainant is under 14 years of age or mentally impaired, or

(iii) the touching by another of the complainant's intimate parts effected by coercion or by a person in a current or recent position of authority, or

(iv) in any of the cases above, the touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts, or

(v) the intentional touching with seminal fluid or sperm by the actor of the complainant's body or the clothing covering the complainant's body.

(b) "**Sexual contact**," for the purposes of sections 609.343, subdivision 1a, clauses (g) and (h), 609.345, subdivision 1a, clauses (f) and (g), and 609.3458, includes any of the following acts committed with sexual or aggressive intent:

(i) the intentional touching by the actor of the complainant's intimate parts;

(ii) the touching by the complainant of the actor's, the complainant's, or another's intimate parts;

(iii) the touching by another of the complainant's intimate parts;

(iv) in any of the cases listed above, touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts; or

(v) the intentional touching with seminal fluid or sperm by the actor of the complainant's body or the clothing covering the complainant's body.

(c) "Sexual contact with a person under 14" means the intentional touching of the complainant's bare genitals or anal opening by the actor's bare genitals or anal opening with sexual or aggressive intent or the touching by the complainant's bare genitals or anal opening of the actor's or another's bare genitals or anal opening with sexual or aggressive intent.

Subd. 12. **Sexual penetration.**

"**Sexual penetration**" means any of the following acts committed without the complainant's consent, except in those cases where consent is not a defense, whether or not emission of semen occurs:

(1) sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal intercourse; or

(2) any intrusion however slight into the genital or anal openings:

(i) of the complainant's body by any part of the actor's body or any object used by the actor for this purpose;

(ii) of the complainant's body by any part of the body of the complainant, by any part of the body of another person, or by any object used by the complainant or another person for this purpose, when effected by a person in a current or recent position of authority, or by coercion, or by inducement if the child is under 14 years of age or mentally impaired; or

(iii) of the body of the actor or another person by any part of the body of the complainant or by any object used by the complainant for this purpose, when effected by a person in a current or recent position of authority, or by coercion, or by inducement if the child is under 14 years of age or mentally impaired.

Subd. 13. **Complainant.**

"Complainant" means a person alleged to have been subjected to criminal sexual conduct, but need not be the person who signs the complaint.

Subd. 14. **Coercion.**

"Coercion" means the use by the actor of words or circumstances that cause the complainant reasonably to fear the infliction of bodily harm upon the complainant or another, or the use by the actor of confinement, or superior size or strength, against the complainant to accomplish the act. Proof of coercion does not require proof of a specific act or threat.

Subd. 15. **Significant relationship.**

"Significant relationship" means a situation in which the actor is:

(1) the complainant's parent, stepparent, or guardian;

(2) any of the following persons related to the complainant by blood, marriage, or adoption: brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, first cousin, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, grandparent, great-grandparent, great-uncle, great-aunt;

(3) an adult who jointly resides intermittently or regularly in the same dwelling as the complainant and who is not the complainant's spouse; or

(4) an adult who is or was involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship with the parent of a complainant.

Subd. 16. **Patient.**

"Patient" means a person who seeks or obtains psychotherapeutic services.

Subd. 17. **Psychotherapist.**

"Psychotherapist" means a person who is or purports to be a physician, psychologist, nurse, physician assistant, chemical dependency counselor, social worker, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor, or other mental health service provider; or any other person, whether or not licensed by the state, who performs or purports to perform psychotherapy.

Subd. 18. **Psychotherapy.**

"Psychotherapy" means the professional treatment, assessment, or counseling of a mental or emotional illness, symptom, or condition.

Subd. 19. **Emotionally dependent.**

"Emotionally dependent" means that the nature of the former patient's emotional condition and the nature of the treatment provided by the psychotherapist are such that the psychotherapist knows or has reason to know that the former patient is unable to withhold consent to sexual contact or sexual penetration by the psychotherapist.

Subd. 20. **Therapeutic deception.**

"Therapeutic deception" means a representation by a psychotherapist that sexual contact or sexual penetration by the psychotherapist is consistent with or part of the patient's treatment.

Subd. 21. **Special transportation.**

"Special transportation service" means motor vehicle transportation provided on a regular basis by a public or private entity or person that is intended exclusively or primarily to serve individuals who are vulnerable adults or disabled. Special transportation service includes, but is not limited to, service provided by buses, vans, taxis, and volunteers driving private automobiles.

Subd. 22. **Predatory crime.**

"Predatory crime" means a felony violation of section 609.185 (first-degree murder), 609.19 (second-degree murder), 609.195 (third-degree murder), 609.20 (first-degree manslaughter), 609.205 (second-degree manslaughter), 609.221 (first-degree assault), 609.222 (second-degree assault), 609.223 (third-degree assault), 609.24 (simple robbery), 609.245 (aggravated robbery), 609.247(carjacking), 609.25 (kidnapping), 609.255 (false imprisonment), 609.498 (tampering with a witness), 609.561 (first-degree arson), or 609.582, subdivision 1 (first-degree burglary).

Subd. 23.**Secure treatment facility.**

"Secure treatment facility" has the meaning given in sections 253B.02, subdivision 18a, and 253D.02, subdivision 13.

Subd. 24. **Prohibited occupational relationship.**

A "**prohibited occupational relationship**" exists when the actor is in one of the following occupations and the act takes place under the specified circumstances:

(1) the actor **performed massage or other bodywork for hire**, the sexual penetration or sexual contact occurred during or immediately before or after the actor performed or was hired to perform one of those services for the complainant, and the sexual penetration or sexual contact was nonconsensual; or

(2) the actor and the complainant were in one of the following occupational relationships at the time of the act. Consent by the complainant is not a defense:

(i) the actor was a **psychotherapist**, the complainant was the actor's patient, and the sexual penetration or sexual contact occurred during a psychotherapy session or during a period of time when the psychotherapist-patient relationship was ongoing;

(ii) the actor was a psychotherapist and the complainant was the actor's former patient who was emotionally dependent on the actor;

(iii) the actor was or falsely impersonated a psychotherapist, the complainant was the actor's patient or former patient, and the sexual penetration or sexual contact occurred by means of therapeutic deception;

(iv) the actor was or falsely impersonated a **provider of medical services** to the complainant and the sexual penetration or sexual contact occurred by means of deception or false representation that the sexual penetration or sexual contact was for a bona fide medical purpose;

(v) the actor was or falsely impersonated a **member of the clergy**, the complainant was not married to the actor, the complainant met with the actor in private seeking or receiving religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort from the actor, and the sexual penetration or sexual contact occurred during the course of the meeting or during a period of time when the meetings were ongoing;

(vi) the actor **provided special transportation service** to the complainant and the sexual penetration or sexual contact occurred during or immediately before or after the actor transported the complainant;

(vii) the actor was or falsely impersonated **a peace officer**, as defined in section 626.84, the actor physically or constructively restrained the complainant or the complainant did not reasonably feel free to leave the actor's presence, and the sexual penetration or sexual contact was not pursuant to a lawful search or lawful use of force;

(viii) the actor was an employee, independent contractor, or volunteer of a state, county, city, or privately operated adult or juvenile correctional system, or secure treatment facility, or treatment facility providing services to clients civilly committed as mentally ill and dangerous, sexually dangerous persons, or sexual psychopathic personalities, including but not limited to jails, prisons, detention centers, or work release facilities, and the complainant was a resident of a facility or under supervision of the correctional system;

(ix) the complainant was enrolled in a secondary school and:

(A) the actor was a licensed educator employed or contracted to provide service for the school at which the complainant was a student;

(B) the actor was age 18 or older and at least 48 months older than the complainant and was employed or contracted to provide service for the secondary school at which the complainant was a student; or

(C) the actor was age 18 or older and at least 48 months older than the complainant, and was a licensed educator employed or contracted to provide services for an elementary, middle, or secondary school;

(x) the actor was a caregiver, facility staff person, or person providing services in a facility, and the complainant was a vulnerable adult who was a resident, patient, or client of the facility who was impaired in judgment or capacity by mental or emotional dysfunction or undue influence; or

(xi) the actor was a caregiver, facility staff person, or person providing services in a facility, and the complainant was a resident, patient, or client of the facility. This clause does not apply if a consensual sexual personal relationship existed prior to the caregiving relationship or if the actor was a personal care attendant.

Subd. 25. **Caregiver.**

"Caregiver" has the meaning given in section 609.232, subdivision 2.

Subd. 26. **Facility.**

"Facility" has the meaning given in section 609.232, subdivision 3.

Subd. 27. **Vulnerable adult.**

"Vulnerable adult" has the meaning given in section 609.232, subdivision 11.

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NEW THIS YEAR

627.16 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT; MENTALLY INCAPACITATED; ASLEEP OR NOT CONSCIOUS.

A criminal action arising out of an incident of alleged criminal sexual conduct may be prosecuted **either** in the county where any element of the alleged sexual penetration or sexual contact was committed or the county where the complainant is found when the complainant was, at the time of the act:

(1) **mentally incapacitated**, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 7; or

(2) **physically helpless**, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 9, as the result of being asleep or not conscious.

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609.342 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Adult victim; crime defined.**

A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(b) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(c) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and any of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the act;

(ii) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

(iii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(d) the actor uses force as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (1); or

(e) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) the actor or an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or

(ii) the actor or an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit.

Subd. 1a. **Victim under the age of 18; crime defined.**

A person who engages in penetration with anyone under 18 years of age or sexual contact with a person under 14 years of age as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (c), is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(b) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(c) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and any of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the act;

(ii) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

(iii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(d) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) the actor or an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or

(ii) the actor or an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(e) the complainant is under 14 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(f) the complainant is at least 14 years of age but less than 16 years of age and:

(i) the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant; and

(ii) the actor is in a current or recent position of authority over the complainant.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(g) the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the act and the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(h) the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the act, and the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and any of the following circumstances exist:

> (i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the act;
>
> (ii) the complainant suffered personal injury; or
>
> (iii) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or

(i) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (1).

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in section 609.3455; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or subdivision 1a may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 30 years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both.

(b) Unless a longer mandatory minimum sentence is otherwise required by law or the Sentencing Guidelines provide for a longer presumptive executed sentence, the court shall presume that an executed sentence of 144 months must be imposed on an offender convicted of violating this section. Sentencing a person in a manner other than that described in this paragraph is a departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

(c) A person convicted under this section is also subject to conditional release under section 609.3455.

Subd. 3. **Stay.**

Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.3455; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1a, clause (g), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

(a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and

(b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

(1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse;

(2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program; and

(3) a requirement that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the complainant until the offender has successfully completed the treatment program unless approved by the treatment program and the supervising correctional agent.

609.343 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Adult victim; crime defined.**

A person who engages in sexual contact with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(b) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the dangerous weapon to cause the complainant to submit;

(c) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and any of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;

(ii) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

(iii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(d) the actor uses force as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (1); or

(e) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) the actor or an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or

(ii) the actor or an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit.

Subd. 1a. **Victim under the age of 18; crime defined.**

A person who engages in sexual contact with anyone under 18 years of age is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(b) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the dangerous weapon to cause the complainant to submit;

(c) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and any of the following circumstances exist:

  (i) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;

  (ii) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

  (iii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(d) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) the actor or an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or

(ii) the actor or an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(e) the complainant is under 14 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;

(f) the complainant is at least 14 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant and in a current or recent position of authority over the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(g) the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact and the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(h) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;

(ii) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(iii) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or

(i) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (1).

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in section 609.3455; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or subdivision 1a may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both.

(b) Unless a longer mandatory minimum sentence is otherwise required by law or the Sentencing Guidelines provide for a longer presumptive executed sentence, the court shall presume that an executed sentence of 90 months must be imposed on an offender convicted of violating subdivision 1, clause (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), or subdivision 1a, clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (h), or (i). Sentencing a person in a manner other than that described in this paragraph is a departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

(c) A person convicted under this section is also subject to conditional release under section 609.3455.

Subd. 3. **Stay.**

Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.3455; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1a, clause (g), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

(a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and

(b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

(1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse;

(2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program; and

(3) a requirement that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the complainant until the offender has successfully completed the treatment program unless approved by the treatment program and the supervising correctional agent.

609.344 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Adult victim; crime defined.**

A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(b) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(c) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

(d) at the time of the act, the actor is in a prohibited occupational relationship with the complainant.

Subd. 1a. **Victim under the age of 18; crime defined.**

A person who engages in sexual penetration with anyone under 18 years of age is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 14 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant shall be a defense;

(b) the complainant is at least 14 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 24 months older than the complainant. In any such case if the actor is no more than 60 months older than the complainant, it shall be an affirmative defense, which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, that the actor reasonably believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older. In all other cases, mistake as to the complainant's age shall not be a defense. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(c) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(d) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant and in a current or recent position of authority over the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(ii) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(iii) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(h) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

(i) at the time of the act, the actor is in a prohibited occupational relationship with the complainant.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

Except as otherwise provided in section 609.3455, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or subdivision 1a may be sentenced:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both; or

(2) if the person was convicted under subdivision 1a, paragraph (b), and if the actor was no more than 36 months but more than 24 months older than the complainant, to imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

A person convicted under this section is also subject to conditional release under section 609.3455.

Subd. 3. **Stay.**

Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.3455; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1a, clause (f), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

(a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and

(b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

(1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse;

(2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program; and

(3) a requirement that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the complainant until the offender has successfully completed the treatment program unless approved by the treatment program and the supervising correctional agent.

609.345 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Adult victim; crime defined.**

A person who engages in sexual contact with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;

(b) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(c) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

(d) at the time of the act, the actor is in a prohibited occupational relationship with the complainant.

Subd. 1a. **Victim under the age of 18; crime defined.**

A person who engages in sexual contact with anyone under 18 years of age is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 14 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age or consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;

(b) the complainant is at least 14 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant or in a current or recent position of authority over the complainant. Consent by the complainant to the act is not a defense.

Mistake of age is not a defense unless actor is less than 60 months older. In any such case, if the actor is no more than 60 months older than the complainant, it shall be an affirmative defense which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the actor reasonably believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older. In all other cases, mistake as to the complainant's age shall not be a defense;

(c) the actor uses coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;

(d) The actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant and in a current or recent position of authority over the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;

(ii) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(iii) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(h) the actor uses force, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 3, clause (2); or

(i) at the time of the act, the actor is in a prohibited occupational relationship with the complainant.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

Except as otherwise provided in section 609.3455, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or subdivision 1a may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both. A person convicted under this section is also subject to conditional release under section 609.3455.

Subd. 3. **Stay.**

Except when imprisonment is required under section 609.3455; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, if a person is convicted under subdivision 1a, clause (f), the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that:

(a) a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit; and

(b) a professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to a treatment program.

If the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

(1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse;

(2) a requirement that the offender complete a treatment program; and

(3) a requirement that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the complainant until the offender has successfully completed the treatment program unless approved by the treatment program and the supervising correctional agent.

609.3451 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Sexual penetration; crime defined.**

A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree if the person engages in nonconsensual sexual penetration.

Subd. 1a. **Sexual contact; child present; crime defined.**

A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree if:

(1) the person engages in nonconsensual sexual contact; or

(2) the person engages in masturbation or lewd exhibition of the genitals in the presence of a minor under the age of 16, knowing or having reason to know the minor is present.

For purposes of this section, "sexual contact" has the meaning given in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (a), clauses (i), (iv), and (v). Sexual contact also includes the intentional removal or attempted removal of clothing covering the complainant's intimate parts or undergarments, and the nonconsensual touching by the complainant of the actor's intimate parts, effected by the actor, if the action is performed with sexual or aggressive intent.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

A person convicted under subdivision 1a may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to a payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Felony.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person violates subdivision 1.

(b) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both, if the person violates subdivision 1 or 1a within ten years of:

(1) a conviction under subdivision 1;

(2) a previous conviction for violating subdivision 1a, clause (2), a crime described in paragraph (c), or a statute from another state in conformity with any of these offenses; or

(3) the first of two or more previous convictions for violating subdivision 1a, clause (1), or a statute from another state in conformity with this offense.

(c) A previous conviction for violating section 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.3453; 617.23, subdivision 2, clause (2), or subdivision 3; or 617.247 may be used to enhance a criminal penalty as provided in paragraph (b).

609.3453 CRIMINAL SEXUAL PREDATORY CONDUCT.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.**

A person is guilty of criminal sexual predatory conduct if the person commits a predatory crime that was motivated by the offender's sexual impulses or was part of a predatory pattern of behavior that had criminal sexual conduct as its goal.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

(a) Except as provided in section 609.3455, the statutory maximum sentence for a violation of subdivision 1 is: (1) 25 percent longer than for the underlying predatory crime; or (2) 50 percent longer than for the underlying predatory crime, if the violation is committed by a person with a previous sex offense conviction, as defined in section 609.3455, subdivision 1.

(b) In addition to the sentence imposed under paragraph (a), the person may also be sentenced to the payment of a fine of not more than $20,000.

(c) A person convicted under this section is also subject to conditional release under section 609.3455.

609.3455 DANGEROUS SEX OFFENDERS; LIFE SENTENCES; CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Conviction" includes a conviction as an extended jurisdiction juvenile under section 260B.130 for a violation of, or an attempt to violate, section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.3453, or 609.3458, if the adult sentence has been executed.

(c) "Extreme inhumane conditions" mean situations where, either before or after the sexual penetration or sexual contact, the offender knowingly causes or permits the complainant to be placed in a situation likely to cause the complainant severe ongoing mental, emotional, or psychological harm, or causes the complainant's death.

(d) A "heinous element" includes:

(1) the offender tortured the complainant;

(2) the offender intentionally inflicted great bodily harm upon the complainant;

(3) the offender intentionally mutilated the complainant;

(4) the offender exposed the complainant to extreme inhumane conditions;

(5) the offender was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(6) the offense involved sexual penetration or sexual contact with more than one victim;

(7) the offense involved more than one perpetrator engaging in sexual penetration or sexual contact with the complainant; or

(8) the offender, without the complainant's consent, removed the complainant from one place to another and did not release the complainant in a safe place.

(e) "Mutilation" means the intentional infliction of physical abuse designed to cause serious permanent disfigurement or permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the functions of any bodily member or organ, where the offender relishes the infliction of the abuse, evidencing debasement or perversion.

(f) A conviction is considered a "previous sex offense conviction" if the offender was convicted and sentenced for a sex offense before the commission of the present offense.

(g) A conviction is considered a "prior sex offense conviction" if the offender was convicted of committing a sex offense before the offender has been convicted of the present offense, regardless of whether the offender was convicted for the first offense before the commission of the present offense, and the convictions involved separate behavioral incidents.

(h) "Sex offense" means any violation of, or attempt to violate, section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, 609.3453, 609.3458, or any similar statute of the United States, this state, or any other state.

(i) "Torture" means the intentional infliction of extreme mental anguish, or extreme psychological or physical abuse, when committed in an especially depraved manner.

(j) An offender has "two previous sex offense convictions" only if the offender was convicted and sentenced for a sex offense committed after the offender was earlier convicted and sentenced for a sex offense and both convictions preceded the commission of the present offense of conviction.

Subd. 2. **Mandatory life sentence without release; egregious first-time and repeat offenders.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), notwithstanding the statutory maximum penalty otherwise applicable to the offense, the court shall sentence a person convicted under section 609.342, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), or subdivision 1a, clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (h), or (i); or 609.343, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), or subdivision 1a, clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (h), or (i), to life without the possibility of release if:

(1) the fact finder determines that two or more heinous elements exist; or

(2) the person has a previous sex offense conviction for a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.3458, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), and the fact finder determines that a heinous element exists for the present offense.

(b) A fact finder may not consider a heinous element if it is an element of the underlying specified violation of section 609.342 or 609.343. In addition, when determining whether two or more heinous elements exist, the fact finder may not use the same underlying facts to support a determination that more than one element exists.

(c) The court shall sentence a person who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of an offense described in paragraph (a) to imprisonment for life.

Subd. 3. **Mandatory life sentence for egregious first-time offenders.**

(a) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum penalty otherwise applicable to the offense, the court shall sentence a person to imprisonment for life if the person is convicted under section 609.342, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), or subdivision 1a, clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (h), or (i); or 609.343, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), or subdivision 1a, clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (h), or (i); and the fact finder determines that a heinous element exists.

(b) The fact finder may not consider a heinous element if it is an element of the underlying specified violation of section 609.342 or 609.343.

Subd. 3a. **Mandatory sentence for certain engrained offenders.**

(a) A court shall commit a person to the commissioner of corrections for a period of time that is not less than double the presumptive sentence under the sentencing guidelines and not more than the statutory maximum, or if the statutory maximum is less than double the presumptive sentence, for a period of time that is equal to the statutory maximum, if:

(1) the court is imposing an executed sentence on a person convicted of committing or attempting to commit a violation of
section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, or 609.3458;

(2) the fact finder determines that the offender is a danger to public safety; and

(3) the fact finder determines that the offender's criminal sexual behavior is so engrained that the risk of reoffending is great without intensive psychotherapeutic intervention or other long-term treatment or supervision extending beyond the presumptive term of imprisonment and supervised release.

(b) The fact finder shall base its determination that the offender is a danger to public safety on any of the following factors:

(1) the crime involved an aggravating factor that would justify a durational departure from the presumptive sentence under the sentencing guidelines;

(2) the offender previously committed or attempted to commit a predatory crime or a violation of section 609.224 or 609.2242, including:

(i) an offense committed as a juvenile that would have been a predatory crime or a violation of section 609.224 or 609.2242 if committed by an adult; or

(ii) a violation or attempted violation of a similar law of any other state or the United States; or

(3) the offender planned or prepared for the crime prior to its commission.

(c) As used in this section, "predatory crime" has the meaning given in section 609.341, subdivision 22.

Subd. 4. **Mandatory life sentence; repeat offenders.**

(a) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum penalty otherwise applicable to the offense, the court shall sentence a person to imprisonment for life if the person is convicted of violating section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, or 609.3458 and:

(1) the person has two previous sex offense convictions;

(2) the person has a previous sex offense conviction and:

(i) the fact finder determines that the present offense involved an aggravating factor that would provide grounds for an upward durational departure under the sentencing guidelines other than the aggravating factor applicable to repeat criminal sexual conduct convictions;

(ii) the person received an upward durational departure from the sentencing guidelines for the previous sex offense conviction; or

(iii) the person was sentenced under this section or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.108, for the previous sex offense conviction; or

(3) the person has two prior sex offense convictions, and the fact finder determines that the prior convictions and present offense involved at least three separate victims, and:

(i) the fact finder determines that the present offense involved an aggravating factor that would provide grounds for an upward durational departure under the sentencing guidelines other than the aggravating factor applicable to repeat criminal sexual conduct convictions;

(ii) the person received an upward durational departure from the sentencing guidelines for one of the prior sex offense convictions; or

(iii) the person was sentenced under this section or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.108, for one of the prior sex offense convictions.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a court may not sentence a person to imprisonment for life for a violation of section 609.345, unless the person's previous or prior sex offense convictions that are being used as the basis for the sentence are for violations of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.3453, or 609.3458, or any similar statute of the United States, this state, or any other state.

Subd. 5. **Life sentences; minimum term of imprisonment.**

At the time of sentencing under subdivision 3 or 4, the court shall specify a minimum term of imprisonment, based on the sentencing guidelines or any applicable mandatory minimum sentence, that must be served before the offender may be considered for supervised release. If the offender was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense, the minimum term of imprisonment specified by the court shall not exceed the applicable minimum term of imprisonment described in section 244.05, subdivision 4b.

Subd. 6. **Mandatory ten-year conditional release term.**

Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence otherwise applicable to the offense and unless a longer conditional release term is required in subdivision 7, when a court commits an offender to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, or 609.3458, the court shall provide that, after the offender has been released from prison, the commissioner shall place the offender on conditional release for ten years.

Subd. 7. **Mandatory lifetime conditional release term.**

(a) When a court sentences an offender under subdivision 3 or 4, the court shall provide that, if the offender is released from prison, the commissioner of corrections shall place the offender on conditional release for the remainder of the offender's life.

(b) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence otherwise applicable to the offense, when the court commits an offender to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, or 609.3458, and the offender has a previous or prior sex offense conviction, the court shall provide that, after the offender has been released from prison, the commissioner shall place the offender on conditional release for the remainder of the offender's life.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), an offender may not be placed on lifetime conditional release for a violation of section 609.345, unless the offender's previous or prior sex offense conviction is for a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.3453, or 609.3458, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), or any similar statute of the United States, this state, or any other state.

Subd. 8. **Terms of conditional release; applicable to all sex offenders.**

(a) The provisions of this subdivision relating to conditional release apply to all sex offenders sentenced to prison for a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, or 609.3458. Except as provided in this subdivision, conditional release of sex offenders is governed by provisions relating to supervised release. The commissioner of corrections may not dismiss an offender on conditional release from supervision until the offender's conditional release term expires.

(b) The conditions of release may include successful completion of treatment and aftercare in a program approved by the commissioner, satisfaction of the release conditions specified in section 244.05, subdivision 6, and any other conditions the commissioner considers appropriate. The commissioner shall develop a plan to pay the cost of treatment of a person released under this subdivision. The plan may include co-payments from offenders, third-party payers, local agencies, or other funding sources as they are identified. This section does not require the commissioner to accept or retain an offender in a treatment program. Before the offender is placed on conditional release, the commissioner shall notify the sentencing court and the prosecutor in the jurisdiction where the offender was sentenced of the terms of the offender's conditional release. The commissioner also shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim of the offender's crime of the terms of the offender's conditional release.

(c) If the offender fails to meet any condition of release, the commissioner may revoke the offender's conditional release and order that the offender serve all or a part of the remaining portion of the conditional release term in prison. An offender, while on supervised release, is not entitled to credit against the offender's conditional release term for time served in confinement for a violation of release.

Subd. 9. **Applicability.**

The provisions of this section do not affect the applicability of Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.108, to crimes committed before August 1, 2005, or the validity of sentences imposed under Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.108.

Subd. 10. **Presumptive executed sentence for repeat sex offenders.**

Except as provided in subdivision 2, 3, 3a, or 4, if a person is convicted under sections 609.342 to 609.345 or 609.3453 within 15 years of a previous sex offense conviction, the court shall commit the defendant to the commissioner of corrections for not less than three years, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law for the offense for which convicted, notwithstanding sections 242.19, 243.05, 609.11, 609.12, and 609.135. The court may stay the execution of the sentence imposed under this subdivision only if it finds that a professional assessment indicates the offender is accepted by and can respond to treatment at a long-term inpatient program exclusively treating sex offenders and approved by the commissioner of corrections. If the court stays the execution of a sentence, it shall include the following as conditions of probation:

(1) incarceration in a local jail or workhouse; and

(2) a requirement that the offender successfully complete the treatment program and aftercare as directed by the court.

609.3456 USE OF POLYGRAPHS FOR SEX OFFENDERS ON PROBATION OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

(a) A court may order as an intermediate sanction under section 609.135 and the commissioner of corrections may order as a condition of release under section 244.05 or 609.3455 that an offender under supervision for a sex offense submit to polygraphic examinations to ensure compliance with the terms of probation or conditions of release.

(b) The court or commissioner may order the offender to pay all or a portion of the costs of the examinations. The fee may be waived if the offender is indigent or if payment would result in an economic hardship to the offender's immediate family.

609.3457 SEX OFFENDER ASSESSMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Assessment required.**

When a person is convicted of a sex offense, the court shall order an independent professional assessment of the offender's need for sex offender treatment to be completed before sentencing. The court may waive the assessment if: (1) the Sentencing Guidelines provide a presumptive prison sentence for the offender, or (2) an adequate assessment was conducted prior to the conviction. An assessor providing an assessment for the court must be experienced in the evaluation and treatment of sex offenders.

Subd. 1a. **Repeat offenders; mandatory assessment.**

When a person is convicted of a felony-level sex offense, and the person has previously been convicted of a sex offense regardless of the penalty level, the court shall order a sex offender assessment to be completed by the Minnesota security hospital. The assessment must contain the facts upon which the assessment conclusion is based, with reference to the offense history of the offender or the severity of the current offense, the social history of the offender, and the results of an examination of the offender's mental status unless the offender refuses to be examined. The assessment conclusion may not be based on testing alone. Upon completion, the assessment must be forwarded to the court and the commissioner of corrections. The court shall consider the assessment when sentencing the offender and, if applicable, when making the preliminary determination regarding the appropriateness of a civil commitment petition under section 609.1351.

Subd. 2. **Access to data.**

Notwithstanding section 13.384, 13.85, 144.291 to 144.298, 260B.171, or 260C.171, or chapter 260E, the assessor has access to the following private or confidential data on the person if access is relevant and necessary for the assessment:

(1) medical data under section 13.384;

(2) corrections and detention data under section 13.85;

(3) health records under sections 144.291 to 144.298;

(4) juvenile court records under sections 260B.171 and 260C.171; and

(5) local welfare agency records under chapter 260E.

Data disclosed under this section may be used only for purposes of the assessment and may not be further disclosed to any other person, except as authorized by law.

Subd. 3. **Treatment order.**

If the assessment indicates that the offender is in need of and amenable to sex offender treatment, the court shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender undergo treatment, unless the court sentences the offender to prison.

Subd. 4. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "sex offense" means a violation of section 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.3451; 609.3458; 609.746, subdivision 1; 609.79; or 617.23; or another offense arising out of a charge based on one or more of those sections.

609.3458 SEXUAL EXTORTION.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.**

(a) A person who engages in sexual contact with another person and compels the other person to submit to the contact by making any of the following threats, directly or indirectly, is guilty of sexual extortion:

(1) a threat to withhold or harm the complainant's trade, business, profession, position, employment, or calling;

(2) a threat to make or cause to be made a criminal charge against the complainant, whether true or false;

(3) a threat to report the complainant's immigration status to immigration or law enforcement authorities;

(4) a threat to disseminate private sexual images of the complainant as specified in section 617.261, nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images;

(5) a threat to expose information that the actor knows the complainant wishes to keep confidential; or

(6) a threat to withhold complainant's housing, or to cause complainant a loss or disadvantage in the complainant's housing, or a change in the cost of complainant's housing.

(b) A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person and compels the other person to submit to such penetration by making any of the following threats, directly or indirectly, is guilty of sexual extortion:

(1) a threat to withhold or harm the complainant's trade, business, profession, position, employment, or calling;

(2) a threat to make or cause to be made a criminal charge against the complainant, whether true or false;

(3) a threat to report the complainant's immigration status to immigration or law enforcement authorities;

(4) a threat to disseminate private sexual images of the complainant as specified in section 617.261, nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images;

(5) a threat to expose information that the actor knows the complainant wishes to keep confidential; or

(6) a threat to withhold complainant's housing, or to cause complainant a loss or disadvantage in the complainant's housing, or a change in the cost of complainant's housing.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the person violates subdivision 1, paragraph (a).

(b) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both, if the person violates subdivision 1, paragraph (b).

(c) A person convicted under this section is also subject to conditional release under section 609.3455.

Subd. 3. **No attempt charge.**

Notwithstanding section 609.17, no person may be charged with or convicted of an attempt to commit a violation of this section.

609.3459 LAW ENFORCEMENT; REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS.

(a) A victim of any violation of sections 609.342 to 609.3453 may initiate a law enforcement investigation by contacting any law enforcement agency, **regardless of where the crime may have occurred**. The agency **must** prepare a summary of the allegation and provide the person with a copy of it. The agency must begin an investigation of the facts, or, if the suspected crime was committed in a different jurisdiction, refer the matter along with the summary to the law enforcement agency where the suspected crime was committed for an investigation of the facts. If the agency learns that both the victim and the accused are members of the Minnesota National Guard, the agency receiving the report must refer the matter along with the summary to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for investigation pursuant to section 299C.80.

(b) If a law enforcement agency refers the matter to the law enforcement agency where the crime was committed, it need not include the allegation as a crime committed in its jurisdiction for purposes of information that the agency is required to provide to the commissioner of public safety pursuant to section 299C.06, but must confirm that the other law enforcement agency has received the referral.

609.3469 VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION DEFENSE.

(a) The "knows or has reason to know" mental state requirement for violations of sections 609.342 to 609.345 involving a complainant who is mentally incapacitated, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 7, clause (2), involves specific intent for purposes of determining the applicability of the voluntary intoxication defense described in section 609.075. This defense may be raised by a defendant if the defense is otherwise applicable under section 609.075 and related case law.

(b) Nothing in paragraph (a) may be interpreted to change the application of the defense to other crimes.

(c) Nothing in paragraph (a) is intended to change the scope or limitations of the defense or case law interpreting it beyond clarifying that the defense is available to a defendant described in paragraph (a).

609.347 EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT CASES.

Subdivision 1. **Victim testimony; corroboration unnecessary.**

In a prosecution under sections 609.342 to 609.3451; 609.3453; 609.3458; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, **the testimony of a victim need not be corroborated**.

Subd. 2. **Showing of resistance unnecessary.**

In a prosecution under sections 609.342 to 609.3451; 609.3453; 609.3458; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, **there is no need to show that the victim resisted the accused**.

Subd. 3. **Previous sexual conduct.**

In a prosecution under sections 609.342 to 609.3451; 609.3453; 609.3458; 609.365; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, evidence of the victim's previous sexual conduct shall not be admitted nor shall any reference to such conduct be made in the presence of the jury, except by court order under the procedure provided in subdivision 4. The evidence can be admitted only if the probative value of the evidence is not substantially outweighed by its inflammatory or prejudicial nature and only in the circumstances set out in paragraphs (a) and (b). For the evidence to be admissible under paragraph (a), subsection (i), the judge must find by a preponderance of the evidence that the facts set out in the accused's offer of proof are true. For the evidence to be admissible under paragraph (a), subsection (ii) or paragraph (b), the judge must find that the evidence is sufficient to support a finding that the facts set out in the accused's offer of proof are true, as provided under Rule 901 of the Rules of Evidence.

(a) When consent of the victim is a defense in the case, the following evidence is admissible:

(i) **evidence of the victim's previous sexual conduct** tending to establish a common scheme or plan of similar sexual conduct under circumstances similar to the case at issue. In order to find a common scheme or plan, the judge must find that the victim made prior allegations of sexual assault which were fabricated; and

(ii) **evidence of the victim's previous sexual conduct with the accused**.

(b) When the prosecution's case includes evidence of semen, pregnancy, or disease at the time of the incident or, in the case of pregnancy, between the time of the incident and trial, evidence of specific instances of the victim's previous sexual conduct is admissible solely to show the source of the semen, pregnancy, or disease.

Subd. 4. **Accused offer of evidence.**

The accused may not offer evidence described in subdivision 3 except pursuant to the following procedure:

(a) A motion shall be made by the accused at least three business days prior to trial, unless later for good cause shown, setting out with particularity the offer of proof of the evidence that the accused intends to offer, relative to the previous sexual conduct of the victim;

(b) If the court deems the offer of proof sufficient, the court shall order a hearing out of the presence of the jury, if any, and in such hearing shall allow the accused to make a full presentation of the offer of proof;

(c) At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds that the evidence proposed to be offered by the accused regarding the previous sexual conduct of the victim is admissible under subdivision 3 and that its probative value is not substantially outweighed by its inflammatory or prejudicial nature, the court shall make an order stating the extent to which evidence is admissible. The accused may then offer evidence pursuant to the order of the court;

(d) If new information is discovered after the date of the hearing or during the course of trial, which may make evidence described in subdivision 3 admissible, the accused may make an offer of proof pursuant to clause (a) and the court shall order an in camera hearing to determine whether the proposed evidence is admissible by the standards herein.

Subd. 5. **Prohibiting instructing jury on certain points.**

In a prosecution under sections 609.342 to 609.3451; 609.3453; 609.3458; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, the court shall not instruct the jury to the effect that:

(a) it may be inferred that a victim who has previously consented to sexual intercourse with persons other than the accused would be therefore more likely to consent to sexual intercourse again; or

(b) the victim's previous or subsequent sexual conduct in and of itself may be considered in determining the credibility of the victim; or

(c) criminal sexual conduct is a crime easily charged by a victim but very difficult to disprove by an accused because of the heinous nature of the crime; or

(d) the jury should scrutinize the testimony of the victim any more closely than it should scrutinize the testimony of any witness in any felony prosecution.

Subd. 6. **Psychotherapy evidence.**

(a) In a prosecution under sections 609.342 to 609.3451; 609.3453; 609.3458; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, involving a psychotherapist and patient, evidence of the patient's personal or medical history is not admissible except when:

(1) the accused requests a hearing at least three business days prior to trial and makes an offer of proof of the relevancy of the history; and

(2) the court finds that the history is relevant and that the probative value of the history outweighs its prejudicial value.

(b) The court shall allow the admission only of specific information or examples of conduct of the victim that are determined by the court to be relevant. The court's order shall detail the information or conduct that is admissible and no other evidence of the history may be introduced.

(c) Violation of the terms of the order is grounds for mistrial but does not prevent the retrial of the accused.

609.3471 RECORDS PERTAINING TO VICTIM IDENTITY CONFIDENTIAL.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no data contained in records or reports relating to petitions, complaints, or indictments issued pursuant to section 609.322, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, or 609.3458, which specifically identifies a victim who is a minor shall be accessible to the public, except by order of the court. Nothing in this section authorizes denial of access to any other data contained in the records or reports, including the identity of the defendant.

609.35 COSTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

(a) Costs incurred by a hospital or other emergency medical facility or by a physician, sexual assault nurse examiner, forensic nurse, or other licensed health care provider for the examination of a victim of criminal sexual conduct that occurred in the state **shall be paid by the state**. These costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of the medical forensic examination, associated tests and treatments relating to sexually transmitted infection, and pregnancy status, including emergency contraception. A hospital, emergency medical facility, or health care provider shall submit the costs for examination and any associated tests and treatment to the Office of Justice Programs for payment. Upon receipt of the costs, the commissioner shall provide payment to the facility or health care provider. Reimbursement for an examination and any associated test and treatments shall not exceed $1,400. Beginning on January 1, 2024, the maximum amount of an award shall be adjusted annually by the inflation rate.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the duties, responsibilities, or liabilities of any insurer, whether public or private. The hospital or other licensed health care provider performing the examination may seek insurance reimbursement from the victim's insurer only if authorized by the victim. This authorization may only be sought after the examination is performed. When seeking this authorization, the hospital or other licensed health care provider shall inform the victim that if the victim does not authorize this, the state is required by law to pay for the examination and that the victim is in no way liable for these costs or obligated to authorize the reimbursement.

(c) The applicability of this section does not depend upon whether the victim reports the offense to law enforcement or the existence or status of any investigation or prosecution.

(d) Requests for reimbursement and supporting documents are private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12.

609.352 SOLICITATION OF CHILDREN TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL CONDUCT; COMMUNICATION OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIALS TO CHILDREN.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(a) "child" means a person 15 years of age or younger;

(b) "sexual conduct" means sexual contact of the individual's primary genital area, sexual penetration as defined in section 609.341, or sexual performance as defined in section 617.246; and

(c) "solicit" means commanding, entreating, or attempting to persuade a specific person in person, by telephone, by letter, or by computerized or other electronic means.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited act.**

A person 18 years of age or older who solicits a child or someone the person reasonably believes is a child to engage in sexual conduct with intent to engage in sexual conduct is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 2a. **Electronic solicitation of children.**

A person 18 years of age or older who uses the Internet, a computer, computer program, computer network, computer system, an electronic communications system, or a telecommunications, wire, or radio communications system, or other electronic device capable of electronic data storage or transmission to commit any of the following acts, with the intent to arouse the sexual desire of any person, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4:

(1) soliciting a child or someone the person reasonably believes is a child to engage in sexual conduct;

(2) engaging in communication with a child or someone the person reasonably believes is a child, relating to or describing sexual conduct; or

(3) distributing any material, language, or communication, including a photographic or video image, that relates to or describes sexual conduct to a child or someone the person reasonably believes is a child.

Subd. 2b. **Jurisdiction.**

A person may be convicted of an offense under subdivision 2a if the transmission that constitutes the offense either originates within this state or is received within this state.

Subd. 3. **Defenses.**

(a) Mistake as to age is not a defense to a prosecution under this section.

(b) The fact that an undercover operative or law enforcement officer was involved in the detection or investigation of an offense under this section does not constitute a defense to a prosecution under this section.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.**

A person convicted under subdivision 2 or 2a is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.353 JURISDICTION.

A violation or attempted violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, 609.3453, 609.3458, or 609.352 may be prosecuted in any jurisdiction in which the violation originates or terminates.

CRIMES AGAINST THE FAMILY

609.355 BIGAMY.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

In this section "cohabit" means to live together under the representation or appearance of being married.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of bigamy and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) knowingly having a prior marriage that is not dissolved, contracts a marriage in this state; or

(2) contracts a marriage with another in this state with knowledge that the prior marriage of the other is not dissolved; or

(3) marries another outside this state with knowledge that either of them has a prior marriage that has not been dissolved, and then cohabits with the other in this state.

609.365 INCEST.

Whoever has sexual intercourse with another nearer of kin to the actor than first cousin, computed by rules of the civil law, whether of the half or the whole blood, with knowledge of the relationship, is guilty of incest and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years.

609.375 NONSUPPORT OF SPOUSE OR CHILD.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.**

Whoever is legally obligated to provide court-ordered support to a spouse or child, whether or not the child's custody has been granted to another, and knowingly omits and fails to do so is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor violation.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if:

(1) the violation continues for a period in excess of 90 days but not more than 180 days; or

(2) the person is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments, or both, in an amount equal to or greater than six times but less than nine times the person's total monthly support and maintenance payments.

Subd. 2a. **Felony violation.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **felony** and upon conviction may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, if:

(1) the violation continues for a period in excess of 180 days; or

(2) the person is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments, or both, in an amount equal to or greater than nine times the person's total monthly support and maintenance payments.

Subd. 2b. **Attempt to obtain contempt order as prerequisite to prosecution.**

A person may not be charged with violating this section unless there has been an attempt to obtain a court order holding the person in contempt for failing to pay support or maintenance under chapter 518 or 518A. This requirement is satisfied by a showing that reasonable attempts have been made at service of the order.

Subd. 5. **Venue.**

A person who violates this section may be prosecuted and tried in the county in which the support obligor resides or in the county in which the obligee or the child resides.

Subd. 7. **Conditions of work release; probation violation.**

Upon conviction under this section, a defendant may obtain work release only upon the imposition of an automatic income withholding order, and may be required to post a bond in avoidance of jail time and conditioned upon payment of all court-ordered support owed. Nonpayment of court-ordered support is a violation of any probation granted following conviction under subdivision 2a.

Subd. 8. **Defense.**

It is an affirmative defense to criminal liability under this section if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the omission and failure to provide court-ordered support were with lawful excuse.

609.376 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms defined.**

For the purposes of sections 609.255 and 609.376 to 609.38, the following terms have the meanings given unless specific content indicates otherwise.

Subd. 2. **Child.**

"Child" means any person under the age of 18 years.

Subd. 3. **Caretaker.**

"Caretaker" means an individual who has responsibility for the care of a child as a result of a family relationship or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a child.

Subd. 4. **Complainant.**

"Complainant" means a person alleged to have been a victim of a violation of section 609.255, subdivision 3, 609.377, or 609.378, but need not be the person who signs the complaint.

609.377 MALICIOUS PUNISHMENT OF CHILD.

Subdivision 1. **Malicious punishment.**

A parent, legal guardian, or caretaker who, by an intentional act or a series of intentional acts with respect to a child, evidences unreasonable force or cruel discipline that is excessive under the circumstances is guilty of malicious punishment of a child and may be sentenced as provided in subdivisions 2 to 6.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

If the punishment results in less than substantial bodily harm, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Enhancement to a felony.**

Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 2 during the time period between a previous conviction or adjudication for delinquency under this section or sections 609.221 to 609.2231, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.342 to 609.345, or 609.713, and the end of five years following discharge from sentence or disposition for that conviction or adjudication may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of $10,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Felony; child under age four.**

If the punishment is to a child under the age of four and causes bodily harm to the head, eyes, neck, or otherwise causes multiple bruises to the body, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of $10,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Felony; substantial bodily harm.**

If the punishment results in substantial bodily harm, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 6. **Felony; great bodily harm.**

If the punishment results in great bodily harm, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

609.3775 CHILD TORTURE.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "torture" means the intentional infliction of extreme mental anguish, or extreme psychological or physical abuse, when committed in an especially depraved manner.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

A person who tortures a child is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Proof; evidence.**

(a) Expert testimony as to the existence or extent of mental anguish or psychological abuse is not a requirement for a conviction under this section.

(b) A child's special susceptibility to mental anguish or psychological abuse does not constitute an independent cause of the condition so that a defendant is exonerated from criminal liability.

(c) Proof that a victim suffered pain is not an element of a violation of this section.

609.378 NEGLECT OR ENDANGERMENT OF CHILD.

Subdivision 1. **Persons guilty of neglect or endangerment.**

(a)(1) A parent, legal guardian, or caretaker who willfully deprives a child of necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care, or supervision appropriate to the child's age, when the parent, guardian, or caretaker is reasonably able to make the necessary provisions and the deprivation harms or is likely to substantially harm the child's physical, mental, or emotional health is guilty of neglect of a child and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both. If the deprivation results in substantial harm to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both. If a parent, guardian, or caretaker responsible for the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child, this treatment or care is "health care," for purposes of this clause.

(2) A parent, legal guardian, or caretaker who knowingly permits the continuing physical or sexual abuse of a child is guilty of neglect of a child and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) A parent, legal guardian, or caretaker who endangers the child's person or health by:

(1) intentionally or recklessly causing or permitting a child to be placed in a situation likely to substantially harm the child's physical, mental, or emotional health or cause the child's death; or

(2) knowingly causing or permitting the child to be present where any person is selling, manufacturing, possessing immediate precursors or chemical substances with intent to manufacture, or possessing a controlled substance, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4, in violation of section 152.021, 152.022, 152.023, 152.024, or 152.0262; is guilty of child endangerment and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

If the endangerment results in substantial harm to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

This paragraph does not prevent a parent, legal guardian, or caretaker from causing or permitting a child to engage in activities that are appropriate to the child's age, stage of development, and experience, or from selecting health care as defined in subdivision 1, paragraph (a).

(c) A person who intentionally or recklessly causes a child under 14 years of age to be placed in a situation likely to substantially harm the child's physical health or cause the child's death as a result of the child's access to a loaded firearm is guilty of child endangerment and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

If the endangerment results in substantial harm to the child's physical health, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Defenses.**

It is a defense to a prosecution under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), or paragraph (b), that at the time of the neglect or endangerment there was a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the defendant that acting to stop or prevent the neglect or endangerment would result in substantial bodily harm to the defendant or the child in retaliation.

609.3785 UNHARMED NEWBORNS LEFT AT A SAFE PLACE; AVOIDANCE OF PROSECUTION.

A person may leave a newborn with an employee at a safe place, as defined in section 145.902, in this state pursuant to section 260C.139, subdivision 4, without being subjected to prosecution for that act, provided that:

(1) the newborn was born within seven days of being left at the safe place, as determined within a reasonable degree of medical certainty;

(2) the newborn is left in an unharmed condition; and

(3) in cases where the person leaving the newborn is not the newborn's mother, the person has the mother's approval to do so.

609.379 PERMITTED ACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Reasonable force.**

(a) Reasonable force may be used upon or toward the person of a child without the child's consent when the following circumstance exists or the actor reasonably believes it to exist:

(1) when used by a parent, legal guardian, or other caretaker of a child, in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain or correct the child; or

(2) when used by a teacher, school principal, school employee, school bus driver, other agent of a district, or other member of the instructional, support, or supervisory staff of a public or nonpublic school upon or toward a child or pupil when necessary to restrain the child or pupil to prevent bodily harm or death to the child, pupil, or another.

(b) Nothing in this section limits any other authorization to use reasonable force including but not limited to authorizations under sections 121A.582, subdivision 1, and 609.06, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. **Applicability.**

This section applies to sections 260B.425, 260C.425, 609.255, 609.376, and 609.378 and chapter 260E.

609.38 STAYED SENTENCE.

For any violation of section 609.255, subdivision 3, 609.377, or 609.378 for which the Sentencing Guidelines establish a presumptive executed sentence, the court may stay imposition or execution of the sentence if it finds that a stay is in the best interest of the complainant or the family unit and that the defendant is willing to participate in any necessary or appropriate treatment. In determining an appropriate sentence when there is a family relationship between the complainant and the defendant, the court shall be guided by the policy of preserving and strengthening the family unit whenever possible.

CRIMES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

609.385 TREASON.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

"Levying war" includes an act of war or an insurrection of several persons with intent to prevent, by force and intimidation, the execution of a statute of the state, or to force its repeal. It does not include either a conspiracy to commit an act of war or a single instance of resistance for a private purpose to the execution of a law.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.**

Any person owing allegiance to this state who does either of the following is guilty of treason against this state and shall be sentenced to life imprisonment:

(1) levies war against this state; or

(2) adheres to the enemies of this state, giving them aid and comfort.

Subd. 3. **Testimony required.**

No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on the person's confession in open court.

609.39 MISPRISION OF TREASON.

Whoever, owing allegiance to this state and having knowledge of the commission of treason against this state, does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make it known to the governor or a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court, is guilty of misprision of treason against this state and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.395 STATE MILITARY FORCES; INTERFERING WITH, OBSTRUCTING, OR OTHER.

Whoever, when the United States is at war, does either of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both:

(1) intentionally makes or conveys false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of this state; or

(2) intentionally causes or incites insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of this state, or obstructs the recruiting or enlistment service of this state.

609.396 UNAUTHORIZED PRESENCE ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if the person intentionally and without the authorization of the adjutant general or a duly appointed commander in accordance with federal regulations enters or is present on ~~the Camp Ripley Military Reservation~~ or in any campground, any military reservation, any armory, any installation, or any facility owned or controlled by the state or federal government for military purposes.

Subd. 2. **Felony.**

A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to not more than five years imprisonment or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(1) the person intentionally enters or is present in an area ~~at the Camp Ripley Military Reservation~~ that is posted by order of the adjutant general as restricted for weapon firing or other hazardous military activity; and

(2) the person knows that doing so creates a risk of death, bodily harm, or serious property damage.

609.40 FLAGS.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

In this section "flag" means anything which is or purports to be the Stars and Stripes, the United States shield, the United States coat of arms, the Minnesota state flag, or a copy, picture, or representation of any of them.

Subd. 2. **Acts prohibited.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) intentionally and publicly mutilates, defiles, or casts contempt upon the flag; or

(2) places on or attaches to the flag any word, mark, design, or advertisement not properly a part of such flag or exposes to public view a flag so altered; or

(3) manufactures or exposes to public view an article of merchandise or a wrapper or receptacle for merchandise upon which the flag is depicted; or

(4) uses the flag for commercial advertising purposes.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to flags depicted on written or printed documents or periodicals or on stationery, ornaments, pictures, or jewelry, provided there are not unauthorized words or designs on such flags and provided the flag is not connected with any advertisement.

609.41 FALSE TAX STATEMENT.

Whoever, in making any statement, oral or written, which is required or authorized by law to be made as a basis of imposing, reducing, or abating any tax or assessment, intentionally makes any statement as to any material matter which the maker of the statement knows is false may be sentenced, unless otherwise provided by law, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

CRIMES AFFECTING PUBLIC OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE

609.415 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in sections 609.415 to 609.465, and 609.515,

(1) "Public officer" means:

(a) an executive or administrative officer of the state or of a county, municipality or other subdivision or agency of the state;

(b) a member of the legislature or of a governing board of a county, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, or other governmental instrumentality within the state;

(c) a judicial officer;

(d) a hearing officer;

(e) **a law enforcement officer**; or

(f) any other person exercising the functions of a public officer.

(2) "Public employee" means a person employed by or acting for the state or a county, municipality, or other subdivision or governmental instrumentality of the state for the purpose of exercising their respective powers and performing their respective duties, and who is not a public officer. Public employee includes a member of a charter commission.

(3) "Judicial officer" means a judge, court commissioner, referee, or any other person appointed by a judge or court to hear or determine a cause or controversy.

(4) "Hearing officer" means any person authorized by law or private agreement to hear or determine a cause or controversy who is not a judicial officer.

(5) "Political subdivision" means a county, town, statutory or home rule charter city, school district, special service district, or other municipal corporation of the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 2. **Deemed officer or employee.**

A person who has been elected, appointed, or otherwise designated as a public officer or public employee is deemed such officer or employee although the person has not yet qualified therefor or entered upon the duties thereof.

609.42 BRIBERY.

Subdivision 1. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of bribery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both:

(1) offers, gives, or promises to give, directly or indirectly, to any person who is a public officer or employee any benefit, reward or consideration to which the person is not legally entitled with intent thereby to influence the person's performance of the powers or duties as such officer or employee; or

(2) being a public officer or employee, requests, receives or agrees to receive, directly or indirectly, any such benefit, reward or consideration upon the understanding that it will have such an influence; or

(3) offers, gives, or promises to give, directly or indirectly any such benefit, reward, or consideration to a person who is a witness or about to become a witness in a proceeding before a judicial or hearing officer, with intent that the person's testimony be influenced thereby, or that the person will not appear at the proceeding; or

(4) as a person who is, or is about to become such witness requests, receives, or agrees to receive, directly or indirectly, any such benefit, reward, or consideration upon the understanding that the person's testimony will be so influenced, or that the person will not appear at the proceeding; or

(5) accepts directly or indirectly a benefit, reward or consideration upon an agreement or understanding, express or implied, that the acceptor will refrain from giving information that may lead to the prosecution of a crime or purported crime or that the acceptor will abstain from, discontinue, or delay prosecution therefor, except in a case where a compromise is allowed by law.

Subd. 2. **Forfeiture of office.**

Any public officer who is convicted of violating or attempting to violate subdivision 1 shall forfeit the public officer's office and **be forever disqualified** from holding public office under the state.

609.425 CORRUPTLY INFLUENCING LEGISLATOR.

Whoever by menace, deception, concealment of facts, or other corrupt means, attempts to influence the vote or other performance of duty of any member of the legislature or person elected thereto may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.43 MISCONDUCT OF PUBLIC OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE.

A public officer or employee who does any of the following, for which no other sentence is specifically provided by law, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both:

(1) intentionally fails or refuses to perform a known mandatory, nondiscretionary, ministerial duty of the office or employment within the time or in the manner required by law; or

(2) in the capacity of such officer or employee, does an act knowing it is in excess of lawful authority or knowing it is forbidden by law to be done in that capacity; or

(3) under pretense or color of official authority intentionally and unlawfully injures another in the other's person, property, or rights; or

(4) in the capacity of such officer or employee, makes a return, certificate, official report, or other like document having knowledge it is false in any material respect.

609.44 PUBLIC OFFICE; ILLEGALLY ASSUMING; NONSURRENDER.

Whoever intentionally and without lawful right thereto, exercises a function of a public office or, having held such office and the right thereto having ceased, refuses to surrender the office or its seal, books, papers, or other incidents to a successor or other authority entitled thereto may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.45 PUBLIC OFFICER; UNAUTHORIZED COMPENSATION.

Whoever is a public officer or public employee and under color of office or employment intentionally asks, receives, or agrees to receive a fee or other compensation in excess of that allowed by law or where no such fee or compensation is allowed, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

609.455 PERMITTING FALSE CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

A public officer or employee who audits, allows, or pays any claim or demand made upon the state or subdivision thereof or other governmental instrumentality within the state which the public officer or employee knows is false or fraudulent in whole or in part, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.456 REPORTING TO STATE AUDITOR AND LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **State auditor; police; firefighters; teachers.**

Whenever a public employee or public officer of a political subdivision, charter commission, or local public pension plan governed by sections 424A.091 to 424A.096 or chapter 354A, discovers evidence of theft, embezzlement, unlawful use of public funds or property, or misuse of public funds by a charter commission or any person authorized to expend public funds, the employee or officer **shall** promptly report to law enforcement and shall promptly report in writing to the state auditor a detailed description of the alleged incident or incidents. Notwithstanding chapter 13 or any other statute related to the classification of government data, the public employee or public officer shall provide data or information related to the alleged incident or incidents to the state auditor and law enforcement, including data classified as not public.

Subd. 2. **Legislative auditor.**

Whenever an employee or officer of the state, University of Minnesota, or other organization listed in section 3.971, subdivision 6, discovers evidence of theft, embezzlement, or unlawful use of public funds or property, the employee or officer shall, except when to do so would knowingly impede or otherwise interfere with an ongoing criminal investigation, promptly report in writing to the legislative auditor a detailed description of the alleged incident or incidents.

609.465 PRESENTING FALSE CLAIMS TO PUBLIC OFFICER OR BODY.

Whoever, with intent to defraud, presents a claim or demand, with knowledge that it is false in whole or in part, for audit, allowance or payment to a public officer or body authorized to make such audit, allowance or payment is guilty of an attempt to commit theft of public funds and may be sentenced accordingly.

609.466 MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FRAUD.

Any person who, with the intent to defraud, presents a claim for reimbursement, a cost report or a rate application, relating to the payment of medical assistance funds pursuant to chapter 256B, to the state agency, which is false in whole or in part, is guilty of an attempt to commit theft of public funds and may be sentenced accordingly.

609.47 INTERFERENCE WITH PROPERTY IN OFFICIAL CUSTODY.

Whoever intentionally takes, damages, or destroys any personal property held in custody by an officer or other person under process of law may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.475 IMPERSONATING A MILITARY SERVICE MEMBER, VETERAN, OR PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

Whoever falsely impersonates an active or reserve component military service member, veteran, or public official with intent to wrongfully obtain money, property, or any other tangible benefit is guilty of a misdemeanor.

609.4751 IMPERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Whoever falsely impersonates a peace officer with intent to mislead another into believing that the impersonator is actually an officer is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

Whoever violates subdivision 1 while committing any of the following acts is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**:

(1) gaining access to a public building or government facility that is not open to the public;

(2) without legal authority, directing or ordering another person to act or refrain from acting;

(3) violating section 169.64, subdivision 2, 3, or 4, or the siren provisions of section 169.68; or

(4) operating a motor vehicle marked:

(i) with the word or words "police," "patrolman," "sheriff," "deputy," "trooper," "state patrol," "conservation officer," "agent," or "marshal"; or

(ii) with any lettering, marking, or insignia, or colorable imitation thereof, including, but not limited to, stars, badges, or shields identifying the vehicle as a law enforcement vehicle, and which a reasonable person would believe is a law enforcement vehicle governed under section 169.98, subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Felony.**

Whoever violates this section within five years of a previous violation of this section is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both.

609.476 PUBLISHING PERSONAL INFORMATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICIAL.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section, the terms "personal information" and "judicial official" have the meanings given in section 480.40, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. **Misdemeanor.**

It is unlawful to knowingly publish the personal information of any judicial official in any publicly available publication, website, or media with the intent to threaten, intimidate, harass, or physically injure. A person convicted of violating this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. **Felony.**

If a person's violation of subdivision 2 also causes bodily harm as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7, the person is guilty of a felony.

CRIMES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

609.48 PERJURY.

Subdivision 1. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever makes a false material statement not believing it to be true in any of the following cases is guilty of perjury and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4:

(1) in or for an action, hearing or proceeding of any kind in which the statement is required or authorized by law to be made under oath or affirmation;

(2) in any writing which is required or authorized by law to be under oath or affirmation;

(3) in any writing made according to section 358.115;

(4) in any writing made according to section 358.116; or

(5) in any other case in which the penalties for perjury are imposed by law and no specific sentence is otherwise provided.

Subd. 2. **Defenses not available.**

It is not a defense to a violation of this section that:

(1) the oath or affirmation was taken or administered in an irregular manner; or

(2) the declarant was not competent to give the statement; or

(3) the declarant did not know that the statement was material or believed it to be immaterial; or

(4) the statement was not used or, if used, did not affect the proceeding for which it was made; or

(5) the statement was inadmissible under the law of evidence.

Subd. 3. **Inconsistent statements.**

When the declarant has made two inconsistent statements under such circumstances that one or the other must be false and not believed by the declarant when made, it shall be sufficient for conviction under this section to charge and the jury to find that, without determining which, one or the other of such statements was false and not believed by the declarant. The period of limitations for prosecution under this subdivision runs from the first such statement.

Subd. 4. **Sentence.**

Whoever violates this section may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the false statement was made upon the trial of a felony charge, or upon an application for an explosives license or use permit, to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both; or

(2) in all other cases, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Venue.**

A violation of subdivision 1, clause (4), may be prosecuted in the county where the statement, under penalty of perjury, was signed, or the county of the district court in which the statement was filed.

609.485 ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

"Escape" includes departure without lawful authority and failure to return to custody following temporary leave granted for a specific purpose or limited period.

Subd. 2. **Acts prohibited.**

Whoever does any of the following may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4:

(1) escapes while held pursuant to a lawful arrest, in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a crime, or while held in lawful custody on an allegation or adjudication of a delinquent act;

(2) transfers to another, who is in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a crime, or introduces into an institution in which the latter is confined, anything usable in making such escape, with intent that it shall be so used;

(3) having another in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a crime, intentionally permits the other to escape;

(4) escapes while in a facility designated under section 253B.18, subdivision 1, pursuant to a court commitment order after a finding of not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency of a crime against the person, as defined in section 253B.02, subdivision 4e. Notwithstanding section 609.17, no person may be charged with or convicted of an attempt to commit a violation of this clause;

(5) escapes while in or under the supervision of a facility designated under section 246B.01, subdivision 2a; 246B.02; 253B.18, subdivision 1; 253D.07, subdivision 3; or Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10;

(6) escapes while on pass status or provisional discharge according to section 253B.18 or chapter 253D; or

(7) escapes while a civilly committed sex offender in the Minnesota Sex Offender Program as defined in section 246B.01, subdivision 1a, or subject to a court hold order under chapter 253D.

For purposes of clauses (1) and (7), "escapes while held in lawful custody" or "escapes while a civilly committed sex offender in the Minnesota Sex Offender Program" includes absconding from electronic monitoring or removing an electronic monitoring device from the person's body.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to a person who is free on bail or who is on parole or probation, or subject to a stayed sentence or stayed execution of sentence, unless the person (1) has been taken into actual custody upon revocation of the parole, probation, or stay of the sentence or execution of sentence, (2) is in custody in a county jail or workhouse as a condition of a stayed sentence, or (3) is subject to electronic monitoring as a condition of parole, probation, or supervised release.

Subd. 3a. **Dismissal of charge.**

A felony charge brought under subdivision 2, clause (4) shall be dismissed if the person charged voluntarily returns to the facility within 30 days after a reasonable effort has been made to provide written notice to the person that failure to return within 30 days may result in felony charges being filed.

Subd. 4. **Sentence.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 3a, whoever violates this section may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the person who escapes is in lawful custody for a felony, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both;

(2) if the person who escapes is in lawful custody after a finding of not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency of a crime against the person, as defined in section 253B.02, subdivision 4e, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both;

(3) if the person who escapes is in lawful custody for a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor, or if the person who escapes is in lawful custody on an allegation or adjudication of a delinquent act, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both;

(4) if the person who escapes is under civil commitment under section 253B.18, to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; or

(5) if the person who escapes is under a court hold, civil commitment, or supervision under chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, or Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) If the escape was a violation of subdivision 2, clause (1), (2), or (3), and was effected by violence or threat of violence against a person, the sentence may be increased to not more than twice those permitted in paragraph (a), clauses (1) and (3).

(c) Unless a concurrent term is specified by the court, a sentence under this section shall be consecutive to any sentence previously imposed or which may be imposed for any crime or offense for which the person was in custody when the person escaped.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), if a person who was committed to the commissioner of corrections under section 260B.198 escapes from the custody of the commissioner while 18 years of age, the person's sentence under this section shall commence on the person's 19th birthday or on the person's date of discharge by the commissioner of corrections, whichever occurs first. However, if the person described in this clause is convicted under this section after becoming 19 years old and after having been discharged by the commissioner, the person's sentence shall commence upon imposition by the sentencing court.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), if a person who is in lawful custody on an allegation or adjudication of a delinquent act while 18 years of age escapes from a local juvenile correctional facility, the person's sentence under this section begins on the person's 19th birthday or on the person's date of discharge from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, whichever occurs first. However, if the person described in this paragraph is convicted after becoming 19 years old and after discharge from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the person's sentence begins upon imposition by the sentencing court.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), any person who escapes or absconds from electronic monitoring or removes an electric monitoring device from the person's body is guilty of a crime and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to a payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both. A person in lawful custody for a violation of
section 609.185, 609.19, 609.195, 609.20, 609.205, 609.2112, 609.2113, 609.2114, 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, or civil commitment under chapter 253D, or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21, and who escapes or absconds from electronic monitoring or removes an electronic monitoring device while under sentence may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.486 COMMISSION OF CRIME WHILE WEARING OR POSSESSING BULLET-RESISTANT VEST.

A person who commits or attempts to commit a gross misdemeanor or felony while wearing or possessing a bullet-resistant vest is guilty of a **felony** and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both. Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction under this section is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

As used in this section, "bullet-resistant vest" means a bullet-resistant garment that provides ballistic and trauma protection.

609.487 FLEEING PEACE OFFICER; MOTOR VEHICLE; OTHER.

Subdivision 1. **Flee; definition.**

For purposes of this section, the term "flee" means to increase speed, extinguish motor vehicle headlights or taillights, refuse to stop the vehicle, or use other means with intent to attempt to elude a peace officer following a signal given by any peace officer to the driver of a motor vehicle.

Subd. 2. **Peace officer; definition.**

For purposes of this section, "peace officer" means:

(1) an employee of a political subdivision or state law enforcement agency who is licensed by the Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, charged with the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state and who has the full power of arrest, and shall also include the Minnesota State Patrol and Minnesota conservation officers;

(2) an employee of a law enforcement agency of a federally recognized tribe, as defined in United States Code, title 25, section 450b(e), who is licensed by the Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training; or

(3) a member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal law enforcement unit of another state charged with the duty to prevent and detect crime and generally enforce criminal laws, and granted full powers of arrest.

Subd. 2a. **Motor vehicle; definition.**

For purposes of this section, "**motor vehicle**" has the meaning given it in section 169.011, subdivision 42, and includes a snowmobile, as defined in section 84.81, off-road recreational vehicles as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 16, and motorboats as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 13.

Subd. 3. **Fleeing officer; motor vehicle.**

Whoever by means of a motor vehicle flees or attempts to flee a peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty, and the perpetrator knows or should reasonably know the same to be a peace officer, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Fleeing officer; death; bodily injury.**

Whoever flees or attempts to flee by means of a motor vehicle a peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty, and the perpetrator knows or should reasonably know the same to be a peace officer, and who in the course of fleeing in a motor vehicle or subsequently by other means causes the death of a human being not constituting murder or manslaughter or any bodily injury to any person other than the perpetrator may be sentenced to imprisonment as follows:

(a) if the course of fleeing results in death, to imprisonment for not more than 40 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $80,000, or both; or

(b) if the course of fleeing results in great bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both; or

(c) if the course of fleeing results in substantial bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Revocation; fleeing peace officer offense.**

When a person is convicted of operating a motor vehicle in violation of subdivision 3 or 4, or an ordinance in conformity with those subdivisions, the court shall notify the commissioner of public safety and order the commissioner to revoke the driver's license of the person.

Subd. 6. **Fleeing, other than vehicle.**

Whoever, for the purpose of avoiding arrest, detention, or investigation, or in order to conceal or destroy potential evidence related to the commission of a crime, attempts to evade or elude a peace officer, who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty, by means of running, hiding, or by any other means except fleeing in a motor vehicle, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

609.49 RELEASE, FAILURE TO APPEAR.

Subdivision 1. **Felony offenders.**

(a) A person charged with or convicted of a felony and released from custody, with or without bail or recognizance, who intentionally fails to appear when required after having been notified that a failure to appear for a court appearance is a criminal offense, or after having been released on an order or condition that the releasee personally appear when required with respect to the charge or conviction, is guilty of a crime for failure to appear and may be sentenced to not more than one-half of the maximum term of imprisonment or fine, or both, provided for the underlying crime for which the person failed to appear, but this maximum sentence shall, in no case, be less than a term of imprisonment of one year and one day or a fine of $1,500, or both.

(b) A felony charge under this subdivision may be filed upon the person's nonappearance. However, the charge must be dismissed if the person who fails to appear voluntarily surrenders within 48 hours after the time required for appearance. This paragraph does not apply if the offender appears as a result of being apprehended by law enforcement authorities.

Subd. 1a. **Juvenile offenders.**

(a) A person who intentionally fails to appear for a juvenile court disposition is guilty of a **felony** if:

(1) the person was prosecuted in juvenile court for an offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult;

(2) the juvenile court made findings pursuant to an admission in court or after trial;

(3) the person was released from custody on condition that the person appear in the juvenile court for a disposition in connection with the offense; and

(4) the person was notified that failure to appear is a criminal offense.

(b) A person who violates the provisions of this subdivision is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenders.**

A person charged with a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor who intentionally fails to appear in court for trial on the charge after having been notified that a failure to appear for a court appearance is a criminal offense, or after having been released on an order or condition that the releasee personally appear for trial when required with respect to the charge, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Affirmative defense.**

If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of subdivision 1, 1a, or 2 that the person's failure to appear in court as required was due to circumstances beyond the person's control.

Subd. 4. **Prosecution.**

A violation of this section is prosecuted by the prosecuting authority who was responsible for prosecuting the offense in connection with which the person failed to appear in court.

Subd. 5. **Reimbursement for costs.**

Upon conviction of a defendant for a violation of subdivision 1 or 2, the court may order as part of the sentence that the defendant pay the costs incurred by the prosecuting authority or governmental agency due to the defendant's failure to appear. The court may order this payment in addition to any other penalty authorized by law which it may impose. A defendant shall pay the entire amount of any restitution ordered and fine imposed before paying costs ordered under this subdivision. The order for payment of these costs may be enforced in the same manner as the sentence, or by execution against property. When collected, the costs must be paid into the treasury of the county of conviction.

609.491 FAILURE TO APPEAR; PETTY MISDEMEANOR.

Subdivision 1. **Considered guilty plea.**

If a person fails to appear in court on a charge that is a petty misdemeanor, the failure to appear is considered a plea of guilty and waiver of the right to trial, unless the person appears in court within ten days and shows that the person's failure to appear was due to circumstances beyond the person's control.

Subd. 2. **Notice.**

A complaint charging a person with a petty misdemeanor must include a conspicuous notice of the provisions of subdivision 1.

609.493 SOLICITATION OF MENTALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

A person is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2 if the person solicits a mentally impaired person to commit a criminal act.

Subd. 2. **Sentence.**

(a) A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor if the intended criminal act is a misdemeanor, and is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the intended criminal act is a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a felony if the intended criminal act is a felony, and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one-half the statutory maximum term for the intended criminal act or to payment of a fine of not more than one-half the maximum fine for the intended criminal act, or both.

Subd. 3. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "mentally impaired person" means a person who, as a result of inadequately developed or impaired intelligence or a substantial psychiatric disorder of thought or mood, lacks the judgment to give a reasoned consent to commit the criminal act; and

(2) "solicit" means commanding, entreating, or attempting to persuade a specific person.

609.494 SOLICITATION OF JUVENILES.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

A person is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2 if the person is an adult and solicits or conspires with a minor to commit a crime or delinquent act or is an accomplice to a minor in the commission of a crime or delinquent act.

Subd. 2. **Sentence.**

(a) A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if the intended criminal act is a misdemeanor or would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, and is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if the intended criminal act is a gross misdemeanor or would be a gross misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **felony** if the intended criminal act is a felony or would be a felony if committed by an adult, and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one-half the statutory maximum term for the intended criminal act or to payment of a fine of not more than one-half the maximum fine for the intended criminal act, or both.

Subd. 3. **Multiple sentences.**

Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction under this section is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 4. **Consecutive sentences.**

Notwithstanding any provision of the Sentencing Guidelines, the court may provide that a sentence imposed for a violation of this section shall run consecutively to any sentence imposed for the intended criminal act. A decision by the court to impose consecutive sentences under this subdivision is not a departure from the Sentencing Guidelines.

Subd. 5. **Definition.**

"Solicit" means commanding, entreating, or attempting to persuade a specific person.

609.495 AIDING AN OFFENDER.

Subdivision 1. **Definition of crime.**

(a) Whoever harbors, conceals, aids, or assists by word or acts another whom the actor knows or has reason to know has committed a crime under the laws of this or another state or of the United States with intent that such offender shall avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction, or punishment, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both if the crime committed or attempted by the other person is a felony.

(b) Whoever knowingly harbors, conceals, or aids a person who is on probation, parole, or supervised release because of a felony level conviction and for whom an arrest and detention order has been issued, with intent that the person evade or escape being taken into custody under the order, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both. As used in this paragraph, "arrest and detention order" means a written order to take and detain a probationer, parolee, or supervised releasee that is issued under section 243.05, subdivision 1; 244.195; or 401.025.

Subd. 3. **Obstructing investigation.**

Whoever intentionally aids another person whom the actor knows or has reason to know has committed a criminal act, by destroying or concealing evidence of that crime, providing false or misleading information about that crime, receiving the proceeds of that crime, or otherwise obstructing the investigation or prosecution of that crime is an accomplice after the fact and may be sentenced to not more than one-half of the statutory maximum sentence of imprisonment or to payment of a fine of not more than one-half of the maximum fine that could be imposed on the principal offender for the crime of violence. For purposes of this subdivision, "criminal act" means an act that is a crime listed in section 609.11, subdivision 9, under the laws of this or another state, or of the United States, and also includes an act that would be a criminal act if committed by an adult.

Subd. 4. **Taking responsibility for criminal acts.**

(a) Unless the person is convicted of the underlying crime, a person who assumes responsibility for a criminal act with the intent to obstruct, impede, or prevent a criminal investigation may be sentenced to not more than one-half of the statutory maximum sentence of imprisonment or to payment of a fine of not more than one-half of the maximum fine that could be imposed on the principal offender for the criminal act.

(b) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to impair the right of any individual or group to engage in speech protected by the United States Constitution or the Minnesota Constitution.

Subd. 5. **Venue.**

An offense committed under subdivision 1 or 3 may be prosecuted in:

(1) the county where the aiding or obstructing behavior occurred; or

(2) the county where the underlying criminal act occurred.

609.496 CONCEALING CRIMINAL PROCEEDS.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced under subdivision 2 if the person:

(1) conducts a transaction involving a monetary instrument or instruments with a value exceeding $5,000; and

(2) knows or has reason to know that the monetary instrument or instruments represent the proceeds of, or are derived from the proceeds of, the commission of a felony under this chapter or chapter 152 or an offense in another jurisdiction that would be a felony under this chapter or chapter 152 if committed in Minnesota.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

A person convicted under subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Monetary instrument.**

For purposes of this section, "monetary instrument" means United States currency and coin; the currency and coin of a foreign country; a bank check, cashier's check, traveler's check, money order, stock, investment security, or negotiable instrument in bearer form or otherwise in the form by which title to the instrument passes upon delivery; gold, silver, or platinum bullion or coins; and diamonds, emeralds, rubies, or sapphires.

Subd. 4. **Payment of reasonable attorney fees.**

Subdivision 1 does not preclude the payment or receipt of reasonable attorney fees.

609.497 ENGAGING IN BUSINESS OF CONCEALING CRIMINAL PROCEEDS.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced under subdivision 2 if the person knowingly initiates, organizes, plans, finances, directs, manages, supervises, or otherwise engages in a business that has as a primary or secondary purpose concealing money or property that was gained as a direct result of the commission of a felony under this chapter or chapter 152, or of an offense committed in another jurisdiction that would be a felony under this chapter or chapter 152 if committed in Minnesota.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

A person convicted under subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,000, or both.

609.4971 WARNING SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION.

Whoever, having knowledge that a subpoena has been issued under sections 8.16 and 388.23, and with intent to obstruct, impede, or prevent the investigation for which the subpoena was issued, gives notice or attempts to give notice of the issuance of the subpoena or the production of the documents to a person, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.4975 WARNING SUBJECT OF SURVEILLANCE OR SEARCH.

Subdivision 1. **Electronic communication.**

Whoever, having knowledge that an investigative or law enforcement officer has been authorized or has applied for authorization under chapter 626A to intercept a wire, oral, or electronic communication, and with intent to obstruct, impede, or prevent interception, gives notice or attempts to give notice of the possible interception to a person, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Pen register.**

Whoever, having knowledge that an investigative or law enforcement officer has been authorized or has applied for authorization under chapter 626A to install and use a pen register or a trap and trace device, and with intent to obstruct, impede, or prevent the purposes for which the installation and use is being made, gives notice or attempts to give notice of the installation or use to any person, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Search warrant.**

Whoever, having knowledge that a peace officer has been issued or has applied for the issuance of a search warrant, and with intent to obstruct, impede, or prevent the search, gives notice or attempts to give notice of the search or search warrant to any person, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.498 TAMPERING WITH WITNESS.

Subdivision 1. **Tampering with witness in the first degree.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of tampering with a witness in the first degree and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 1a:

(a) intentionally prevents or dissuades or intentionally attempts to prevent or dissuade by means of force or threats of injury to any person or property, a person who is or may become a witness from attending or testifying at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law;

(b) by means of force or threats of injury to any person or property, intentionally coerces or attempts to coerce a person who is or may become a witness to testify falsely at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law;

(c) intentionally causes injury or threatens to cause injury to any person or property in retaliation against a person who was summoned as a witness at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law, within a year following that trial, proceeding, or inquiry or within a year following the actor's release from incarceration, whichever is later;

(d) intentionally prevents or dissuades or attempts to prevent or dissuade, by means of force or threats of injury to any person or property, a person from providing information to law enforcement authorities concerning a crime;

(e) by means of force or threats of injury to any person or property, intentionally coerces or attempts to coerce a person to provide false information concerning a crime to law enforcement authorities; or

(f) intentionally causes injury or threatens to cause injury to any person or property in retaliation against a person who has provided information to law enforcement authorities concerning a crime within a year of that person providing the information or within a year of the actor's release from incarceration, whichever is later.

Subd. 1a. **Penalty.**

Whoever violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine not to exceed $10,000.

Subd. 1b. **Aggravated first-degree witness tampering.**

(a) A person is guilty of aggravated first-degree witness tampering if the person causes or, by means of an implicit or explicit credible threat, threatens to cause great bodily harm or death to another in the course of committing any of the following acts intentionally:

(1) preventing or dissuading or attempting to prevent or dissuade a person who is or may become a witness from attending or testifying at any criminal trial or proceeding;

(2) coercing or attempting to coerce a person who is or may become a witness to testify falsely at any criminal trial or proceeding;

(3) retaliating against a person who was summoned as a witness at any criminal trial or proceeding within a year following that trial or proceeding or within a year following the actor's release from incarceration, whichever is later;

(4) preventing or dissuading or attempting to prevent or dissuade a person from providing information to law enforcement authorities concerning a crime;

(5) coercing or attempting to coerce a person to provide false information concerning a crime to law enforcement authorities; or

(6) retaliating against any person who has provided information to law enforcement authorities concerning a crime within a year of that person providing the information or within a year of the actor's release from incarceration, whichever is later.

(b) A person convicted of committing any act prohibited by paragraph (a) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Tampering with a witness in the second degree.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of tampering with a witness in the second degree and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(a) intentionally prevents or dissuades or intentionally attempts to prevent or dissuade by means of any act described in section 609.27, subdivision 1, clause (3), (4), or (5), a person who is or may become a witness from attending or testifying at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law;

(b) by means of any act described in section 609.27, subdivision 1, clause (3), (4), or (5), intentionally coerces or attempts to coerce a person who is or may become a witness to testify falsely at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law;

(c) intentionally prevents or dissuades or attempts to prevent or dissuade by means of any act described in section 609.27, subdivision 1, clause (3), (4), or (5), a person from providing information to law enforcement authorities concerning a crime; or

(d) by means of any act described in section 609.27, subdivision 1, clause (3), (4), or (5), intentionally coerces or attempts to coerce a person to provide false information concerning a crime to law enforcement authorities.

Subd. 2a. **Tampering with a witness in the third degree.**

(a) Unless a greater penalty is applicable under subdivision 1, 1b, or 2, whoever does any of the following is guilty of tampering with a witness in the third degree and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(1) intentionally prevents or dissuades or intentionally attempts to prevent or dissuade by means of intimidation, a person who is or may become a witness from attending or testifying at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law;

(2) by means of intimidation, intentionally influences or attempts to influence a person who is or may become a witness to testify falsely at any trial, proceeding, or inquiry authorized by law;

(3) intentionally prevents or dissuades or attempts to prevent or dissuade by means of intimidation, a person from providing information to law enforcement authorities concerning a crime; or

(4) by means of intimidation, intentionally influences or attempts to influence a person to provide false information concerning a crime to law enforcement authorities.

(b) In a prosecution under this subdivision, proof of intimidation may be based on a specific act or on the totality of the circumstances.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

(a) Whoever violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) Whoever violates subdivision 2a is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. **No bar to conviction.**

Notwithstanding section 609.035 or 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction of the crime of aggravated first-degree witness tampering is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime.

609.50 OBSTRUCTING LEGAL PROCESS, ARREST, OR FIREFIGHTING.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(1) obstructs, hinders, or prevents the lawful execution of any legal process, civil or criminal, or apprehension of another on a charge or conviction of a criminal offense;

(2) obstructs, resists, or interferes with a peace officer while the officer is engaged in the performance of official duties;

(3) interferes with or obstructs a firefighter while the firefighter is engaged in the performance of official duties;

(4) interferes with or obstructs a member of an ambulance service personnel crew, as defined in section 144E.001, subdivision 3a, who is providing, or attempting to provide, emergency care; or

(5) by force or threat of force endeavors to obstruct any employee of the Department of Revenue, Department of Public Safety Driver and Vehicle Services Division, a driver's license agent appointed under section 171.061, or a deputy registrar appointed under section 168.33 while the employee is lawfully engaged in the performance of official duties for the purpose of deterring or interfering with the performance of those duties.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

A person convicted of violating subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if (i) the person knew or had reason to know that the act created a risk of death, substantial bodily harm, or serious property damage; or (ii) the act caused death, substantial bodily harm, or serious property damage; to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both;

(2) if the act was accompanied by force or violence or the threat thereof, and is not otherwise covered by clause (1), to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; or

(3) in other cases, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.501 FUNERAL OR BURIAL SERVICE; PROHIBITED ACTS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Family or household" has the meaning given to family or household member in section 518B.01, subdivision 2.

(c) "Funeral ceremony" has the meaning given in section 149A.02, subdivision 18.

(d) "Funeral procession" means two or more motor vehicles that identify themselves by using regular lights and by keeping themselves in close formation, one of which contains the body of a deceased person, enroute to or from a funeral ceremony or a graveside service.

(e) "Graveside service" has the meaning given in section 149A.02, subdivision 24.

(f) "Memorial service" has the meaning given in section 149A.02, subdivision 28.

(g) "Targeted residential picketing" has the meaning given in section 609.748, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), but does not require more than one act or that acts be committed on more than one occasion.

Subd. 2. **Crime to disrupt.**

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) with intent to disrupt a funeral ceremony, graveside service, or memorial service, protests or pickets within 500 feet of the burial site or the entrance to a facility or location being used for the service or ceremony, within one hour prior to, during, or one hour following the service or ceremony;

(2) with intent to disrupt a funeral procession, impedes or attempts to impede a vehicle that is part of the procession;

(3) intentionally blocks or attempts to block access to a funeral ceremony, graveside service, or memorial service; or

(4) knowingly engages in targeted residential picketing at the home or domicile of any surviving member of the deceased person's family or household on the date of the funeral ceremony, graveside service, or memorial service.

(b) Whoever is convicted of a violation of paragraph (a) following a previous conviction for a violation of paragraph (a) or a similar statute from another state or the United States is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. **Civil remedy.**

A person who violates subdivision 2 is liable to a surviving member of the deceased person's family or household for damages caused by the violation. A surviving member of the deceased person's family or household may also bring an action for injunctive relief and other appropriate relief or remedial compensation. In an action brought under this subdivision, a prevailing plaintiff may recover attorney fees.

609.502 INTERFERENCE WITH DEAD BODY; REPORTING.

Subdivision 1. **Concealing evidence.**

A person is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced under subdivision 1a if the person interferes with the body or scene of death with intent to:

(1) conceal the body;

(2) conceal evidence; or

(3) otherwise mislead the coroner or medical examiner.

Subd. 1a. **Penalty.**

A person convicted under subdivision 1, clause (2) or (3), is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor.** A person convicted under subdivision 1, clause (1), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $5,000 or both.

Subd. 2. **Failure to report.**

(a) A person in charge of a cemetery who has knowledge that the body of a deceased person interred in the cemetery has been unlawfully removed shall:

(1) immediately report the occurrence to local law enforcement authorities; and

(2) inform the next of kin of the deceased person, if known, within three business days of the discovery of the body's removal unless the person making the report has been instructed in writing by law enforcement authorities that informing the next of kin would compromise an active law enforcement investigation.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2), is guilty of a misdemeanor.

609.504 DISARMING PEACE OFFICER.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "**defensive device**" includes a firearm; a dangerous weapon; an authorized tear gas compound, as defined in section 624.731, subdivision 1; an electronic incapacitation device, as defined in section 624.731, subdivision 1; a club or baton; and any item issued by a peace officer's employer to the officer to assist in the officer's protection.

Subd. 2. **Crime described.**

Whoever intentionally takes possession of a defensive device being carried by a peace officer or from the area within the officer's immediate control, without the officer's consent while the officer is engaged in the performance of official duties, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

A person who violates this section is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.505 FALSELY REPORTING CRIME.

Subdivision 1. **False reporting.**

Whoever informs a law enforcement officer that a crime has been committed or otherwise provides information to an on-duty peace officer, knowing that the person is a peace officer, regarding the conduct of others, knowing that it is false and intending that the officer shall act in reliance upon it, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**. A person who is convicted a second or subsequent time under this section is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Reporting police misconduct.**

(a) Whoever informs, or causes information to be communicated to, a peace officer, whose responsibilities include investigating or reporting police misconduct, that a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), has committed an act of police misconduct, knowing that the information is false, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as follows:

(1) up to the maximum provided for a **misdemeanor** if the false information does not allege a criminal act; or

(2) up to the maximum provided for a **gross misdemeanor** if the false information alleges a criminal act.

(b) The court shall order any person convicted of a violation of this subdivision to make full restitution of all reasonable expenses incurred in the investigation of the false allegation unless the court makes a specific written finding that restitution would be inappropriate under the circumstances. A restitution award may not exceed $3,000.

609.5051 CRIMINAL ALERT NETWORK; FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION PROHIBITED.

Whoever uses the criminal alert network under section 299A.61 to disseminate information regarding the commission of a crime knowing that it is false or misleading, is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

609.506 PROHIBITING GIVING PEACE OFFICER FALSE NAME.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Whoever with intent to obstruct justice gives a fictitious name other than a nickname, or gives a false date of birth, or false or fraudulently altered identification card to a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), when that officer makes inquiries incident to a lawful investigatory stop or lawful arrest, or inquiries incident to executing any other duty imposed by law, is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

Subd. 2. **Name of another; gross misdemeanor.**

Whoever with intent to obstruct justice gives the name and date of birth of another person to a peace officer, as defined in subdivision 1, when the officer makes inquiries incident to a lawful investigatory stop or lawful arrest, or inquiries incident to executing any other duty imposed by law, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Fictitious name; gross misdemeanor.**

Whoever in any criminal proceeding with intent to obstruct justice gives a fictitious name, other than a nickname, or gives a false date of birth to a court official is guilty of a misdemeanor. Whoever in any criminal proceeding with intent to obstruct justice gives the name and date of birth of another person to a court official is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. "Court official" includes a judge, referee, court administrator, or any employee of the court.

609.507 FALSELY REPORTING CHILD ABUSE.

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** who:

(1) informs another person that a person has committed sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect of a child, as defined in section 260E.03;

(2) knows that the allegation is false or is without reason to believe that the alleged abuser committed the abuse or neglect; and

(3) has the intent that the information influence a child custody hearing.

609.508 FALSE INFORMATION TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if the person informs a financial institution, orally or in writing, that one or more of the person's blank checks or debit cards have been lost or stolen, knowing or having reason to know that the information is false.

609.51 SIMULATING LEGAL PROCESS.

Subdivision 1. **Acts prohibited.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor:**

(1) sends or delivers to another any document which simulates a summons, complaint, or court process with intent thereby to induce payment of a claim; or

(2) prints, distributes, or offers for sale any such document knowing or intending that it shall be so used.

Subd. 2. **Exceptions.**

This section does not prohibit the printing, distribution or sale of blank forms of legal documents for use in judicial proceedings.

609.515 MISCONDUCT OF JUDICIAL OR HEARING OFFICER.

Whoever does any of the following, when the act is not in violation of section 609.42, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) being a judicial or hearing officer, does either of the following:

(a) agrees with or promises another to determine a cause or controversy or issue pending or to be brought before the officer for or against any party; or

(b) intentionally obtains or receives and uses information relating thereto contrary to the regular course of the proceeding; and

(2) induces a judicial or hearing officer to act contrary to the provisions of this section.

609.5151 DISSEMINATION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT PROHIBITED; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "family or household member" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(2) "law enforcement official" means both peace officers as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, and persons employed by a law enforcement agency; and

(3) "personal information" means a home telephone number, personal cell number, personal email address, name of the official's minor child, photographs of the official's minor child, home address, directions to a home, or photographs of a home.

Subd. 2. **Crime described.**

(a) It is a **misdemeanor** for a person to knowingly and without consent make publicly available, including but not limited to through the Internet, personal information about a law enforcement official or an official's family or household member, if:

(1) the ~~dissemination~~ public availability of information poses an imminent and serious threat to the official's safety or the safety of an official's family or household member; and

(2) the person making the information publicly available knows or reasonably should know of the imminent and serious threat.

(b) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if the person violates paragraph (a) and a law enforcement official or an official's family or household member suffers great bodily harm or death as a result of the violation.

(c) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

THEFT AND RELATED CRIMES

609.52 THEFT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

In this section:

(1) "Property" means all forms of tangible property, whether real or personal, without limitation including documents of value, electricity, gas, water, corpses, domestic animals, dogs, pets, fowl, and heat supplied by pipe or conduit by municipalities or public utility companies and articles, as defined in clause (4), representing trade secrets, which articles shall be deemed for the purposes of Extra Session Laws 1967, chapter 15 to include any trade secret represented by the article.

(2) "Movable property" is property whose physical location can be changed, including without limitation things growing on, affixed to, or found in land.

(3) "Value" means the retail market value at the time of the theft, or if the retail market value cannot be ascertained, the cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the theft, or in the case of a theft or the making of a copy of an article representing a trade secret, where the retail market value or replacement cost cannot be ascertained, any reasonable value representing the damage to the owner which the owner has suffered by reason of losing an advantage over those who do not know of or use the trade secret. For a check, draft, or other order for the payment of money, "value" means the amount of money promised or ordered to be paid under the terms of the check, draft, or other order. For a theft committed within the meaning of subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (5), items (i) and (ii), if the property has been restored to the owner, "value" means the value of the use of the property or the damage which it sustained, whichever is greater, while the owner was deprived of its possession, but not exceeding the value otherwise provided herein. For a theft committed within the meaning of subdivision 2, clause (9), if the property has been restored to the owner, "value" means the rental value of the property, determined at the rental rate contracted by the defendant or, if no rental rate was contracted, the rental rate customarily charged by the owner for use of the property, plus any damage that occurred to the property while the owner was deprived of its possession, but not exceeding the total retail value of the property at the time of rental. For a theft committed within the meaning of subdivision 2, clause (19), "value" means the difference between wages legally required to be reported or paid to an employee and the amount actually reported or paid to the employee.

(4) "Article" means any object, material, device or substance, including any writing, record, recording, drawing, sample specimen, prototype, model, photograph, microorganism, blueprint or map, or any copy of any of the foregoing.

(5) "Representing" means describing, depicting, containing, constituting, reflecting or recording.

(6) "Trade secret" means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process, that:

(i) derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and

(ii) is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

(7) "Copy" means any facsimile, replica, photograph or other reproduction of an article, and any note, drawing, or sketch made of or from an article while in the presence of the article.

(8) "Property of another" includes property in which the actor is co-owner or has a lien, pledge, bailment, or lease or other subordinate interest, property transferred by the actor in circumstances which are known to the actor and which make the transfer fraudulent as defined in section 513.44, property possessed pursuant to a short-term rental contract, and property of a partnership of which the actor is a member, unless the actor and the victim are husband and wife. It does not include property in which the actor asserts in good faith a claim as a collection fee or commission out of property or funds recovered, or by virtue of a lien, setoff, or counterclaim.

(9) "Services" include but are not limited to labor, professional services, transportation services, electronic computer services, the supplying of hotel accommodations, restaurant services, entertainment services, advertising services, telecommunication services, and the supplying of equipment for use including rental of personal property or equipment.

(10) "Motor vehicle" means a self-propelled device for moving persons or property or pulling implements from one place to another, whether the device is operated on land, rails, water, or in the air.

(11) "Motor fuel" has the meaning given in section 604.15, subdivision 1.

(12) "Retailer" has the meaning given in section 604.15, subdivision 1.

(13) "Wage theft" occurs when an employer with intent to defraud:

(i) fails to pay an employee all wages, salary, gratuities, earnings, or commissions at the employee's rate or rates of pay or at the rate or rates required by law, including any applicable statute, regulation, rule, ordinance, government resolution or policy, contract, or other legal authority, whichever rate of pay is greater;

(ii) directly or indirectly causes any employee to give a receipt for wages for a greater amount than that actually paid to the employee for services rendered;

(iii) directly or indirectly demands or receives from any employee any rebate or refund from the wages owed the employee under contract of employment with the employer; or

(iv) makes or attempts to make it appear in any manner that the wages paid to any employee were greater than the amount actually paid to the employee.

(14) "Employer" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee.

(15) "Employee" means any individual employed by an employer.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting theft.**

(a) Whoever does any of the following commits theft and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(1) intentionally and without claim of right takes, uses, transfers, conceals or retains possession of movable property of another without the other's consent and with intent to deprive the owner permanently of possession of the property; or

(2) with or without having a legal interest in movable property, intentionally and without consent, takes the property out of the possession of a pledgee or other person having a superior right of possession, with intent thereby to deprive the pledgee or other person permanently of the possession of the property; or

(3) obtains for the actor or another the possession, custody, or title to property of or performance of services by a third person by intentionally deceiving the third person with a false representation which is known to be false, made with intent to defraud, and which does defraud the person to whom it is made. "False representation" includes without limitation:

(i) the issuance of a check, draft, or order for the payment of money, except a forged check as defined in section 609.631, or the delivery of property knowing that the actor is not entitled to draw upon the drawee therefor or to order the payment or delivery thereof; or

(ii) a promise made with intent not to perform. Failure to perform is not evidence of intent not to perform unless corroborated by other substantial evidence; or

(iii) the preparation or filing of a claim for reimbursement, a rate application, or a cost report used to establish a rate or claim for payment for medical care provided to a recipient of medical assistance under chapter 256B, which intentionally and falsely states the costs of or actual services provided by a vendor of medical care; or

(iv) the preparation or filing of a claim for reimbursement for providing treatment or supplies required to be furnished to an employee under section 176.135 which intentionally and falsely states the costs of or actual treatment or supplies provided; or

(v) the preparation or filing of a claim for reimbursement for providing treatment or supplies required to be furnished to an employee under section 176.135 for treatment or supplies that the provider knew were medically unnecessary, inappropriate, or excessive; or

(4) by swindling, whether by artifice, trick, device, or any other means, obtains property or services from another person; or

(5) intentionally commits any of the acts listed in this subdivision but with intent to exercise temporary control only and:

(i) the control exercised manifests an indifference to the rights of the owner or the restoration of the property to the owner; or

(ii) the actor pledges or otherwise attempts to subject the property to an adverse claim; or

(iii) the actor intends to restore the property only on condition that the owner pay a reward or buy back or make other compensation; or

(6) finds lost property and, knowing or having reasonable means of ascertaining the true owner, appropriates it to the finder's own use or to that of another not entitled thereto without first having made reasonable effort to find the owner and offer and surrender the property to the owner; or

(7) intentionally obtains property or services, offered upon the deposit of a sum of money or tokens in a coin or token operated machine or other receptacle, without making the required deposit or otherwise obtaining the consent of the owner; or

(8) intentionally and without claim of right converts any article representing a trade secret, knowing it to be such, to the actor's own use or that of another person or makes a copy of an article representing a trade secret, knowing it to be such, and intentionally and without claim of right converts the same to the actor's own use or that of another person. It shall be a complete defense to any prosecution under this clause for the defendant to show that information comprising the trade secret was rightfully known or available to the defendant from a source other than the owner of the trade secret; or

(9) leases or rents personal property under a written instrument and who:

(i) with intent to place the property beyond the control of the lessor conceals or aids or abets the concealment of the property or any part thereof; or

(ii) sells, conveys, or encumbers the property or any part thereof without the written consent of the lessor, without informing the person to whom the lessee sells, conveys, or encumbers that the same is subject to such lease or rental contract with intent to deprive the lessor of possession thereof; or

(iii) does not return the property to the lessor at the end of the lease or rental term, plus agreed-upon extensions, with intent to wrongfully deprive the lessor of possession of the property; or

(iv) returns the property to the lessor at the end of the lease or rental term, plus agreed-upon extensions, but does not pay the lease or rental charges agreed upon in the written instrument, with intent to wrongfully deprive the lessor of the agreed-upon charges.

For the purposes of items (iii) and (iv), the value of the property must be at least $100.

Evidence that a lessee used a false, fictitious, or not current name, address, or place of employment in obtaining the property or fails or refuses to return the property or pay the rental contract charges to lessor within five days after written demand for the return has been served personally in the manner provided for service of process of a civil action or sent by certified mail to the last known address of the lessee, whichever shall occur later, shall be evidence of intent to violate this clause. Service by certified mail shall be deemed to be complete upon deposit in the United States mail of such demand, postpaid and addressed to the person at the address for the person set forth in the lease or rental agreement, or, in the absence of the address, to the person's last known place of residence; or

(10) alters, removes, or obliterates numbers or symbols placed on movable property for purpose of identification by the owner or person who has legal custody or right to possession thereof with the intent to prevent identification, if the person who alters, removes, or obliterates the numbers or symbols is not the owner and does not have the permission of the owner to make the alteration, removal, or obliteration; or

(11) with the intent to prevent the identification of property involved, so as to deprive the rightful owner of possession thereof, alters or removes any permanent serial number, permanent distinguishing number or manufacturer's identification number on personal property or possesses, sells or buys any personal property knowing or having reason to know that the permanent serial number, permanent distinguishing number or manufacturer's identification number has been removed or altered; or

(12) intentionally deprives another of a lawful charge for cable television service by:

(i) making or using or attempting to make or use an unauthorized external connection outside the individual dwelling unit whether physical, electrical, acoustical, inductive, or other connection; or by

(ii) attaching any unauthorized device to any cable, wire, microwave, or other component of a licensed cable communications system as defined in chapter 238. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the electronic video rerecording of program material transmitted on the cable communications system by a subscriber for fair use as defined by Public Law 94-553, section 107; or

(13) except as provided in clauses (12) and (14), obtains the services of another with the intention of receiving those services without making the agreed or reasonably expected payment of money or other consideration; or

(14) intentionally deprives another of a lawful charge for telecommunications service by:

(i) making, using, or attempting to make or use an unauthorized connection whether physical, electrical, by wire, microwave, radio, or other means to a component of a local telecommunication system as provided in chapter 237; or

(ii) attaching an unauthorized device to a cable, wire, microwave, radio, or other component of a local telecommunication system as provided in chapter 237.

The existence of an unauthorized connection is prima facie evidence that the occupier of the premises:

(A) made or was aware of the connection; and

(B) was aware that the connection was unauthorized;

(15) with intent to defraud, diverts corporate property other than in accordance with general business purposes or for purposes other than those specified in the corporation's articles of incorporation; or

(16) with intent to defraud, authorizes or causes a corporation to make a distribution in violation of section 302A.551, or any other state law in conformity with it; or

(17) takes or drives a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner or an authorized agent of the owner, knowing or having reason to know that the owner or an authorized agent of the owner did not give consent; or

(18) intentionally, and without claim of right, takes motor fuel from a retailer without the retailer's consent and with intent to deprive the retailer permanently of possession of the fuel by driving a motor vehicle from the premises of the retailer without having paid for the fuel dispensed into the vehicle; or

(19) commits wage theft under subdivision 1, clause (13).

(b) Proof that the driver of a motor vehicle into which motor fuel was dispensed drove the vehicle from the premises of the retailer without having paid for the fuel permits the factfinder to infer that the driver acted intentionally and without claim of right, and that the driver intended to deprive the retailer permanently of possession of the fuel. This paragraph does not apply if: (1) payment has been made to the retailer within 30 days of the receipt of notice of nonpayment under section 604.15; or (2) a written notice as described in section 604.15, subdivision 4, disputing the retailer's claim, has been sent. This paragraph does not apply to the owner of a motor vehicle if the vehicle or the vehicle's license plate has been reported stolen before the theft of the fuel.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

Whoever commits theft may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both, if the property is a firearm, or the value of the property or services stolen is more than $35,000 and the conviction is for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), (16), or (19), or section 609.2335, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), item (i); or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen exceeds $5,000, or if the property stolen was an article representing a trade secret, an explosive or incendiary device, or a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II pursuant to section 152.02 with the exception of marijuana; or

(3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) the value of the property or services stolen is more than $1,000 but not more than $5,000; or

(b) the property stolen was a controlled substance listed in Schedule III, IV, or V pursuant to section 152.02; or

(c) the value of the property or services stolen is more than $500 but not more than $1,000 and the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 256.98; 268.182; 609.24; 609.245; 609.247; 609.522; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; 609.631; or 609.821, or a statute from another state, the United States, or a foreign jurisdiction, in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

(d) the value of the property or services stolen is not more than $1,000, and any of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the property is taken from the person of another or from a corpse, or grave or coffin containing a corpse; or

(ii) the property is a record of a court or officer, or a writing, instrument or record kept, filed or deposited according to law with or in the keeping of any public officer or office; or

(iii) the property is taken from a burning, abandoned, or vacant building or upon its removal therefrom, or from an area of destruction caused by civil disaster, riot, bombing, or the proximity of battle; or

(iv) the property consists of public funds belonging to the state or to any political subdivision or agency thereof; or

(v) the property stolen is a motor vehicle; or

(4) to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen is more than $500 but not more than $1,000; or

(5) in all other cases where the value of the property or services stolen is $500 or less, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, provided, however, in any prosecution under subdivision 2, clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), (13), and (19), the value of the money or property or services received by the defendant in violation of any one or more of the above provisions within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this subdivision; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Subd. 3a. **Enhanced penalty.**

If a violation of this section creates a reasonably foreseeable risk of bodily harm to another, the penalties described in subdivision 3 are enhanced as follows:

(1) if the penalty is a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor, the person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both; and

(2) if the penalty is a felony, the statutory maximum sentence for the offense is 50 percent longer than for the underlying crime.

Subd. 4. **Wrongfully obtained public assistance; consideration of disqualification.**

When determining the sentence for a person convicted of theft by wrongfully obtaining public assistance, as defined in section 256.98, subdivision 1, the court shall consider the fact that, under section 256.98, subdivision 8, the person will be disqualified from receiving public assistance as a result of the person's conviction.

609.521 POSSESSION OF SHOPLIFTING GEAR.

(a) As used in this section, an "electronic article surveillance system" means any electronic device or devices that are designed to detect the unauthorized removal of marked merchandise from a store.

(b) Whoever has in possession any device, gear, or instrument designed to assist in shoplifting or defeating an electronic article surveillance system with intent to use the same to shoplift and thereby commit theft may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

609.522 ORGANIZED RETAIL THEFT.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Pattern of retail theft" means acts committed or directed by the defendant on at least two separate occasions in the preceding six months that would constitute a violation of:

(1) section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1), (3), or (4), involving retail merchandise;

(2) section 609.521;

(3) section 609.53, subdivision 1, involving retail merchandise;

(4) section 609.582 when the building was a retail establishment; or

(5) section 609.59.

(c) "Retail establishment" means the building where a retailer sells retail merchandise.

(d) "Retail merchandise" means all forms of tangible property, without limitation, held out for sale by a retailer.

(e) "Retail theft enterprise" means a group of two or more individuals with a shared goal involving the unauthorized removal of retail merchandise from a retailer. Retail theft enterprise does not require the membership of the enterprise to remain the same or that the same individuals participate in each offense committed by the enterprise.

(f) "Retailer" means a person or entity that sells retail merchandise.

(g) "Value" means the retail market value at the time of the theft or, if the retail market value cannot be ascertained, the cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the theft.

Subd. 2.**Organized retail theft.**

A person is guilty of organized retail theft if:

(1) the person is employed by or associated with a retail theft enterprise;

(2) the person has previously engaged in a pattern of retail theft and intentionally commits an act or directs another member of the retail theft enterprise to commit an act involving retail merchandise that would constitute a violation of:

(i) section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1), (3), or (4); or

(ii) section 609.53, subdivision 1; and

(3) the person or another member of the retail theft enterprise:

(i) resells or intends to resell the stolen retail merchandise;

(ii) advertises or displays any item of the stolen retail merchandise for sale; or

(iii) returns any item of the stolen retail merchandise to a retailer for anything of value.

Subd. 3.**Sentence.**

Whoever commits organized retail theft may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both, if the value of the property stolen exceeds $5,000;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both, if either of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the value of the property stolen is more than $1,000 but not more than $5,000; or

(ii) the value of the property is more than $500 but not more than $1,000 and the person commits the offense within ten years of the first of two or more convictions under this section, section 256.98; 268.182; 609.24; 609.245; 609.52; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; 609.631; or 609.821, or a statute from another state, the United States, or a foreign jurisdiction, in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence;

(3) to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, if either of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the value of the property stolen is more than $500 but not more than $1,000; or

(ii) the value of the property is $500 or less and the person commits the offense within ten years of a previous conviction under this section, section 256.98; 268.182; 609.24; 609.245; 609.52; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; 609.631; or 609.821, or a statute from another state, the United States, or a foreign jurisdiction, in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

(4) to imprisonment of not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the value of the property stolen is $500 or less.

Subd. 4. **Aggregation.**

The value of the retail merchandise received by the defendant in violation of this section within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this subdivision; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this subdivision.

Subd. 5. **Enhanced penalty.**

If a violation of this section creates a reasonably foreseeable risk of bodily harm to another, the penalties described in subdivision 3 are enhanced as follows:

(1) if the penalty is a gross misdemeanor, the person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both; and

(2) if the penalty is a felony, the statutory maximum sentence for the offense is 50 percent longer than for the underlying crime.

609.523 RETURN OF STOLEN PROPERTY TO OWNERS.

Subdivision 1. **Photographic record.**

Photographs of property, as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, over which a person is alleged to have exerted unauthorized control or to have otherwise obtained unlawfully, are competent evidence if the photographs are admissible into evidence under all rules of law governing the admissibility of photographs into evidence. The photographic record, when satisfactorily identified, is as admissible in evidence as the property itself.

Subd. 2. **Record of property.**

The photographs may bear a written description of the property alleged to have been wrongfully taken, the name of the owner of the property taken, the name of the accused, the name of the arresting law enforcement officer, the date of the photograph, and the signature of the photographer.

Subd. 3. **Return of property.**

A law enforcement agency which is holding property over which a person is alleged to have exerted unauthorized control or to have otherwise obtained unlawfully may return that property to its owner if:

(1) the appropriately identified photographs are filed and retained by the law enforcement agency;

(2) satisfactory proof of ownership of the property is shown by the owner;

(3) a declaration of ownership is signed under penalty of perjury; and

(4) a receipt for the property is obtained from the owner upon delivery by the law enforcement agency.

Subd. 4. **Examination of property.**

If the recovered property has a value in excess of $150, then the owner shall retain possession for at least 14 days to allow the defense attorney to examine the property.

609.525 BRINGING STOLEN GOODS INTO STATE.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever brings property into the state which the actor has stolen outside the state, or received outside of the state knowing it to have been stolen, may be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of section 609.52, subdivision 3. The actor may be charged, indicted, and tried in any county, but not more than one county, into or through which the actor has brought such property.

Subd. 2. **Defining stolen property.**

Property is stolen within the meaning of this section if the act by which the owner was deprived of property was a criminal offense under the laws of the state in which the act was committed and would constitute a theft under this chapter if the act had been committed in this state.

609.526 PRECIOUS METAL AND SCRAP METAL DEALERS; RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "precious metal dealer" has the meaning given in section 325F.731, subdivision 2; and

(2) "scrap metal dealer" has the meaning given in section 325E.21, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. **Crime described.**

Any precious metal dealer or scrap metal dealer or any person employed by a dealer, who receives, possesses, transfers, buys, or conceals any stolen property or property obtained by robbery or carjacking, knowing or having reason to know the property was stolen or obtained by robbery or carjacking, may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the value of the property received, bought, or concealed is $1,000 or more, to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both;

(2) if the value of the property received, bought, or concealed is less than $1,000 but more than $500, to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $25,000, or both;

(3) if the value of the property received, bought, or concealed is $500 or less, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Any person convicted of violating this section a second or subsequent time within a period of one year may be sentenced as provided in clause (1).

609.527 IDENTITY THEFT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them in this subdivision.

(b) "Direct victim" means any person or entity described in section 611A.01, paragraph (b), whose identity has been transferred, used, or possessed in violation of this section.

(c) "False pretense" means any false, fictitious, misleading, or fraudulent information or pretense or pretext depicting or including or deceptively similar to the name, logo, website address, email address, postal address, telephone number, or any other identifying information of a for-profit or not-for-profit business or organization or of a government agency, to which the user has no legitimate claim of right.

(d) "Financial institution" has the meaning given in section 13A.01, subdivision 2.

(e) "Identity" means any name, number, or data transmission that may be used, alone or in conjunction with any other information, to identify a specific individual or entity, including any of the following:

(1) a name, Social Security number, date of birth, official government-issued driver's license or identification number, government passport number, or employer or taxpayer identification number;

(2) unique electronic identification number, address, account number, or routing code; or

(3) telecommunication identification information or access device.

(f) "Indirect victim" means any person or entity described in section 611A.01, paragraph (b), other than a direct victim.

(g) "Loss" means value obtained, as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (3), and expenses incurred by a direct or indirect victim as a result of a violation of this section.

(h) "Unlawful activity" means:

(1) any felony violation of the laws of this state or any felony violation of a similar law of another state or the United States; and

(2) any nonfelony violation of the laws of this state involving theft, theft by swindle, forgery, fraud, or giving false information to a public official, or any nonfelony violation of a similar law of another state or the United States.

(i) "Scanning device" means a scanner, reader, or any other electronic device that is used to access, read, scan, obtain, memorize, or store, temporarily or permanently, information encoded on a computer chip or magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card, driver's license, or state-issued identification card.

(j) "Reencoder" means an electronic device that places encoded information from the computer chip or magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card, driver's license, or state-issued identification card, onto the computer chip or magnetic strip or stripe of a different payment card, driver's license, or state-issued identification card, or any electronic medium that allows an authorized transaction to occur.

(k) "Payment card" means a credit card, charge card, debit card, or any other card that:

(1) is issued to an authorized card user; and

(2) allows the user to obtain, purchase, or receive credit, money, a good, a service, or anything of value.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

A person who transfers, possesses, or uses an identity that is not the person's own, with the intent to commit, aid, or abet any unlawful activity is guilty of identity theft and may be punished as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person who violates subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the offense involves a single direct victim and the total, combined loss to the direct victim and any indirect victims is $250 or less, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (5);

(2) if the offense involves a single direct victim and the total, combined loss to the direct victim and any indirect victims is more than $250 but not more than $500, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (4);

(3) if the offense involves two or three direct victims or the total, combined loss to the direct and indirect victims is more than $500 but not more than $2,500, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (3);

(4) if the offense involves more than three but not more than seven direct victims, or if the total combined loss to the direct and indirect victims is more than $2,500, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (2);

(5) if the offense involves eight or more direct victims, or if the total, combined loss to the direct and indirect victims is more than $35,000, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (1); and

(6) if the offense is related to possession or distribution of pornographic work in violation of section 617.246 or 617.247, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (1).

Subd. 4. **Restitution; items provided to victim.**

(a) A direct or indirect victim of an identity theft crime shall be considered a victim for all purposes, including any rights that accrue under chapter 611A and rights to court-ordered restitution.

(b) The court shall order a person convicted of violating subdivision 2 to pay restitution of not less than $1,000 to each direct victim of the offense.

(c) Upon the written request of a direct victim or the prosecutor setting forth with specificity the facts and circumstances of the offense in a proposed order, the court shall provide to the victim, without cost, a certified copy of the complaint filed in the matter, the judgment of conviction, and an order setting forth the facts and circumstances of the offense.

Subd. 5. **Reporting.**

(a) A person who has learned or reasonably suspects that a person is a direct victim of a crime under subdivision 2 may initiate a law enforcement investigation by contacting the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction where the person resides, regardless of where the crime may have occurred. The agency must prepare a police report of the matter, provide the complainant with a copy of that report, and may begin an investigation of the facts, or, if the suspected crime was committed in a different jurisdiction, refer the matter to the law enforcement agency where the suspected crime was committed for an investigation of the facts.

(b) If a law enforcement agency refers a report to the law enforcement agency where the crime was committed, it need not include the report as a crime committed in its jurisdiction for purposes of information that the agency is required to provide to the commissioner of public safety pursuant to section 299C.06.

Subd. 5a. **Crime of electronic use of false pretense to obtain identity.**

(a) A person who, with intent to obtain the identity of another, uses a false pretense in an email to another person or in a web page, electronic communication, advertisement, or any other communication on the Internet, is guilty of a crime.

(b) Whoever commits such offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(c) In a prosecution under this subdivision, it is not a defense that:

(1) the person committing the offense did not obtain the identity of another;

(2) the person committing the offense did not use the identity; or

(3) the offense did not result in financial loss or any other loss to any person.

Subd. 5b. **Unlawful possession or use of scanning device or reencoder.**

(a) A person who uses a scanning device or reencoder without permission of the cardholder of the card from which the information is being scanned or reencoded, with the intent to commit, aid, or abet any unlawful activity, is guilty of a crime.

(b) A person who possesses, with the intent to commit, aid, or abet any unlawful activity, any device, apparatus, equipment, software, material, good, property, or supply that is designed or adapted for use as a scanning device or a reencoder is guilty of a crime.

(c) Whoever commits an offense under paragraph (a) or (b) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 6. **Venue.**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 627.01, an offense committed under subdivision 2, 5a, or 5b may be prosecuted in:

(1) the county where the offense occurred;

(2) the county of residence or place of business of the direct victim or indirect victim; or

(3) in the case of a violation of subdivision 5a or 5b, the county of residence of the person whose identity was obtained or sought.

Subd. 7. **Aggregation.**

In any prosecution under subdivision 2, the value of the money or property or services the defendant receives or the number of direct or indirect victims within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of subdivision 3; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this subdivision.

Subd. 8.**Release of limited account information to law enforcement authorities.**

(a) A financial institution may release the information described in paragraph (b) to a law enforcement or prosecuting authority that certifies in writing that it is investigating or prosecuting a crime of identity theft under this section. The certification must describe with reasonable specificity the nature of the suspected identity theft that is being investigated or prosecuted, including the dates of the suspected criminal activity.

(b) This subdivision applies to requests for the following information relating to a potential victim's account:

(1) the name of the account holder or holders; and

(2) the last known home address and telephone numbers of the account holder or holders.

(c) A financial institution may release the information requested under this subdivision that it possesses within a reasonable time after the request. The financial institution may not impose a fee for furnishing the information.

(d) A financial institution is not liable in a criminal or civil proceeding for releasing information in accordance with this subdivision.

(e) Release of limited account information to a law enforcement agency under this subdivision is criminal investigative data under section 13.82, subdivision 7, except that when the investigation becomes inactive the account information remains confidential data on individuals or protected nonpublic data.

609.528 POSSESSION OR SALE OF STOLEN OR COUNTERFEIT CHECK; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them in this subdivision.

(b) "Direct victim" means any person or entity described in section 611A.01, paragraph (b), from whom a check is stolen or whose name or other identifying information is contained in a counterfeit check.

(c) "Indirect victim" means any person or entity described in section 611A.01, paragraph (b), other than a direct victim.

(d) "Loss" means value obtained, as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (3), and expenses incurred by a direct or indirect victim as a result of a violation of this section.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

A person who sells, possesses, receives, or transfers a check that is stolen or counterfeit, knowing or having reason to know the check is stolen or counterfeit, is guilty of a crime and may be punished as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person who violates subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the offense involves a single direct victim and the total, combined loss to the direct victim and any indirect victims is $250 or less, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (5);

(2) if the offense involves a single direct victim and the total, combined loss to the direct victim and any indirect victims is more than $250 but not more than $500, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (4);

(3) if the offense involves two or three direct victims or the total, combined loss to the direct and indirect victims is more than $500 but not more than $2,500, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (3); and

(4) if the offense involves four or more direct victims, or if the total, combined loss to the direct and indirect victims is more than $2,500, the person may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clause (2).

609.529 MAIL THEFT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them in this subdivision.

(b) "Mail" means a letter, postal card, package, bag, or other sealed article addressed to another.

(c) "Mail depository" means a mail box, letter box, or mail receptacle; a post office or station of a post office; a mail route; or a postal service vehicle.

Subd. 2.**Crime.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of mail theft and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(1) intentionally and without claim of right removes mail from a mail depository;

(2) intentionally and without claim of right takes mail from a mail carrier;

(3) obtains custody of mail by intentionally deceiving a mail carrier, or other person who rightfully possesses or controls the mail, with a false representation which is known to be false, made with intent to deceive and which does deceive a mail carrier or other person who possesses or controls the mail;

(4) intentionally and without claim of right removes the contents of mail addressed to another;

(5) intentionally and without claim of right takes mail, or the contents of mail, that has been left for collection on or near a mail depository; or

(6) receives, possesses, transfers, buys, or conceals mail obtained by acts described in clauses (1) to (5), knowing or having reason to know the mail was obtained illegally.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person convicted under subdivision 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Venue.**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 627.01, an offense committed under subdivision 2 may be prosecuted in:

(1) the county where the offense occurred; or

(2) the county of residence or place of business of the direct victim or indirect victim.

609.53 RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Penalty.**

Except as otherwise provided in section 609.526, any person who receives, possesses, transfers, buys or conceals any stolen property or property obtained by robbery, knowing or having reason to know the property was stolen or obtained by robbery, may be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of section 609.52, subdivision 3.

Subd. 4. **Civil action; treble damages.**

Any person who has been injured by a violation of subdivision 1 or section 609.526 may bring an action for three times the amount of actual damages sustained by the plaintiff or $1,500, whichever is greater, and the costs of suit and reasonable attorney's fees.

Subd. 5. **Value.**

In this section, "value" has the meaning defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (3).

609.531 FORFEITURES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purpose of sections 609.531 to 609.5318, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Conveyance device" means a device used for transportation and includes, but is not limited to, a motor vehicle, trailer, snowmobile, airplane, and vessel and any equipment attached to it. The term "conveyance device" does not include property which is, in fact, itself stolen or taken in violation of the law.

(b) "Weapon used" means a dangerous weapon as defined under section 609.02, subdivision 6, that the actor used or had in possession in furtherance of a crime.

(c) "Property" means property as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (1).

(d) "Contraband" means property which is illegal to possess under Minnesota law.

(e) "Appropriate agency" means the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, the Department of Commerce Fraud Bureau, the Minnesota Division of Driver and Vehicle Services, the Minnesota State Patrol, a county sheriff's department, the Three Rivers Park District Department of Public Safety, the Department of Natural Resources Division of Enforcement, the University of Minnesota Police Department, the Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit, a city, metropolitan transit, or airport police department; or a multijurisdictional entity established under section 299A.642 or 299A.681.

(f) "Designated offense" includes:

(1) for weapons used: any violation of this chapter, chapter 152 or 624;

(2) for driver's license or identification card transactions: any violation of section 171.22; and

(3) for all other purposes: a felony violation of, or a felony-level attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 325E.17; 325E.18; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.2112; 609.2113; 609.2114; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.2335; 609.24; 609.245; 609.247;609.25; 609.255; 609.282; 609.283; 609.322; 609.342, subdivision 1, or subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (f) and (i); 609.343, subdivision 1, or subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (f) and (i); 609.344, subdivision 1, or subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (e), (h), or (i); 609.345, subdivision 1, or subdivision 1a, clauses (a) to (e), (h), and (i); 609.352; 609.42; 609.425; 609.466; 609.485; 609.487; 609.52; 609.525; 609.527; 609.528; 609.53; 609.54; 609.551; 609.561; 609.562; 609.563; 609.582; 609.59; 609.595; 609.611; 609.631; 609.66, subdivision 1e; 609.671, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 8, and 12; 609.687; 609.821; 609.825; 609.86; 609.88; 609.89; 609.893; 609.895; 617.246; 617.247; or a gross misdemeanor or felony violation of section 609.891 or 624.7181; or any violation of section 609.324; or a felony violation of, or a felony-level attempt or conspiracy to violate, Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21.

(g) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

(h) "Prosecuting authority" means the attorney who is responsible for prosecuting an offense that is the basis for a forfeiture under sections 609.531 to 609.5318.

(i) "Asserting person" means a person, other than the driver alleged to have used a vehicle in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale, claiming an ownership interest in a vehicle that has been seized or restrained under this section.

Subd. 1a. **Construction.**

Sections 609.531 to 609.5318 must be liberally construed to carry out the following remedial purposes:

(1) to enforce the law;

(2) to deter crime;

(3) to reduce the economic incentive to engage in criminal enterprise;

(4) to increase the pecuniary loss resulting from the detection of criminal activity; and

(5) to forfeit property unlawfully used or acquired and divert the property to law enforcement purposes.

Subd. 4. **Seizure.**

(a) Property subject to forfeiture under sections 609.531 to 609.5318 may be seized by the appropriate agency upon process issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property. Property may be seized without process if:

(1) the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest or a lawful search;

(2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding under this chapter; or

(3) the appropriate agency has probable cause to believe that the delay occasioned by the necessity to obtain process would result in the removal or destruction of the property and that:

(i) the property was used or is intended to be used in commission of a felony; or

(ii) the property is dangerous to health or safety.

If property is seized without process under item (i), the prosecuting authority must institute a forfeiture action under section 609.5313 as soon as is reasonably possible.

(b) When property is seized, the officer must provide a receipt to the person found in possession of the property; or in the absence of any person, the officer must leave a receipt in the place where the property was found, if reasonably possible.

Subd. 5. **Right to possession vests immediately; custody of seized property.**

All right, title, and interest in property subject to forfeiture under sections 609.531 to 609.5318 vests in the appropriate agency upon commission of the act or omission giving rise to the forfeiture. Any property seized under sections 609.531 to 609.5318 is not subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the appropriate agency subject to the orders and decrees of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When property is so seized, the appropriate agency shall use reasonable diligence to secure the property and prevent waste and may do any of the following:

(1) place the property under seal;

(2) remove the property to a place designated by it; and

(3) in the case of controlled substances, require the state Board of Pharmacy to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

Subd. 5a. **Bond by owner for possession.**

(a) If the owner of property that has been seized under sections 609.531 to 609.5318 seeks possession of the property before the forfeiture action is determined, the owner may give security or post bond payable to the appropriate agency in an amount equal to the retail value of the seized property. On posting the security or bond, the seized property must be returned to the owner and the forfeiture action shall proceed against the security as if it were the seized property. This subdivision does not apply to contraband property or property being held for investigatory purposes.

(b) If the owner of a motor vehicle that has been seized under this section seeks possession of the vehicle before the forfeiture action is determined, the owner may surrender the vehicle's certificate of title in exchange for the vehicle. The motor vehicle must be returned to the owner within 24 hours if the owner surrenders the motor vehicle's certificate of title to the appropriate agency, pending resolution of the forfeiture action. If the certificate is surrendered, the owner may not be ordered to post security or bond as a condition of release of the vehicle. When a certificate of title is surrendered under this provision, the agency shall notify the Department of Public Safety and any secured party noted on the certificate. The agency shall also notify the department and the secured party when it returns a surrendered title to the motor vehicle owner.

Subd. 6a. **Forfeiture a civil procedure; conviction required.**

(a) An action for forfeiture is a civil in rem action and is independent of any criminal prosecution, except as provided in this subdivision.

(b) An asset is subject to forfeiture by judicial determination under sections 609.5311 to 609.5318 only if:

(1) a person is convicted of the criminal offense related to the action for forfeiture; or

(2) a person is not charged with a criminal offense under chapter 152 related to the action for forfeiture based in whole or in part on the person's agreement to provide information regarding the criminal activity of another person.

For purposes of clause (1), an admission of guilt to an offense chargeable under chapter 152, a sentence under section 152.152, a stay of adjudication under section 152.18, or a referral to a diversion program for an offense chargeable under chapter 152 is considered a conviction.

(c) The appropriate agency handling the judicial forfeiture may introduce into evidence in the judicial forfeiture case in civil court the agreement in paragraph (b), clause (2).

(d) The appropriate agency handling the judicial forfeiture bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the property is an instrument or represents the proceeds of the underlying offense.

Subd. 7. **Petition for remission or mitigation.**

Prior to the entry of a court order disposing with the forfeiture action, any person who has an interest in forfeited property may file with the prosecuting authority a petition for remission or mitigation of the forfeiture. The prosecuting authority may remit or mitigate the forfeiture upon terms and conditions the prosecuting authority deems reasonable if the prosecuting authority finds that: (1) the forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or without any intention on the part of the petitioner to violate the law; or (2) extenuating circumstances justify the remission or mitigation of the forfeiture.

Subd. 8. **Forfeiture policies; statewide model policy required.**

(a) By December 1, 2010, the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, after consulting with the Minnesota County Attorneys Association, the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association, the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, and the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, shall develop a model policy that articulates best practices for forfeiture and is designed to encourage the uniform application of forfeiture laws statewide. At a minimum, the policy shall address the following:

(1) best practices in pursuing, seizing, and tracking forfeitures;

(2) type and frequency of training for law enforcement on forfeiture laws; and

(3) situations in which forfeitures should not be pursued.

(b) By December 1, 2010, the Minnesota County Attorneys Association, after consulting with the attorney general, the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association, the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, and the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, shall develop a model policy that articulates best practices for forfeiture and is designed to encourage the uniform application of forfeiture laws statewide. At a minimum, the policy shall address the following:

(1) statutory role of prosecuting authorities in forfeiture procedures;

(2) best practices for timely and fair resolution of forfeiture cases;

(3) type and frequency of training for prosecuting authorities on forfeiture laws; and

(4) situations in which forfeitures should not be pursued.

(c) By December 1, 2010, the Minnesota County Attorneys Association and the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board shall forward an electronic copy of its respective model policy to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice and civil law policy.

(d) By March 1, 2011, the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency and every prosecution office in the state shall adopt and implement a written policy on forfeiture that is identical or substantially similar to the model policies developed under paragraphs (a) and (b). The written policy shall be made available to the public upon request.

Subd. 9. **Transfer of forfeitable property to federal government.**

The appropriate agency shall not directly or indirectly transfer property subject to forfeiture under sections 609.531 to 609.5318 to a federal agency for adoption if the forfeiture would be prohibited under state law.

609.5311 FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY ASSOCIATED WITH CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Subdivision 1. **Controlled substances.**

All controlled substances that were manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or acquired in violation of chapter 152 are subject to forfeiture under this section, except as provided in subdivision 3 and section 609.5316.

Subd. 2. **Associated property.**

(a) All personal property and real property, other than homestead property exempt from seizure under section 510.01, that is an instrument or represents the proceeds of a controlled substance offense is subject to forfeiture under this section, except as provided in subdivision 3.

(b) The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit shall not seize real property for the purposes of forfeiture under paragraph (a).

(c) Money is the property of an appropriate agency and may be seized and recovered by the appropriate agency if:

(1) the money is used by an appropriate agency, or furnished to a person operating on behalf of an appropriate agency, to purchase or attempt to purchase a controlled substance; and

(2) the appropriate agency records the serial number or otherwise marks the money for identification.

As used in this paragraph, "money" means United States currency and coin; the currency and coin of a foreign country; a bank check, cashier's check, or traveler's check; a prepaid credit card; cryptocurrency; or a money order.

Subd. 3. **Limitations on forfeiture of certain property associated with controlled substances.**

(a) A conveyance device is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the retail value of the controlled substance is $100 or more and the conveyance device was used in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale.

(b) Real property is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the retail value of the controlled substance or contraband is $2,000 or more.

(c) Property used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the owner of the property is a consenting party to, or is privy to, the use or intended use of the property as described in subdivision 2.

(d) Property is subject to forfeiture under this section only if its owner was privy to the use or intended use described in subdivision 2, or the unlawful use or intended use of the property otherwise occurred with the owner's knowledge or consent.

(e) Forfeiture under this section of a conveyance device or real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party unless the secured party had knowledge of or consented to the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based. A person claiming a security interest bears the burden of establishing that interest by clear and convincing evidence.

(f) Forfeiture under this section of real property is subject to the interests of a good faith purchaser for value unless the purchaser had knowledge of or consented to the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based.

(g) Notwithstanding paragraphs (d), (e), and (f), property is not subject to forfeiture based solely on the owner's or secured party's knowledge of the unlawful use or intended use of the property if: (1) the owner or secured party took reasonable steps to terminate use of the property by the offender; or (2) the property is real property owned by the parent of the offender, unless the parent actively participated in, or knowingly acquiesced to, a violation of chapter 152, or the real property constitutes proceeds derived from or traceable to a use described in subdivision 2.

(h) Money is subject to forfeiture under this section only if it has a total value of $1,500 or more or there is probable cause to believe that the money was exchanged for the purchase of a controlled substance. As used in this paragraph, "money" means United States currency and coin; the currency and coin of a foreign country; a bank check, cashier's check, or traveler's check; a prepaid credit card; cryptocurrency; or a money order.

(i) The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit shall not seize a conveyance device or real property, for the purposes of forfeiture under paragraphs (a) to (g).

(j) Nothing in this subdivision prohibits the seizure, with or without warrant, of any property or thing for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial or for any other lawful purpose.

Subd. 4. **Records; proceeds.**

All books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data that are used, or intended for use in the manner described in subdivision 2 are subject to forfeiture.

609.5312 FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY ASSOCIATED WITH DESIGNATED OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Property subject to forfeiture.**

(a) All personal property is subject to forfeiture if it was used or intended for use to commit or facilitate the commission of a designated offense. All money and other property, real and personal, that represent proceeds of a designated offense, and all contraband property, are subject to forfeiture, except as provided in this section.

(b) All money used or intended to be used to facilitate the commission of a violation of section 609.322 or 609.324 or a violation of a local ordinance substantially similar to section 609.322 or 609.324 is subject to forfeiture.

(c) The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit shall not seize real property for the purposes of forfeiture under paragraph (a).

Subd. 1a. **Computers and related property subject to forfeiture.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "property" has the meaning given in section 609.87, subdivision 6.

(b) When a computer or a component part of a computer is used or intended for use to commit or facilitate the commission of a designated offense, the computer and all software, data, and other property contained in the computer are subject to forfeiture unless prohibited by the Privacy Protection Act, United States Code, title 42, sections 2000aa to 2000aa-12, or other state or federal law.

(c) Regardless of whether a forfeiture action is initiated following the lawful seizure of a computer and related property, if the appropriate agency returns hardware, software, data, or other property to the owner, the agency may charge the owner for the cost of separating contraband from the computer or other property returned, including salary and contract costs. The agency may not charge these costs to an owner of a computer or related property who was not privy to the act or omission upon which the seizure was based, or who did not have knowledge of or consent to the act or omission, if the owner:

(1) requests from the agency copies of specified legitimate data files and provides sufficient storage media; or

(2) requests the return of a computer or other property less data storage devices on which contraband resides.

Subd. 2. **Limitations on forfeiture of property associated with designated offenses.**

(a) Property used by a person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the owner of the property is a consenting party to, or is privy to, the commission of a designated offense.

(b) Property is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the owner was privy to the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based, or the act or omission occurred with the owner's knowledge or consent.

(c) Property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party unless the party had knowledge of or consented to the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based. A person claiming a security interest bears the burden of establishing that interest by clear and convincing evidence.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c), property is not subject to forfeiture based solely on the owner's or secured party's knowledge of the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based if the owner or secured party took reasonable steps to terminate use of the property by the offender.

Subd. 3. **Vehicle forfeiture for prostitution offenses.**

(a) A motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this subdivision if it was used to commit or facilitate, or used during the commission of, a violation of section 609.324 or a violation of a local ordinance substantially similar to section 609.324. A motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this subdivision only if the offense is established by proof of a criminal conviction for the offense. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a forfeiture under this subdivision is governed by sections 609.531, 609.5312, and 609.5313.

(b) When a motor vehicle subject to forfeiture under this subdivision is seized in advance of a judicial forfeiture order, a hearing before a judge or referee must be held within 96 hours of the seizure. Notice of the hearing must be given to the registered owner within 48 hours of the seizure. The prosecuting authority shall certify to the court, at or in advance of the hearing, that it has filed or intends to file charges against the alleged violator for violating section 609.324 or a local ordinance substantially similar to section 609.324. After conducting the hearing, the court shall order that the motor vehicle be returned to the owner if:

(1) the prosecuting authority has failed to make the certification required by paragraph (b);

(2) the owner of the motor vehicle has demonstrated to the court's satisfaction that the owner has a defense to the forfeiture, including but not limited to the defenses contained in subdivision 2; or

(3) the court determines that seizure of the vehicle creates or would create an undue hardship for members of the owner's family.

(c) If the defendant is acquitted or prostitution charges against the defendant are dismissed, neither the owner nor the defendant is responsible for paying any costs associated with the seizure or storage of the vehicle.

(d) A vehicle leased or rented under section 168.27, subdivision 4, for a period of 180 days or less is not subject to forfeiture under this subdivision.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, seizure occurs either:

(1) at the date at which personal service of process upon the registered owner is made; or

(2) at the date when the registered owner has been notified by certified mail at the address listed in the Minnesota Department of Public Safety computerized motor vehicle registration records.

(f) The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit shall not participate in paragraphs (a) to (e).

Subd. 4. **Vehicle forfeiture for fleeing peace officer.**

(a) A motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this subdivision if it was used to commit a violation of section 609.487 and endanger life or property. A motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this subdivision only if the offense is established by proof of a criminal conviction for the offense. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a forfeiture under this subdivision is governed by sections 609.531, 609.5312, 609.5313, and 609.5315, subdivision 6.

(b) When a motor vehicle subject to forfeiture under this subdivision is seized in advance of a judicial forfeiture order, a hearing before a judge or referee must be held within 96 hours of the seizure. Notice of the hearing must be given to the registered owner within 48 hours of the seizure. The prosecuting authority shall certify to the court, at or in advance of the hearing, that it has filed or intends to file charges against the alleged violator for violating section 609.487. After conducting the hearing, the court shall order that the motor vehicle be returned to the owner if:

(1) the prosecuting authority has failed to make the certification required by this paragraph;

(2) the owner of the motor vehicle has demonstrated to the court's satisfaction that the owner has a defense to the forfeiture, including but not limited to the defenses contained in subdivision 2; or

(3) the court determines that seizure of the vehicle creates or would create an undue hardship for members of the owner's family.

(c) If the defendant is acquitted or the charges against the defendant are dismissed, neither the owner nor the defendant is responsible for paying any costs associated with the seizure or storage of the vehicle.

(d) A vehicle leased or rented under section 168.27, subdivision 4, for a period of 180 days or less is not subject to forfeiture under this subdivision.

(e) A motor vehicle that is an off-road recreational vehicle as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 16, or a motorboat as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 13, is not subject to paragraph (b).

(f) For purposes of this subdivision, seizure occurs either:

(1) at the date at which personal service of process upon the registered owner is made; or

(2) at the date when the registered owner has been notified by certified mail at the address listed in the Minnesota Department of Public Safety computerized motor vehicle registration records.

(g) The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit shall not seize a motor vehicle for the purposes of forfeiture under paragraphs (a) to (f).

609.5313 FORFEITURE BY JUDICIAL ACTION; PROCEDURE.

(a) The forfeiture of property under sections 609.5311 and 609.5312 is governed by this section. A separate complaint must be filed against the property stating the act, omission, or occurrence giving rise to the forfeiture and the date and place of the act or occurrence. Within 60 days from when the seizure occurs, the prosecuting authority shall notify the owner or possessor of the property of the action, if known or readily ascertainable. The action must be captioned in the name of the prosecuting authority or the prosecuting authority's designee as plaintiff and the property as defendant. Upon motion by the prosecuting authority, a court may extend the time period for sending notice for a period not to exceed 90 days for good cause shown.

(b) If notice is not sent in accordance with paragraph (a), and no time extension is granted or the extension period has expired, the appropriate agency shall return the property to the person from whom the property was seized, if known. An agency's return of property due to lack of proper notice does not restrict the right of the agency to commence a forfeiture proceeding at a later time. The agency shall not be required to return contraband or other property that the person from whom the property was seized may not legally possess.

609.5314 ADMINISTRATIVE FORFEITURE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY SEIZED IN CONNECTION WITH A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SEIZURE.

Subdivision 1. **Property subject to administrative forfeiture.**

(a) The following are subject to administrative forfeiture under this section:

(1) all money totaling $1,500 or more, precious metals, and precious stones that there is probable cause to believe represent the proceeds of a controlled substance offense;

(2) all money found in proximity to controlled substances when there is probable cause to believe that the money was exchanged for the purchase of a controlled substance;

(3) all conveyance devices containing controlled substances with a retail value of $100 or more if there is probable cause to believe that the conveyance device was used in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale; and

(4) all firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories found:

(i) in a conveyance device used or intended for use to commit or facilitate the commission of a felony offense involving a controlled substance;

(ii) on or in proximity to a person from whom a felony amount of controlled substance is seized; or

(iii) on the premises where a controlled substance is seized and in proximity to the controlled substance, if possession or sale of the controlled substance would be a felony under chapter 152.

(b) The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit shall not seize items listed in paragraph (a), clauses (3) and (4), for the purposes of forfeiture.

(c) Money is the property of an appropriate agency and may be seized and recovered by the appropriate agency if:

(1) the money is used by an appropriate agency, or furnished to a person operating on behalf of an appropriate agency, to purchase or attempt to purchase a controlled substance; and

(2) the appropriate agency records the serial number or otherwise marks the money for identification.

(d) As used in this section, "money" means United States currency and coin; the currency and coin of a foreign country; a bank check, cashier's check, or traveler's check; a prepaid credit card; cryptocurrency; or a money order.

(e) As used in this section, "controlled substance" does not include cannabis flower as defined in section 342.01, subdivision 16, cannabis products as defined in section 342.01, subdivision 20, hemp-derived consumer products as defined in section 342.01, subdivision 37, or lower-potency hemp edibles as defined in section 342.01, subdivision 50.

Subd. 1a. **Innocent owner.**

(a) Any person, other than the defendant driver, alleged to have used a vehicle in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale, claiming an ownership interest in a vehicle that has been seized or restrained under this section may assert that right by notifying the prosecuting authority in writing and within 60 days of the service of the notice of seizure.

(b) Upon receipt of notice pursuant to paragraph (a), the prosecuting authority may release the vehicle to the asserting person. If the prosecuting authority proceeds with the forfeiture, the prosecuting authority must, within 30 days, file a separate complaint in the name of the jurisdiction pursuing the forfeiture against the vehicle, describing the vehicle, specifying that the vehicle was used in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale, and specifying the time and place of the vehicle's unlawful use. The complaint may be filed in district court or conciliation court and the filing fee is waived.

(c) A complaint filed by the prosecuting authority must be served on the asserting person and on any other registered owners. Service may be made by certified mail at the address listed in the Department of Public Safety's computerized motor vehicle registration records or by any means permitted by court rules.

(d) The hearing on the complaint shall, to the extent practicable, be held within 30 days of the filing of the petition. The court may consolidate the hearing on the complaint with a hearing on any other complaint involving a claim of an ownership interest in the same vehicle.

(e) At a hearing held pursuant to this subdivision, the state must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) the seizure was incident to a lawful arrest or a lawful search; and

(2) the vehicle was used in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale.

(f) At a hearing held pursuant to this subdivision, the asserting person must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the asserting person:

(1) has an actual ownership interest in the vehicle; and

(2) did not have actual or constructive knowledge that the vehicle would be used or operated in any manner contrary to law or that the asserting person took reasonable steps to prevent use of the vehicle by the alleged offender.

(g) If the court determines that the state met both burdens under paragraph (e) and the asserting person failed to meet any burden under paragraph (f), the court shall order that the vehicle remains subject to forfeiture under this section.

(h) The court shall order that the vehicle is not subject to forfeiture under this section and shall order the vehicle returned to the asserting person if it determines that:

(1) the state failed to meet any burden under paragraph (e);

(2) the asserting person proved both elements under paragraph (f); or

(3) clauses (1) and (2) apply.

(i) If the court determines that the asserting person is an innocent owner and orders the vehicle returned to the innocent owner, an entity in possession of the vehicle is not required to release the vehicle until the innocent owner pays:

(1) the reasonable costs of the towing, seizure, and storage of the vehicle incurred before the innocent owner provided the notice required under paragraph (a); and

(2) any reasonable costs of storage of the vehicle incurred more than two weeks after an order issued under paragraph (h).

Subd. 2. **Administrative forfeiture procedure.**

(a) Forfeiture of property described in subdivision 1 that does not exceed $50,000 in value is governed by this subdivision. Within 60 days from when seizure occurs, all persons known to have an ownership, possessory, or security interest in seized property must be notified of the seizure and the intent to forfeit the property. In the case of a motor vehicle required to be registered under chapter 168, notice mailed by certified mail to the address shown in Department of Public Safety records is deemed sufficient notice to the registered owner. The notification to a person known to have a security interest in seized property required under this paragraph applies only to motor vehicles required to be registered under chapter 168 and only if the security interest is listed on the vehicle's title. Upon motion by the appropriate agency or the prosecuting authority, a court may extend the time period for sending notice for a period not to exceed 90 days for good cause shown.

(b) Notice may otherwise be given in the manner provided by law for service of a summons in a civil action. The notice must be in writing and contain:

(1) a description of the property seized;

(2) the date of seizure; and

(3) notice of the right to obtain judicial review of the forfeiture and of the procedure for obtaining that judicial review, printed in English. This requirement does not preclude

the appropriate agency from printing the notice in other languages in addition to English.

Substantially the following language must appear conspicuously in the notice:

"WARNING: If you were the person arrested when the property was seized, you will automatically lose the above-described property and the right to be heard in court if you do not file a lawsuit and serve the prosecuting authority within 60 days. You may file your lawsuit in conciliation court if the property is worth $15,000 or less; otherwise, you must file in district court. You do not have to pay a filing fee for your lawsuit.

WARNING: If you have an ownership interest in the above-described property and were not the person arrested when the property was seized, you will automatically lose the above-described property and the right to be heard in court if you do not notify the prosecuting authority of your interest in writing within 60 days."

(c) If notice is not sent in accordance with paragraph (a), and no time extension is granted or the extension period has expired, the appropriate agency shall return the property to the person from whom the property was seized, if known. An agency's return of property due to lack of proper notice does not restrict the agency's authority to commence a forfeiture proceeding at a later time. The agency shall not be required to return contraband or other property that the person from whom the property was seized may not legally possess.

Subd. 3. **Judicial determination.**

(a) Within 60 days following service of a notice of seizure and forfeiture under this section, a claimant may file a demand for a judicial determination of the forfeiture. The demand must be in the form of a civil complaint and must be filed with the court administrator in the county in which the seizure occurred, together with proof of service of a copy of the complaint on the prosecuting authority for that county. The claimant may serve the complaint on the prosecuting authority by certified mail or any means permitted by court rules. If the value of the seized property is $15,000 or less, the claimant may file an action in conciliation court for recovery of the seized property. A copy of the conciliation court statement of claim may be served personally or as permitted by the Rules of Conciliation Court Procedure on the prosecuting authority having jurisdiction over the forfeiture within 60 days following service of the notice of seizure and forfeiture under this subdivision. The claimant does not have to pay the court filing fee. No responsive pleading is required of the prosecuting authority and no court fees may be charged for the prosecuting authority's appearance in the matter. The district court administrator shall schedule the hearing as soon as practicable after, and in any event no later than 90 days following, the conclusion of the criminal prosecution. The proceedings are governed by the Rules of Civil Procedure and, where applicable, by the Rules of Conciliation Court Procedure.

(b) The complaint must be captioned in the name of the claimant as plaintiff and the seized property as defendant, and must state with specificity the grounds on which the claimant alleges the property was improperly seized and the plaintiff's interest in the property seized. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, an action for the return of property seized under this section may not be maintained by or on behalf of any person who has been served with a notice of seizure and forfeiture unless the person has complied with this subdivision.

(c) If the claimant makes a timely demand for judicial determination under this subdivision, the appropriate agency must conduct the forfeiture under section 609.531, subdivision 6a. The limitations and defenses set forth in section 609.5311, subdivision 3, apply to the judicial determination.

(d) If a demand for judicial determination of an administrative forfeiture is filed under this subdivision and the court orders the return of the seized property, the court may order sanctions under section 549.211. If the court orders payment of these costs, they must be paid from forfeited money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property from the appropriate law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the same proportion as they would be distributed under section 609.5315, subdivision 5.

609.5315 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Disposition.**

(a) Subject to paragraph (b), if the court finds under section 609.5313, 609.5314, or 609.5318 that the property is subject to forfeiture, it shall order the appropriate agency to do one of the following:

(1) unless a different disposition is provided under clause (3) or (4), either destroy firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories that the agency decides not to use for law enforcement purposes under clause (8), or sell them to federally licensed firearms dealers, as defined in section 624.7161, subdivision 1, and distribute the proceeds under subdivision 5 or 5b;

(2) sell property that is not required to be destroyed by law and is not harmful to the public and distribute the proceeds under subdivision 5 or 5b;

(3) sell antique firearms, as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 3, to the public and distribute the proceeds under subdivision 5 or 5b;

(4) destroy or use for law enforcement purposes semiautomatic military-style assault weapons, as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 7;

(5) take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law;

(6) forward the property to the federal drug enforcement administration;

(7) disburse money as provided under subdivision 5, 5b, or 5c; or

(8) keep property other than money for official use by the agency and the prosecuting agency.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the Hennepin or Ramsey County sheriff may not sell firearms, ammunition, or firearms accessories if the policy is disapproved by the applicable county board.

(c) If property is sold under paragraph (a), the appropriate agency shall not sell property to: (1) an officer or employee of the agency that seized the property or to a person related to the officer or employee by blood or marriage; or (2) the prosecuting authority or any individual working in the same office or a person related to the authority or individual by blood or marriage.

(d) Sales of forfeited property under this section must be conducted in a commercially reasonable manner.

Subd. 2. **Disposition of administratively forfeited property.**

If property is forfeited administratively under section 609.5314 or 609.5318 and no demand for judicial determination is made, the appropriate agency shall provide the prosecuting authority with a copy of the forfeiture or evidence receipt, the notice of seizure and intent to forfeit, a statement of probable cause for forfeiture of the property, and a description of the property and its estimated value. Upon review and certification by the prosecuting authority that (1) the appropriate agency provided a receipt in accordance with section 609.531, subdivision 4, or 626.16; (2) the appropriate agency served notice in accordance with section 609.5314, subdivision 2, or 609.5318, subdivision 2; and (3) probable cause for forfeiture exists based on the officer's statement, the appropriate agency may dispose of the property in any of the ways listed in subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Use by law enforcement.**

(a) **Property kept under this section may be used only in the performance of official duties of the appropriate agency or prosecuting agency and may not be used for any other purpose.** If an appropriate agency keeps a forfeited motor vehicle for official use, it shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the motor vehicle is available for use and adaptation by the agency's officers who participate in the drug abuse resistance education program.

(b) Proceeds from the sale of property kept under this subdivision must be disbursed as provided in subdivision 5.

Subd. 4. **Distribution of proceeds of the offense.**

Property that consists of proceeds derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense or a violation of section 609.66, subdivision 1e, must be applied first to payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and to satisfy valid liens against the property; and second, to any court-ordered restitution before being disbursed as provided under subdivision 5.

Subd. 5. **Distribution of money.**

The money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be distributed as follows:

(1) 70 percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement, training, education, crime prevention, equipment, or capital expenses;

(2) 20 percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded to the prosecuting authority that handled the forfeiture for deposit as a supplement to its operating fund or similar fund for prosecutorial purposes, training, education, crime prevention, equipment, or capital expenses; and

(3) the remaining ten percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded within 60 days after resolution of the forfeiture to the state treasury and credited to the general fund. Any local police relief association organized under chapter 423 which received or was entitled to receive the proceeds of any sale made under this section before the effective date of Laws 1988, chapter 665, sections 1 to 17, shall continue to receive and retain the proceeds of these sales.

Subd. 5a. **Disposition of certain forfeited proceeds; prostitution.**

The proceeds from the sale of motor vehicles forfeited under section 609.5312, subdivision 3, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the vehicle, shall be distributed as follows:

(1) 40 percent of the proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement;

(2) 20 percent of the proceeds must be forwarded to the prosecuting authority that handled the forfeiture for deposit as a supplement to its operating fund or similar fund for prosecutorial purposes; and

(3) the remaining 40 percent of the proceeds must be forwarded to the city treasury for distribution to neighborhood crime prevention programs.

Subd. 5b. **Disposition of certain forfeited proceeds; trafficking of persons.**

Except as provided in subdivision 5c, for forfeitures resulting from violations of section 609.282, 609.283, or 609.322, the money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be distributed as follows:

(1) 40 percent of the proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement;

(2) 20 percent of the proceeds must be forwarded to the prosecuting authority that handled the forfeiture for deposit as a supplement to its operating fund or similar fund for prosecutorial purposes; and

(3) the remaining 40 percent of the proceeds must be forwarded to the commissioner of health and are appropriated to the commissioner for distribution to crime victims services organizations that provide services to victims of trafficking offenses.

Subd. 5c. **Disposition of money; prostitution.**

Money forfeited under section 609.5312, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), must be distributed as follows:

(1) 40 percent must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in law enforcement;

(2) 20 percent must be forwarded to the prosecuting authority that handled the forfeiture for deposit as a supplement to its operating fund or similar fund for prosecutorial purposes; and

(3) the remaining 40 percent must be forwarded to the commissioner of health to be deposited in the safe harbor for youth account in the special revenue fund and is appropriated to the commissioner for distribution to crime victims services organizations that provide services to sexually exploited youth, as defined in section 260C.007, subdivision 31.

Subd. 6. **Reporting requirement.**

(a) For each forfeiture occurring in the state regardless of the authority for it and including forfeitures pursued under federal law, the appropriate agency and the prosecuting authority shall provide a written record of the forfeiture incident to the state auditor. The record shall include:

(1) the amount forfeited;

(2) the statutory authority for the forfeiture;

(3) the date of the forfeiture;

(4) a brief description of the circumstances involved;

(5) whether the forfeiture was contested;

(6) whether the defendant was convicted pursuant to a plea agreement or a trial;

(7) whether there was a forfeiture settlement agreement;

(8) whether the property was sold, destroyed, or retained by an appropriate agency;

(9) the gross revenue from the disposition of the forfeited property;

(10) an estimate of the total costs to the agency to store the property in an impound lot, evidence room, or other location; pay for the time and expenses of an appropriate agency and prosecuting authority to litigate forfeiture cases; and sell or dispose of the forfeited property;

(11) the net revenue, determined by subtracting the costs identified under clause (10) from the gross revenue identified in clause (9), the appropriate agency received from the disposition of forfeited property;

(12) if any property was retained by an appropriate agency, the purpose for which it is used;

(13) for controlled substance and driving while impaired forfeitures, whether the forfeiture was initiated as an administrative or a judicial forfeiture;

(14) the number of firearms forfeited and the make, model, and serial number of each firearm forfeited; and

(15) how the property was or is to be disposed of.

(b) An appropriate agency or the prosecuting authority shall report to the state auditor all instances in which property seized for forfeiture is returned to its owner either because forfeiture is not pursued or for any other reason.

(c) Each appropriate agency and prosecuting authority shall provide a written record regarding the proceeds of forfeited property, including proceeds received through forfeiture under state and federal law. The record shall include:

(1) the total amount of money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property obtained or received by an appropriate agency or prosecuting authority in the previous reporting period;

(2) the manner in which each appropriate agency and prosecuting authority expended money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property in the previous reporting period, including the total amount expended in the following categories:

(i) drug abuse, crime, and gang prevention programs;

(ii) victim reparations;

(iii) gifts or grants to crime victim service organizations that provide services to sexually exploited youth;

(iv) gifts or grants to crime victim service organizations that provide services to victims of trafficking offenses;

(v) investigation costs, including but not limited to witness protection, informant fees, and controlled buys;

(vi) court costs and attorney fees;

(vii) salaries, overtime, and benefits, as permitted by law;

(viii) professional outside services, including but not limited to auditing, court reporting, expert witness fees, outside attorney fees, and membership fees paid to trade associations;

(ix) travel, meals, and conferences;

(x) training and continuing education;

(xi) other operating expenses, including but not limited to office supplies, postage, and printing;

(xii) capital expenditures, including but not limited to vehicles, firearms, equipment, computers, and furniture;

(xiii) gifts or grants to nonprofit or other programs, indicating the recipient of the gift or grant; and

(xiv) any other expenditure, indicating the type of expenditure and, if applicable, the recipient of any gift or grant;

(3) the total value of seized and forfeited property held by an appropriate agency and not sold or otherwise disposed of; and

(4) a statement from the end of each year showing the balance of any designated forfeiture accounts maintained by an appropriate agency or prosecuting authority.

(d) Reports under paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be made on a quarterly basis in a manner prescribed by the state auditor and reports under paragraph (c) shall be made on an annual basis in a manner prescribed by the state auditor. The state auditor shall report annually to the legislature on the nature and extent of forfeitures, including the information provided by each appropriate agency or prosecuting authority under paragraphs (a) to (c). Summary data on seizures, forfeitures, and expenditures of forfeiture proceeds shall be disaggregated by each appropriate agency and prosecuting authority. The report shall be made public on the state auditor's website.

(e) For forfeitures resulting from the activities of multijurisdictional law enforcement entities, the entity on its own behalf shall report the information required in this subdivision.

(f) The prosecuting authority is not required to report information required by paragraph (a) or (b) unless the prosecuting authority has been notified by the state auditor that the appropriate agency has not reported it.

Subd. 7. **Firearms.**

The agency shall make best efforts for a period of 90 days after the seizure of an abandoned or stolen firearm to protect the firearm from harm and return it to the lawful owner.

609.5316 SUMMARY FORFEITURES.

Subdivision 1. **Contraband.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, if the property is contraband, the property must be summarily forfeited and either destroyed or used by the appropriate agency for law enforcement purposes. Upon summary forfeiture, weapons used must be destroyed by the appropriate agency unless the agency decides to use the weapons for law enforcement purposes or sell the weapons in a commercially reasonable manner to federally licensed firearms dealers, as defined in section 624.7161, subdivision 1. If a weapon is sold under this subdivision, the proceeds must be distributed under section 609.5315, subdivision 5 or 5b.

(b) If the contraband property is a catalytic converter, the appropriate agency shall sell it to a scrap metal dealer or other business that may lawfully possess it under section 325E.21. The agency shall make reasonable efforts to determine whether the person from whom it was stolen can be identified. If able to do this, the agency shall forward the proceeds to that person. If unable to do this, the agency may keep 70 percent of the proceeds from the sale and forward the remaining 30 percent to the prosecutorial office that prosecuted the case resulting in the forfeiture. If the catalytic converter is not marked as required in section 325E.21, the agency shall mark it in a permanent manner, including but not limited to an engraving or permanent ink, indicating that the converter is recovered contraband.

Subd. 2. **Controlled substances.**

(a) Controlled substances listed in Schedule I that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of chapter 152 or 342, are contraband and must be seized and summarily forfeited. Controlled substances listed in Schedule I that are seized or come into the possession of peace officers, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and must be summarily forfeited.

(b) Species of plants from which controlled substances in Schedules I and II may be derived that have been planted or cultivated in violation of chapter 152 or of which the owners or cultivators are unknown, or that are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to the state. The appropriate agency or its authorized agent may seize the plants if the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises where the plants are growing or being stored fails to produce an appropriate registration or proof that the person is the holder of appropriate registration.

Subd. 3. **Weapons, telephone cloning paraphernalia, automated sales suppression devices, catalytic converters, and bullet-resistant vests.**

Weapons used are contraband and must be summarily forfeited to the appropriate agency upon conviction of the weapon's owner or possessor for a controlled substance crime; for any offense of this chapter or chapter 624, or for a violation of an order for protection under section 518B.01, subdivision 14. Bullet-resistant vests, as defined in section 609.486, worn or possessed during the commission or attempted commission of a crime are contraband and must be summarily forfeited to the appropriate agency upon conviction of the owner or possessor for a controlled substance crime or for any offense of this chapter. Telephone cloning paraphernalia used in a violation of section 609.894, and automated sales suppression devices, phantom-ware, and other devices containing an automated sales suppression or phantom-ware device or software used in violation of section 289A.63, subdivision 12, are contraband and must be summarily forfeited to the appropriate agency upon a conviction. A catalytic converter possessed in violation of section 325E.21 is contraband and must be summarily forfeited to the appropriate agency upon a conviction.

609.5318 FORFEITURE OF VEHICLES USED IN DRIVE-BY SHOOTINGS.

Subdivision 1. **Motor vehicles subject to forfeiture.**

(a) If the prosecuting authority establishes by clear and convincing evidence that a motor vehicle was used in a violation of section 609.66, subdivision 1e, the vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this section upon a conviction for the same offense.

(b) The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit shall not seize a motor vehicle for the purposes of forfeiture under paragraph (a).

Subd. 2. **Notice.**

(a) The registered owner of the vehicle must be notified of the seizure and intent to forfeit the vehicle within seven days after the seizure. Notice by certified mail to the address shown in Department of Public Safety records is deemed to be sufficient notice to the registered owner.

(b) The notice must be in writing and:

(1) contain a description of the property seized;

(2) contain the date of seizure; and

(3) be printed in English. This requirement does not preclude the appropriate agency from printing the notice in other languages in addition to English.

(c) Substantially, the following language must appear conspicuously in the notice:

"WARNING: You will automatically lose the above-described property and the right to be heard in court if you do not file a lawsuit and serve the prosecuting authority within 60 days. You may file your lawsuit in conciliation court if the property is worth $15,000 or less; otherwise, you must file in district court. You may not have to pay a filing fee for your lawsuit if you are unable to afford the fee. You do not have to pay a conciliation court fee if your property is worth less than $500."

Subd. 3. **Hearing.**

(a) Within 60 days following service of a notice of seizure and forfeiture, a claimant may demand a judicial determination of the forfeiture. If a related criminal proceeding is pending, the 60-day period begins to run at the conclusion of those proceedings.

(b) The demand must be in the form of a civil complaint as provided in section 609.5314, subdivision 3, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(c) If the claimant makes a timely demand for judicial determination under this subdivision, the appropriate agency must conduct the forfeiture under subdivision 4.

Subd. 4. **Procedure.**

(a) If a judicial determination of the forfeiture is requested, a separate complaint must be filed against the vehicle, stating the specific act giving rise to the forfeiture and the date, time, and place of the act. The action must be captioned in the name of the prosecuting authority or the prosecuting authority's designee as plaintiff and the property as defendant.

(b) If a demand for judicial determination of an administrative forfeiture is filed and the court orders the return of the seized property, the court shall order that filing fees be reimbursed to the person who filed the demand. In addition, the court may order the payment of reasonable costs, expenses, attorney fees, and towing and storage fees. If the court orders payment of these costs, they must be paid from forfeited money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property from the appropriate law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the same proportion as they would be distributed under section 609.5315, subdivision 5.

Subd. 5. **Limitations.**

(a) A vehicle used by a person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the owner is a consenting party to, or is privy to, the commission of the act giving rise to the forfeiture.

(b) A vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this section only if the registered owner was privy to the act upon which the forfeiture is based, the act occurred with the owner's knowledge or consent, or the act occurred due to the owner's gross negligence in allowing another to use the vehicle.

(c) A vehicle encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party unless the party had knowledge of or consented to the act upon which the forfeiture is based. A person claiming a security interest bears the burden of establishing that interest by clear and convincing evidence.

609.5319 FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SECURED INTEREST.

Property that is subject to a bona fide security interest, based upon a loan or other financing arranged by a bank, credit union, or any other financial institution, is subject to the interest of the bank, credit union, or other financial institution in any forfeiture proceeding that is based upon a violation of any provision of this chapter or the commission of any other criminal act. The security interest must be established by clear and convincing evidence.

609.535 ISSUANCE OF DISHONORED CHECKS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purpose of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Check" means a check, draft, order of withdrawal, or similar negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument.

(b) "Credit" means an arrangement or understanding with the drawee for the payment of a check.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever issues a check which, at the time of issuance, the issuer intends shall not be paid, is guilty of issuing a dishonored check and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2a. In addition, restitution may be ordered by the court.

Subd. 2a. **Penalties.**

(a) A person who is convicted of issuing a dishonored check under subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the value of the dishonored check, or checks aggregated under paragraph (b), is more than $500;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the value of the dishonored check, or checks aggregated under paragraph (b), is more than $250 but not more than $500; or

(3) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, if the value of the dishonored check, or checks aggregated under paragraph (b), is not more than $250.

(b) In a prosecution under this subdivision, the value of dishonored checks issued by the defendant in violation of this subdivision within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the dishonored checks was issued for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Subd. 3. **Proof of intent.**

Any of the following is evidence sufficient to sustain a finding that the person at the time the person issued the check intended it should not be paid:

(1) proof that, at the time of issuance, the issuer did not have an account with the drawee;

(2) proof that, at the time of issuance, the issuer did not have sufficient funds or credit with the drawee and that the issuer failed to pay the check within five business days after mailing of notice of nonpayment or dishonor as provided in this subdivision; or

(3) proof that, when presentment was made within a reasonable time, the issuer did not have sufficient funds or credit with the drawee and that the issuer failed to pay the check within five business days after mailing of notice of nonpayment or dishonor as provided in this subdivision.

Notice of nonpayment or dishonor that includes a citation to and a description of the penalties in this section shall be sent by the payee or holder of the check to the maker or drawer by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by regular mail, supported by an affidavit of service by mailing, to the address printed on the check. Refusal by the maker or drawer of the check to accept certified mail notice or failure to claim certified or regular mail notice is not a defense that notice was not received.

The notice may state that unless the check is paid in full within five business days after mailing of the notice of nonpayment or dishonor, the payee or holder of the check will or may refer the matter to proper authorities for prosecution under this section.

An affidavit of service by mailing shall be retained by the payee or holder of the check.

Subd. 4. **Proof of lack of funds or credit.**

If the check has been protested, the notice of protest is admissible as proof of presentation, nonpayment, and protest, and is evidence sufficient to sustain a finding that there was a lack of funds or credit with the drawee.

Subd. 5. **Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to a postdated check or to a check given for a past consideration, except a payroll check or a check issued to a fund for employee benefits.

Subd. 6. **Release of account information to law enforcement authorities.**

A drawee shall release the information specified below to any state, county, or local law enforcement or prosecuting authority which certifies in writing that it is investigating or prosecuting a complaint against the drawer under this section or section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (3), item (i), and that 15 days have elapsed since the mailing of the notice of dishonor required by subdivisions 3 and 8. This subdivision applies to the following information relating to the drawer's account:

(1) documents relating to the opening of the account by the drawer and to the closing of the account;

(2) notices regarding nonsufficient funds, overdrafts, and the dishonor of any check drawn on the account within a period of six months of the date of request;

(3) periodic statements mailed to the drawer by the drawee for the periods immediately prior to, during, and subsequent to the issuance of any check which is the subject of the investigation or prosecution; or

(4) the last known home and business addresses and telephone numbers of the drawer.

The drawee shall release all of the information described in clauses (1) to (4) that it possesses within ten days after receipt of a request conforming to all of the provisions of this subdivision. The drawee may not impose a fee for furnishing this information to law enforcement or prosecuting authorities.

A drawee is not liable in a criminal or civil proceeding for releasing information in accordance with this subdivision.

Subd. 7. **Release of account information to payee or holder.**

(a) A drawee shall release the information specified in paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (3) to the payee or holder of a check that has been dishonored who makes a written request for this information and states in writing that the check has been dishonored and that 30 days have elapsed since the mailing of the notice described in subdivision 8 and who accompanies this request with a copy of the dishonored check and a copy of the notice of dishonor.

The requesting payee or holder shall notify the drawee immediately to cancel this request if payment is made before the drawee has released this information.

(b) This subdivision applies to the following information relating to the drawer's account:

(1) whether at the time the check was issued or presented for payment the drawer had sufficient funds or credit with the drawee, and whether at that time the account was open, closed, or restricted for any reason and the date it was closed or restricted;

(2) the last known home address and telephone number of the drawer. The drawee may not release the address or telephone number of the place of employment of the drawer unless the drawer is a business entity or the place of employment is the home; and

(3) a statement as to whether the aggregated value of dishonored checks attributable to the drawer within six months before or after the date of the dishonored check exceeds $250; for purposes of this clause, a check is not dishonored if payment was not made pursuant to a stop payment order.

The drawee shall release all of the information described in clauses (1) to (3) that it possesses within ten days after receipt of a request conforming to all of the provisions of this subdivision. The drawee may require the person requesting the information to pay the reasonable costs, not to exceed 15 cents per page, of reproducing and mailing the requested information.

(c) A drawee is not liable in a criminal or civil proceeding for releasing information in accordance with this subdivision.

Subd. 8. **Notice.**

The provisions of subdivisions 6 and 7 are not applicable unless the notice to the maker or drawer required by subdivision 3 states that if the check is not paid in full within five business days after mailing of the notice, the drawee will be authorized to release information relating to the account to the payee or holder of the check and may also release this information to law enforcement or prosecuting authorities.

609.54 EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Whoever does an act which constitutes embezzlement under the provisions of Minnesota Constitution, article XI, section 13 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the value of the funds so embezzled is $2,500, or less, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both; or

(2) if such value is more than $2,500, to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

609.541 PROTECTION OF LIBRARY PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Damage to library materials.**

A person who intentionally, and without permission from library personnel damages any books, maps, pictures, manuscripts, films, or other property of any public library or library belonging to the state or to any political subdivision is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Removal of library property.**

A person who intentionally, and without permission from library personnel removes any books, maps, pictures, manuscripts, films, or other property of any public library or library belonging to the state or to any political subdivision is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Detention of library materials.**

A person who detains a book, periodical, pamphlet, film, or other property belonging to any public library, or to a library belonging to the state or any political subdivision, for more than 60 days after notice in writing to return it, given after the expiration of the library's stated loan period for the material, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. The written notice shall be sent by mail to the last known address of the person detaining the material. The notice shall state the type of material borrowed, the title of the material, the author's name, the library from which the material was borrowed, and the date by which the material was to have been returned to the library. The notice shall include a statement indicating that if the material is not returned within 60 days after the written notice the borrower will be in violation of this section.

Subd. 4. **Responsibility for prosecution for regional libraries.**

For regional libraries the county attorney for the county in which the offense occurred shall prosecute violations of subdivisions 1 to 3.

609.545 MISUSING CREDIT CARD TO SECURE SERVICES.

Whoever obtains the services of another by the intentional unauthorized use of a credit card issued or purporting to be issued by an organization for use as identification in purchasing services is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

609.546 MOTOR VEHICLE TAMPERING.

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** who intentionally:

(1) rides in or on a motor vehicle knowing that the vehicle was taken and is being driven by another without the owner's permission; or

(2) tampers with or enters into or on a motor vehicle without the owner's permission.

609.551 RUSTLING AND LIVESTOCK THEFT; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined; stealing cattle; penalties.**

Whoever intentionally and without claim of right shoots, kills, takes, uses, transfers, conceals or retains possession of live cattle, swine or sheep or the carcasses thereof belonging to another without the other's consent and with the intent to permanently deprive the owner thereof may be sentenced as follows:

(a) if the value of the animals which are shot, killed, taken, used, transferred, concealed, or retained exceeds $2,500, the defendant may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years, and may be fined up to $20,000;

(b) if the value of the animals which are shot, killed, taken, used, transferred, concealed, or retained exceeds $300 but is less than $2,500, the defendant may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, and may be fined up to $10,000;

(c) if the value of the animals which are shot, killed, taken, used, transferred, concealed, or retained is $300 or less, the defendant may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $300 or both.

Subd. 2. **Crime defined; selling stolen cattle.**

Whoever knowingly buys, sells, transports, or otherwise handles cattle, swine, or sheep illegally acquired under subdivision 1 or knowingly aids or abets another in the violation of subdivision 1 shall be sentenced as in subdivision 1, clauses (a), (b), and (c).

Subd. 3. **Aggregation.**

In any prosecution under this section the value of the animals which are shot, killed, taken, used, transferred, concealed, or retained within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section.

Subd. 4. **Amount of action.**

Any person who has been injured by violation of this section may bring an action for three times the amount of actual damages sustained by the plaintiff, costs of suit and reasonable attorney's fees.

609.552 UNAUTHORIZED RELEASE OF ANIMALS.

A person who intentionally and without permission releases an animal lawfully confined for science, research, commerce, or education is guilty of a **misdemeanor**. A second or subsequent offense by the same person is a **gross misdemeanor**.

DAMAGE OR TRESPASS TO PROPERTY

609.556 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

For the purposes of sections 609.556 to 609.576 and 609.611, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Property of another.**

"Property of another" means a building or other property, whether real or personal, in which a person other than the accused has an interest which the accused has no authority to defeat or impair even though the accused may also have an interest in the building or property.

Subd. 3. **Building.**

"Building" in addition to its ordinary meaning includes any tent, watercraft, structure or vehicle that is customarily used for overnight lodging of a person or persons. If a building consists of two or more units separately secured or occupied, each unit shall be deemed a separate building.

609.561 ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **First degree; dwelling.**

Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building that is used as a dwelling at the time the act is committed, whether the inhabitant is present therein at the time of the act or not, or any building appurtenant to or connected with a dwelling whether the property of the actor or of another, commits arson in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **First degree; other buildings.**

Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building not included in subdivision 1, whether the property of the actor or another commits arson in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to a fine of not more than $35,000, or both if:

(a) another person who is not a participant in the crime is present in the building at the time and the defendant knows that; or

(b) the circumstances are such as to render the presence of such a person therein a reasonable possibility.

Subd. 3. **First degree; flammable material.**

(a) Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building not included in subdivision 1, whether the property of the actor or another, commits arson in the first degree if a flammable material is used to start or accelerate the fire. A person who violates this paragraph may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) As used in this subdivision:

(1) "combustible liquid" means a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit;

(2) "flammable gas" means any material which is a gas at 68 degrees Fahrenheit or less and 14.7 psi of pressure and which: (i) is ignitable when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air at atmospheric pressure; or (ii) has a flammable range with air at atmospheric pressure of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower flammable limit;

(3) "flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but does not include intoxicating liquor as defined in section 340A.101;

(4) "flammable material" means a flammable or combustible liquid, a flammable gas, or a flammable solid; and

(5) "flammable solid" means any of the following three types of materials:

(i) wetted explosives;

(ii) self-reactive materials that are liable to undergo heat-producing decomposition; or

(iii) readily combustible solids that may cause a fire through friction or that have a rapid burning rate as determined by specific flammability tests.

609.562 ARSON IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building not covered by section 609.561, no matter what its value, or any other real or personal property valued at more than $1,000, whether the property of the actor or another, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

609.563 ARSON IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any real or personal property may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of $10,000, or both, if:

(a) the property intended by the accused to be damaged or destroyed had a value of more than $300 but less than $1,000; or

(b) property of the value of $300 or more was unintentionally damaged or destroyed but such damage or destruction could reasonably have been foreseen; or

(c) the property specified in clauses (a) and (b) in the aggregate had a value of $300 or more.

609.5631 ARSON IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Multiple unit residential building" means a building containing two or more apartments.

(c) "Public building" means a building such as a hotel, hospital, motel, dormitory, sanitarium, nursing home, theater, stadium, gymnasium, amusement park building, school or other building used for educational purposes, museum, restaurant, bar, correctional institution, place of worship, or other building of public assembly.

Subd. 2. **Crime described.**

Whoever intentionally by means of fire or explosives sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned any personal property in a multiple unit residential building or public building and arson in the first, second, or third degree was not committed is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.5632 ARSON IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.

Whoever intentionally by means of fire or explosives sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned any real or personal property of value is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.5633 USE OF IGNITION DEVICES; PETTY MISDEMEANOR.

A student who uses an ignition device, including a butane or disposable lighter or matches, inside an educational building and under circumstances where there is an obvious risk of fire, and arson in the first, second, third, or fourth degree was not committed, is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. This section does not apply if the student uses the device in a manner authorized by the school.

For the purposes of this section, "student" has the meaning given in section 123B.41, subdivision 11.

609.564 EXCLUDED FIRES.

A person does not violate section 609.561, 609.562, 609.563, or 609.5641 if the person sets a fire pursuant to a validly issued license or permit or with written permission from the fire department of the jurisdiction where the fire occurs.

609.5641 WILDFIRE ARSON.

Subdivision 1. **Setting wildfires.**

A person who intentionally sets a fire to burn out of control on land of another containing timber, underbrush, grass, or other vegetative combustible material is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 1a.

Subd. 1a. **Penalty; felonies.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), a person who violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1 where the fire threatens to damage or damages in excess of five buildings or dwellings, burns 500 acres or more, or damages crops in excess of $100,000, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $15,000, or both.

(c) A person who violates subdivision 1 where the fire threatens to damage or damages in excess of 100 buildings or dwellings, burns 1,500 acres or more, or damages crops in excess of $250,000, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $25,000, or both.

(d) A person who violates subdivision 1 where the fire causes another person to suffer demonstrable bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of $15,000, or both.

(e) For purposes of this section, a building or dwelling is threatened when there is a probability of damage to the building or dwelling requiring evacuation for safety of life.

Subd. 2. **Possession of flammables to set wildfires.**

A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who possesses a flammable, explosive, or incendiary device, substance, or material with intent to use the device, substance, or material to violate subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Restitution.**

In addition to the sentence otherwise authorized, the court may order a person who is convicted of violating this section to pay fire suppression costs, damages to the owner of the damaged land, costs associated with injuries sustained by a member of a municipal or volunteer fire department in the performance of the member's duties, and any other restitution costs allowed under section 611A.04.

609.576 NEGLIGENT FIRES; DANGEROUS SMOKING.

Subdivision 1. **Negligent fire resulting in injury or property damage.**

Whoever is grossly negligent in causing a fire to burn or get out of control thereby causing damage or injury to another, and as a result of this:

(1) a human being is injured and great bodily harm incurred, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both;

(2) a human being is injured and bodily harm incurred, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; or

(3) property of another is injured, thereby, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as follows:

(i) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, if the value of the property damage is under $300;

(ii) to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the value of the property damaged is at least $300 but is less than $2,500; or

(iii) to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, if the value of the property damaged is $2,500 or more.

Subd. 2. **Dangerous smoking.**

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if the person smokes in the presence of explosives or inflammable materials. If a person violates this subdivision and knows that doing so creates a risk of death or bodily harm or serious property damage, the person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.581 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms defined.**

For purpose of sections 609.582 and 609.583, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Building.**

"Building" means a structure suitable for affording shelter for human beings including any appurtenant or connected structure.

Subd. 3. **Dwelling.**

"Dwelling" means a building used as a permanent or temporary residence.

Subd. 4. **Enters a building without consent.**

"Enters a building without consent" means:

(a) to enter a building without the consent of the person in lawful possession;

(b) to enter a building by using artifice, trick, or misrepresentation to obtain consent to enter from the person in lawful possession; or

(c) to remain within a building without the consent of the person in lawful possession.

Whoever enters a building while open to the general public does so with consent except when consent was expressly withdrawn before entry.

Subd. 5. **Government building.**

"Government building" means a building that is owned, leased, controlled, or operated by a governmental entity for a governmental purpose.

Subd. 6. **Religious establishment.**

"Religious establishment" means a building used for worship services by a religious organization and clearly identified as such by a posted sign or other means.

Subd. 7. **School building.**

"School building" means a public or private preschool, elementary school, middle school, secondary school, or postsecondary school building.

Subd. 8. **Historic property.**

"Historic property" means any property identified as a historic site or historic place by sections 138.661 to 138.664 and clearly identified as such by a posted sign or other means.

609.582 BURGLARY.

Subdivision 1. **Burglary in the first degree.**

Whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to commit a crime, or enters a building without consent and commits a crime while in the building, either directly or as an accomplice, commits burglary in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both, if:

(a) the building is a dwelling and another person, not an accomplice, is present in it when the burglar enters or at any time while the burglar is in the building;

(b) the burglar possesses, when entering or at any time while in the building, any of the following: a dangerous weapon, any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon, or an explosive; or

(c) the burglar assaults a person within the building or on the building's appurtenant property.

Subd. 1a. **Mandatory minimum sentence for burglary of occupied dwelling.**

A person convicted of committing burglary of an occupied dwelling, as defined in subdivision 1, clause (a), must be committed to the commissioner of corrections or county workhouse for not less than six months.

Subd. 2. **Burglary in the second degree.**

(a) Whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to commit a crime, or enters a building without consent and commits a crime while in the building, either directly or as an accomplice, commits burglary in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if:

(1) the building is a dwelling;

(2) the portion of the building entered contains a banking business or other business of receiving securities or other valuable papers for deposit or safekeeping and the entry is with force or threat of force;

(3) the portion of the building entered contains a pharmacy or other lawful business or practice in which controlled substances are routinely held or stored, and the entry is forcible; or

(4) when entering or while in the building, the burglar possesses a tool to gain access to money or property.

(b) Whoever enters a government building, religious establishment, historic property, or school building without consent and with intent to commit a crime under section 609.52 or 609.595, or enters a government building, religious establishment, historic property, or school building without consent and commits a crime under section 609.52 or 609.595 while in the building, either directly or as an accomplice, commits burglary in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Burglary in the third degree.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to steal or commit any felony or gross misdemeanor while in the building, or enters a building without consent and steals or commits a felony or gross misdemeanor while in the building, either directly or as an accomplice, commits burglary in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) Whoever enters a building that is open to the public, other than a building identified in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), with intent to steal while in the building, or enters a building that is open to the public, other than a building identified in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), and steals while in the building, either directly or as an accomplice, commits burglary in the third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(1) the person enters the building within one year after being told to leave the building and not return; and

(2) the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section,
section 256.98, 268.182, 609.24, 609.245, 609.52, 609.522, 609.53, 609.625, 609.63, 609.631, or 609.821, or a statute from another state, the United States, or a foreign jurisdiction, in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony sentence for the offense or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony sentence.

Subd. 4. **Burglary in the fourth degree.**

(a) Whoever enters a building without consent and with intent to commit a misdemeanor other than to steal, or enters a building without consent and commits a misdemeanor other than to steal while in the building, either directly or as an accomplice, commits burglary in the fourth degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) Whoever enters a building that is open to the public, other than a building identified in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), with intent to steal while in the building, or enters a building that is open to the public, other than a building identified in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), and steals while in the building, either directly or as an accomplice, commits burglary in the fourth degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the person enters the building within one year after being told to leave the building and not return.

609.585 DOUBLE JEOPARDY.

Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction of the crime of burglary is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed on entering or while in the building entered.

609.586 POSSESSION OF CODE-GRABBING DEVICES; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "code-grabbing device" means a device that can receive and record the coded signal sent by the transmitter of a security or other electronic system and can play back the signal to disarm or operate that system.

Subd. 2.**Crime.**

Whoever possesses a code-grabbing device with intent to use the device to commit an unlawful act may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

609.59 POSSESSION OF BURGLARY OR THEFT TOOLS.

Whoever has in possession any device, explosive, or other instrumentality with intent to use or permit the use of the same to commit burglary or theft may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

609.591 DAMAGE TO TIMBER OR WOOD PROCESSING AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section and section 609.592, "timber" means trees, whether standing or down, that will produce forest products of value including but not limited to logs, posts, poles, bolts, pulpwood, cordwood, lumber, and decorative material.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

Whoever, without claim of right or consent of the owner, drives, places, or fastens in timber any device of iron, steel, ceramic, or other substance sufficiently hard to damage saws or wood processing or manufacturing equipment, with the intent to hinder the logging or the processing of timber, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivisions 3 and 4.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person convicted of violating subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the violation caused great bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both;

(2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Restitution.**

In addition to any sentence imposed under subdivision 3, the sentencing court may order a person convicted of violating this section, or of violating section 609.595 by damaging timber or commercial wood processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment to pay restitution to the owner of the damaged property.

609.592 POSSESSION OF TIMBER DAMAGE DEVICES.

Whoever commits any of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) possesses a device of iron, steel, ceramic, or other substance sufficiently hard to damage saws, wood processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment, with the intent to use the device to hinder the logging or the processing of timber; or

(2) possesses a chemical or biological substance, mechanical equipment, or tool with the intent to use it or permit its use to damage timber processing, manufacturing, or transportation equipment.

609.593 DAMAGE OR THEFT TO ENERGY TRANSMISSION OR TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever intentionally and without consent from one authorized to give consent causes any damage to or takes, removes, severs, or breaks:

(1) any line erected or maintained for the purpose of transmitting electricity for light, heat, or power, or any insulator or cross-arm, appurtenance or apparatus connected to the line, or any wire, cable, or current of the line; or any component used in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity, including equipment used for grounding, system protection, or personnel protection;

(2) any pipe or main or hazardous liquid pipeline erected, operated, or maintained for the purpose of transporting, conveying, or distributing gas or other hazardous liquids for

light, heat, power, or any other purpose, or any part of the pipe, main, or pipeline, or any valve, meter, holder, compressor, machinery, appurtenance, equipment, or apparatus connected with any main or pipeline; or

(3) any machinery, equipment, or fixtures used in receiving, initiating, amplifying, processing, transmitting, retransmitting, recording, switching, or monitoring telecommunications services, such as computers, transformers, amplifiers, routers, repeaters, multiplexers, and other items performing comparable functions; and machinery, equipment, and fixtures used in the transportation of telecommunications services, radio transmitters and receivers, satellite equipment, microwave equipment, and other transporting media including wire, cable, fiber, poles, and conduit;

is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

Whoever violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.594 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OF CRITICAL PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES, UTILITIES, AND PIPELINES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "critical public service facility" includes railroad yards and stations, bus stations, airports, and other mass transit facilities; oil refineries; storage areas or facilities for hazardous materials, hazardous substances, or hazardous wastes; and bridges;

(2) "pipeline" has the meaning given in section 609.6055, subdivision 1; and

(3) "utility" includes: (i) any organization defined as a utility in section 216C.06, subdivision 18; (ii) any telecommunications carrier or telephone company regulated under chapter 237; and (iii) any local utility or enterprise formed for the purpose of providing electrical or gas heating and power, telephone, water, sewage, wastewater, or other related utility service, which is owned, controlled, or regulated by a town, a statutory or home rule charter city, a county, a port development authority, the Metropolitan Council, a district heating authority, a regional commission or other regional government unit, or a combination of these governmental units.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited conduct; penalty.**

Whoever causes damage to the physical property of a critical public service facility, utility, or pipeline with the intent to significantly disrupt the operation of or the provision of services by the facility, utility, or pipeline and without the consent of one authorized to give consent, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Detention authority; immunity.**

An employee or other person designated by a critical public service facility, utility, or pipeline to ensure the provision of services by the critical public service facility or the safe operation of the equipment or facility of the utility or pipeline who has reasonable cause to believe that a person is violating this section may detain the person as provided in this subdivision. The person detained must be promptly informed of the purpose of the detention and may not be subjected to unnecessary or unreasonable force or interrogation. The employee or other designated person must notify a peace officer promptly of the detention and may only detain the person for a reasonable period of time. No employee or other designated person is criminally or civilly liable for any detention that the employee or person reasonably believed was authorized by and conducted in conformity with this subdivision.

609.595 DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Criminal damage to property in the first degree.**

Whoever intentionally causes damage to physical property of another without the latter's consent may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(1) the damage to the property caused a reasonably foreseeable risk of bodily harm; or

(2) the property damaged was a public safety motor vehicle, the defendant knew the vehicle was a public safety motor vehicle, and the damage to the vehicle caused a substantial interruption or impairment of public safety service or a reasonably foreseeable risk of bodily harm; or

(3) the property damaged belongs to a common carrier and the damage impairs the service to the public rendered by the carrier; or

(4) the damage reduces the value of the property by more than $1,000 measured by the cost of repair and replacement; or

(5) the damage reduces the value of the property by more than $500 measured by the cost of repair and replacement and the defendant has been convicted within the preceding three years of an offense under this subdivision or subdivision 2.

In any prosecution under clause (4), the value of any property damaged by the defendant in violation of that clause within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Subd. 1a. **Criminal damage to property in the second degree.**

(a) Whoever intentionally causes damage described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and a day or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the damage:

(1) was committed in whole or in substantial part because of the property owner's or another's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03;

(2) was committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03; or

(3) was motivated in whole or in substantial part by an intent to intimidate or harm an individual or group of individuals because of actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03.

(b) In any prosecution under paragraph (a), the value of property damaged by the defendant in violation of that paragraph within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

(b) In any prosecution under paragraph (a), the value of property damaged by the defendant in violation of that paragraph within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Subd. 2. **Criminal damage to property in the third degree.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 1a, whoever intentionally causes damage to another person's physical property without the other person's consent may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if: (1) the damage reduces the value of the property by more than $500 but not more than $1,000 as measured by the cost of repair and replacement;

or (2) the damage was to a public safety motor vehicle and the defendant knew the vehicle was a public safety motor vehicle.

(b) Whoever intentionally causes damage to another person's physical property without the other person's consent may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the damage reduces the value of the property by not more than $500 and:

(1) was committed in whole or in substantial part because of the property owner's or another's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03;

(2) was committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03; or

(3) was motivated in whole or in substantial part by an intent to intimidate or harm an individual or group of individuals because of actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03.

(c) In any prosecution under paragraph (a), clause (1), the value of property damaged by the defendant in violation of that paragraph within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Subd. 3. **Criminal damage to property in the fourth degree.**

Whoever intentionally causes damage described in subdivision 2 under any other circumstances is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, "public safety motor vehicle" includes:

(1) marked vehicles used by law enforcement agencies and specially marked vehicles permitted under section 169.98, subdivision 2a, owned or leased by the state or a political subdivision;

(2) fire apparatuses, including fire-suppression support vehicles, owned or leased by the state or a political subdivision;

(3) ambulances owned or leased by the state or a political subdivision;

(4) vehicles owned by ambulance services licensed under section 144E.10 that are equipped and specifically intended for emergency response or providing ambulance services; and

(5) marked vehicles used by conservation officers of the Division of Enforcement and Field Service of the Department of Natural Resources.

(b) As used in subdivision 1, clause (2), and subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (2), "damage" includes tampering with a public safety motor vehicle and acts that obstruct or interfere with the vehicle's use.

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Quick Side Note

307.08 DAMAGES; ILLEGAL MOLESTATION OF HUMAN REMAINS; BURIALS; CEMETERIES; PENALTY; ASSESSMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Legislative intent; scope.**

It is a declaration and statement of legislative intent that all human burials, human remains, and human burial grounds shall be accorded equal treatment and respect for human dignity without reference to their ethnic origins, cultural backgrounds, or religious affiliations. The provisions of this section shall apply to all human burials, human remains, or human burial grounds found on or in all public or private lands or waters in Minnesota. Within the boundaries of Tribal Nation reservations, nothing in this section should be interpreted to conflict with federal law, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), United States Code, title 25, section 3001 et seq., and its implementing regulations, Code of Federal Regulations, title 43, part 10.

Subd. 2.**Felony; gross misdemeanor.**

(a) A person who intentionally, willfully, or knowingly does any of the following is guilty of a felony:

(1) destroys, mutilates, or injures human burials, human burial grounds, or associated grave goods; or

(2) without the consent of the appropriate authority, disturbs human burial grounds or removes human remains or associated grave goods.

(b) A person who, without the consent of the appropriate authority and the landowner, intentionally, willfully, or knowingly does any of the following is guilty of a gross misdemeanor:

(1) removes any tombstone, monument, or structure placed in any public or private cemetery or assessed human burial ground; or

(2) removes any fence, railing, natural stone, or other work erected for protection or ornament, or any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of a public or private cemetery or assessed human burial ground; or

(3) discharges any firearms upon or over the grounds of any public or private cemetery or assessed burial ground.

(c) A person who intentionally, willfully, or knowingly fails to comply with any other provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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609.596 KILLING OR HARMING PUBLIC SAFETY DOG.

Subdivision 1. **Felony.**

It is a **felony** for any person to intentionally and without justification cause the death of or great or substantial bodily harm to a police dog, a search and rescue dog, or an arson dog when the dog is involved in law enforcement, fire, or correctional investigation or apprehension, search and rescue duties, or the dog is in the custody of or under the control of a peace officer, a trained handler, or an employee of a correctional facility. A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

It is a **gross misdemeanor** for any person to intentionally and without justification cause demonstrable bodily harm to a police dog, search and rescue dog, or an arson dog when the dog is involved in law enforcement, fire, or correctional investigation or apprehension, search and rescue duties, or the dog is in the custody of or under the control of a peace officer, a trained handler, or an employee of a correctional facility.

Subd. 2a. **Misdemeanor.**

It is a **misdemeanor** for any person to intentionally and without justification assault a police dog, search and rescue dog, or an arson dog when the dog is involved in law enforcement, fire, or correctional investigation or apprehension, search and rescue duties, or the dog is in the custody of or under the control of a peace officer, a trained handler, or an employee of a correctional facility.

Subd. 2b. **Mandatory restitution.**

The court shall order a person convicted of violating this section to pay restitution for the costs and expenses resulting from the crime. Costs and expenses include, but are not limited to, the purchase and training of a replacement dog and veterinary services for the injured dog. If the court finds that the convicted person is indigent, the court may reduce the amount of restitution to a reasonable level or order it paid in installments.

Subd. 3. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "arson dog" means a dog that has been certified as an arson dog by a state fire or police agency or by an independent testing laboratory;

(2) "correctional facility" has the meaning given in section 241.021, subdivision 1i;

(3) "peace officer" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c); and

(4) "search and rescue dog" means a dog that is trained to locate lost or missing persons, victims of natural or other disasters, and human bodies.

609.597 ASSAULTING OR HARMING POLICE HORSE; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "police horse" means a horse that has been trained for crowd control and other law enforcement purposes and is used to assist peace officers or reserve officers in the performance of their official duties.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

Whoever assaults or intentionally harms a police horse while the horse is being used or maintained for use by a law enforcement agency, or while under the control of a reserve officer who is operating at the direction of, under the control of, or on behalf of a peace officer or a law enforcement agency, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person convicted of violating subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if a peace officer, a reserve officer, or any other person suffers great bodily harm or death as a result of the violation, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both;

(2) if the police horse suffers death or great bodily harm as a result of the violation, or if a peace officer or a reserve officer suffers demonstrable bodily harm as a result of the

violation, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both;

(3) if the police horse suffers demonstrable bodily harm as a result of the violation, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both;

(4) if a peace officer or a reserve officer is involuntarily unseated from the police horse or any person, other than the peace officer or reserve officer, suffers demonstrable bodily harm as a result of the violation, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both;

(5) if a violation other than one described in clauses (1) to (4) occurs, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.599 EXPOSING DOMESTIC ANIMALS TO DISEASE.

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanor.**

(a) A person who intentionally exposes a domestic animal to an animal disease contrary to reasonable veterinary practice, or intentionally puts a domestic animal at risk of quarantine or destruction by actions contrary to reasonable veterinary practice, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) do not apply to a person performing academic or industry research on domestic animals under protocols approved by an institutional animal care and use committee.

Subd. 2. **Civil liability.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 is liable in a civil action for damages in an amount three times the value of any domestic animal destroyed because it has the disease, has been exposed to the disease agent, or is at high risk of being exposed to the disease agent because of proximity to diseased animals.

Subd. 3. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "domestic animal" means:

(1) those species of animals that live under the husbandry of humans;

(2) livestock within the meaning of section 35.01, subdivision 3;

(3) a farm-raised deer, farm-raised game bird, or farm-raised fish; or

(4) an animal listed as a domestic animal by a rule adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

609.605 TRESPASS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

(a) The following terms have the meanings given them for purposes of this section.

(1) "Premises" means real property and any appurtenant building or structure.

(2) "Dwelling" means the building or part of a building used by an individual as a place of residence on either a full-time or a part-time basis. A dwelling may be part of a multi-dwelling or multipurpose building, or a manufactured home as defined in section 168.002, subdivision 16.

(3) "Construction site" means the site of the construction, alteration, painting, or repair of a building or structure.

(4) "Owner or lawful possessor," as used in paragraph (b), clause (9), means the person on whose behalf a building or dwelling is being constructed, altered, painted, or repaired and the general contractor or subcontractor engaged in that work.

(5) "Posted," as used:

(i) in paragraph (b), clause (4), means the placement of a sign at least 8-1/2 inches by 11 inches in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the building, or in a conspicuous place within the property on which the building is located. The sign must carry a general notice warning against trespass;

(ii) in paragraph (b), clause (9), means the placement of a sign at least 8-1/2 inches by 11 inches in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the building that is under construction, alteration, or repair, or in a conspicuous place within the area being protected. If the area being protected is less than three acres, one additional sign must be conspicuously placed within that area. If the area being protected is three acres but less than ten acres, two additional signs must be conspicuously placed within that area. For each additional full ten acres of area being protected beyond the first ten acres of area, two additional signs must be conspicuously placed within the area being protected. The sign must carry a general notice warning against trespass; and

(iii) in paragraph (b), clause (10), means the placement of signs that:

(A) carry a general notice warning against trespass;

(B) display letters at least two inches high;

(C) state that Minnesota law prohibits trespassing on the property; and

(D) are posted in a conspicuous place and at intervals of 500 feet or less.

(6) "Business licensee," as used in paragraph (b), clause (9), includes a representative of a building trades labor or management organization.

(7) "Building" has the meaning given in section 609.581, subdivision 2.

(b) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if the person intentionally:

(1) permits domestic animals or fowls under the actor's control to go on the land of another within a city;

(2) interferes unlawfully with a monument, sign, or pointer erected or marked to designate a point of a boundary, line or a political subdivision, or of a tract of land;

(3) trespasses on the premises of another and, without claim of right, refuses to depart from the premises on demand of the lawful possessor;

(4) occupies or enters the dwelling or locked or posted building of another, without claim of right or consent of the owner or the consent of one who has the right to give consent, except in an emergency situation;

(5) enters the premises of another with intent to take or injure any fruit, fruit trees, or vegetables growing on the premises, without the permission of the owner or occupant;

(6) enters or is found on the premises of a public or private cemetery without authorization during hours the cemetery is posted as closed to the public;

(7) returns to the property of another with the intent to abuse, disturb, or cause distress in or threaten another, after being told to leave the property and not to return, if the actor is without claim of right to the property or consent of one with authority to consent;

(8) returns to the property of another within one year after being told to leave the property and not to return, if the actor is without claim of right to the property or consent of one with authority to consent;

(9) enters the locked or posted construction site of another without the consent of the owner or lawful possessor, unless the person is a business licensee;

(10) enters the locked or posted aggregate mining site of another without the consent of the owner or lawful possessor, unless the person is a business licensee; or

(11) crosses into or enters any public or private area lawfully cordoned off by or at the direction of a peace officer engaged in the performance of official duties. As used in this clause: (i) an area may be "cordoned off" through the use of tape, barriers, or other means conspicuously placed and identifying the area as being restricted by a peace officer and identifying the responsible authority; and (ii) "peace officer" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this clause that a peace officer permitted entry into the restricted area.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

Whoever trespasses upon the grounds of a facility providing emergency shelter services for battered women, as defined under section 611A.31, subdivision 3, or providing comparable services for sex trafficking victims, as defined under section 609.321, subdivision 7b, or of a facility providing transitional housing for battered women and their children or sex trafficking victims and their children, without claim of right or consent of one who has right to give consent, and refuses to depart from the grounds of the facility on demand of one who has right to give consent, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 4. **Trespasses on school property.**

(a) It is a misdemeanor for a person to enter or be found in a public or nonpublic elementary, middle, or secondary school building unless the person:

(1) is an enrolled student in, a parent or guardian of an enrolled student in, or an employee of the school or school district;

(2) has permission or an invitation from a school official to be in the building;

(3) is attending a school event, class, or meeting to which the person, the public, or a student's family is invited; or

(4) has reported the person's presence in the school building in the manner required for visitors to the school.

(b) It is a misdemeanor for a person to be on the roof of a public or nonpublic elementary, middle, or secondary school building unless the person has permission from a school official to be on the roof of the building.

(c) It is a gross misdemeanor for a group of three or more persons to enter or be found in a public or nonpublic elementary, middle, or secondary school building unless one of the persons:

(1) is an enrolled student in, a parent or guardian of an enrolled student in, or an employee of the school or school district;

(2) has permission or an invitation from a school official to be in the building;

(3) is attending a school event, class, or meeting to which the person, the public, or a student's family is invited; or

(4) has reported the person's presence in the school building in the manner required for visitors to the school.

(d) It is a misdemeanor for a person to enter or be found on school property within one year after being told by the school principal or the principal's designee to leave the property and not to return, unless the principal or the principal's designee has given the person permission to return to the property. As used in this paragraph, "school property" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, clauses (1) and (3).

(e) A school principal or a school employee designated by the school principal to maintain order on school property, who has reasonable cause to believe that a person is violating this subdivision may detain the person in a reasonable manner for a reasonable period of time pending the arrival of a peace officer. A school principal or designated school employee is not civilly or criminally liable for any action authorized under this paragraph if the person's action is based on reasonable cause.

(f) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe the person violated this subdivision within the preceding four hours. The arrest may be made even though the violation did not occur in the peace officer's presence.

Subd. 4a. **Trespass on a school bus.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "school bus" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 71.

(b) As used in this subdivision, "pupils" means persons in grades prekindergarten through grade 12.

(c) A person who boards a school bus when the bus is on its route or otherwise in operation, or while it has pupils on it, and who refuses to leave the bus on demand of the bus operator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 5. **Certain trespass on agricultural land.**

(a) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person enters the posted premises of another on which cattle, bison, sheep, goats, swine, horses, poultry, farmed Cervidae, farmed Ratitae, aquaculture stock, or other species of domestic animals for commercial production are kept, without the consent of the owner or lawful occupant of the land.

(b) "Domestic animal," for purposes of this section, has the meaning given in section 609.599.

(c) "Posted," as used in paragraph (a), means the placement of a sign at least 11 inches square in a conspicuous place at each roadway entry to the premises. The sign must provide notice of a biosecurity area and wording such as: "Biosecurity measures are in force. No entrance beyond this point without authorization." The sign may also contain a telephone number or a location for obtaining such authorization.

(d) The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to employees or agents of the state or county when serving in a regulatory capacity and conducting an inspection on posted premises where domestic animals are kept.

609.6055 TRESPASS ON CRITICAL PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITY; UTILITY; OR PIPELINE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Critical public service facility" includes buildings and other physical structures, and fenced in or otherwise enclosed property, of railroad yards and stations, bus stations, airports, and other mass transit facilities; oil refineries; and storage areas or facilities for hazardous materials, hazardous substances, or hazardous wastes. The term also includes nonpublic portions of bridges. The term does not include railroad tracks extending beyond a critical public service facility.

(c) "Pipeline" includes an aboveground pipeline, a belowground pipeline housed in an underground structure, and any equipment, facility, or building located in this state that is used to transport natural or synthetic gas, crude petroleum or petroleum fuels or oil or their derivatives, or hazardous liquids, to or within a distribution, refining, manufacturing, or storage facility that is located inside or outside of this state. Pipeline does not include service lines.

(d) "Utility" includes:

(1) any organization defined as a utility in section 216C.06, subdivision 18;

(2) any telecommunications carrier or telephone company regulated under chapter 237; and

(3) any local utility or enterprise formed for the purpose of providing electrical or gas heating and power, telephone, water, sewage, wastewater, or other related utility service, which is owned, controlled, or regulated by a town, a statutory or home rule charter city, a county, a port development authority, the Metropolitan Council, a district heating authority, a regional commission or other regional government unit, or a combination of these governmental units.

The term does not include property located above buried power or telecommunications lines or property located below suspended power or telecommunications lines, unless the property is fenced in or otherwise enclosed.

(e) "Utility line" includes power, telecommunications, and transmissions lines as well as related equipment owned or controlled by a utility.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited conduct; penalty.**

(a) Whoever enters or is found upon property containing a critical public service facility, utility, or pipeline, without claim of right or consent of one who has the right to give consent to be on the property, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**, if:

(1) the person refuses to depart from the property on the demand of one who has the right to give consent;

(2) within the past six months, the person had been told by one who had the right to give consent to leave the property and not to return, unless a person with the right to give consent has given the person permission to return; or

(3) the property is posted.

(b) Whoever enters an underground structure that (1) contains a utility line or pipeline and (2) is not open to the public for pedestrian use, without claim of right or consent of one who has the right to give consent to be in the underground structure, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. The underground structure does not need to be posted for this paragraph to apply.

Subd. 3. **Posting.**

For purposes of this section, a critical public service facility, utility, or pipeline is posted if there are signs that:

(1) state "no trespassing" or similar terms;

(2) display letters at least two inches high;

(3) state that Minnesota law prohibits trespassing on the property; and

(4) are posted in a conspicuous place and at intervals of 500 feet or less.

Subd. 4. **Detention authority; immunity.**

An employee or other person designated by a critical public service facility, utility, or pipeline to ensure the provision of services by the critical public service facility or the safe operation of the equipment or facility of the utility or pipeline who has reasonable cause to believe that a person is violating this section may detain the person as provided in this subdivision. The person detained must be promptly informed of the purpose of the detention and may not be subjected to unnecessary or unreasonable force or interrogation. The employee or other designated person must notify a peace officer promptly of the detention and may only detain the person for a reasonable period of time. No employee or other designated person is criminally or civilly liable for any detention that the employee or person reasonably believed was authorized by and conducted in conformity with this subdivision.

Subd. 5. **Arrest authority.**

A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe the person violated this section within the preceding four hours. The arrest may be made even though the violation did not occur in the presence of the peace officer.

609.6057 GEOGRAPHIC RESTRICTION.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "geographic restriction" means a limitation prohibiting a defendant in a criminal proceeding or a juvenile offender in a delinquency proceeding from entering a designated property or geographic area.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited conduct; penalty.**

A person who knows of a geographic restriction order issued against the person and intentionally enters or remains in the restricted area is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Notice.**

(a) A geographic restriction may be issued as a pretrial order before final disposition of the underlying criminal case, as a postconviction probationary order, or both. A geographic restriction order is independent of any condition of pretrial release or probation imposed on the defendant. A geographic restriction order may be issued in addition to a similar restriction imposed as a condition of pretrial release or probation.

(b) A court may issue a geographic restriction upon a finding that its issuance will serve the interests of protecting public safety or property. In making that determination, a court shall consider the following factors:

(1) whether a defendant's presence in a restricted area creates a risk to public safety or property;

(2) a defendant's criminal history;

(3) the likelihood of future criminal activity within the restricted area; and

(4) any other factors deemed relevant by the court.

(c) A court may grant any exceptions to a geographic restriction that it deems necessary in order to avoid the imposition of a significant hardship upon a defendant. In determining whether to grant an exception, a court shall also consider the impact of the exception on the interests of protecting public safety or property.

(d) A geographic restriction order under this section shall be issued in a proceeding that is separate from but which may be held immediately following a proceeding in which any pretrial release or sentencing issues are decided.

(e) A court issuing a geographic restriction order under this section shall notify a defendant:

(1) of the area subject to a geographic restriction; and

(2) that violation of the geographic restriction order is a crime.

Subd. 4. **Cancellation.**

(a) A court shall cancel a pretrial geographic restriction order at the final disposition of the underlying criminal case.

(b) A court shall cancel a postconviction geographic restriction order when an offender completes a period of probationary supervision or is committed to the commissioner of corrections.

(c) A court may cancel a postconviction geographic restriction order at any time during which an offender is under probationary supervision.

609.606 UNLAWFUL OUSTER OR EXCLUSION.

A landlord, agent of the landlord, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control who unlawfully and intentionally removes or excludes a tenant from lands or tenements or intentionally interrupts or causes the interruption of electrical, heat, gas, or water services to the tenant with intent to unlawfully remove or exclude the tenant from lands or tenements is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

609.611 INSURANCE FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Insurance fraud prohibited.**

Whoever with the intent to defraud for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, commits, or permits its employees or its agents to commit any of the following acts, is guilty of insurance fraud and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(a) presents, causes to be presented, or prepares with knowledge or reason to believe that it will be presented, by or on behalf of an insured, claimant, or applicant to an insurer, insurance professional, or premium finance company in connection with an insurance transaction or premium finance transaction, any information that contains a false representation as to any material fact, or that conceals a material fact concerning any of the following:

(1) an application for, rating of, or renewal of, an insurance policy;

(2) a claim for payment or benefit under an insurance policy;

(3) a payment made according to the terms of an insurance policy;

(4) an application used in a premium finance transaction;

(b) presents, causes to be presented, or prepares with knowledge or reason to believe that it will be presented, to or by an insurer, insurance professional, or a premium finance company in connection with an insurance transaction or premium finance transaction, any information that contains a false representation as to any material fact, or that conceals a material fact, concerning any of the following:

(1) a solicitation for sale of an insurance policy or purported insurance policy;

(2) an application for certificate of authority;

(3) the financial condition of an insurer; or

(4) the acquisition, formation, merger, affiliation, or dissolution of an insurer;

(c) solicits or accepts new or renewal insurance risks by or for an insolvent insurer;

(d) removes the assets or any record of assets, transactions, and affairs or any material part thereof, from the home office or other place of business of an insurer, or from the place of safekeeping of an insurer, or destroys or sequesters the same from the Department of Commerce;

(e) diverts, misappropriates, converts, or embezzles funds of an insurer, insured, claimant, or applicant for insurance in connection with:

(1) an insurance transaction;

(2) the conducting of business activities by an insurer or insurance professional; or

(3) the acquisition, formation, merger, affiliation, or dissolution of any insurer.

Subd. 2. **Statute of limitations.**

The applicable statute of limitations provision under section 628.26 shall not begin to run until the insurance company or law enforcement agency is aware of the fraud, but in no event may the prosecution be commenced later than seven years after the act has occurred.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

Whoever violates this provision may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, based on the greater of (i) the value of property, services, or other benefit wrongfully obtained or attempted to obtain, or (ii) the aggregate economic loss suffered by any person as a result of the violation. A person convicted of a violation of this section must be ordered to pay restitution to persons aggrieved by the violation. Restitution must be ordered in addition to a fine or imprisonment but not in lieu of a fine or imprisonment.

Subd. 4. **Definitions.**

(a) "Insurance policy" means the written instrument in which are set forth the terms of any certificate of insurance, binder of coverage, or contract of insurance (including a certificate, binder, or contract issued by a state-assigned risk plan); benefit plan; nonprofit hospital service plan; motor club service plan; or surety bond, cash bond, or any other alternative to insurance authorized by a state's Financial Responsibility Act.

(b) "Insurance professional" means sales agents, agencies, managing general agents, brokers, producers, claims representatives, adjusters, and third-party administrators.

(c) "Insurance transaction" means a transaction by, between, or among: (1) an insurer or a person who acts on behalf of an insurer; and (2) an insured, claimant, applicant for insurance, public adjuster, insurance professional, practitioner, or any person who acts on behalf of any of the foregoing, for the purpose of obtaining insurance or reinsurance, calculating insurance premiums, submitting a claim, negotiating or adjusting a claim, or otherwise obtaining insurance, self-insurance, or reinsurance or obtaining the benefits thereof or therefrom.

(d) "Insurer" means a person purporting to engage in the business of insurance or authorized to do business in the state or subject to regulation by the state, who undertakes to indemnify another against loss, damage, or liability arising from a contingent or unknown event. Insurer includes, but is not limited to, an insurance company; self-insurer; reinsurer; reciprocal exchange; interinsurer; risk retention group; Lloyd's insurer; fraternal benefit society; surety; medical service, dental, optometric, or any other similar health service plan; and any other legal entity engaged or purportedly engaged in the business of insurance, including any person or entity that falls within the definition of insurer found within section 60A.951, subdivision 5.

(e) "Premium" means consideration paid or payable for coverage under an insurance policy. Premium includes any payment, whether due within the insurance policy term or otherwise, and any deductible payment, whether advanced by the insurer or insurance professional and subject to reimbursement by the insured or otherwise, any self-insured retention or payment, whether advanced by the insurer or insurance professional and subject to reimbursement by the insured or otherwise, and any collateral or security to be provided to collateralize obligations to pay any of the above.

(f) "Premium finance company" means a person engaged or purporting to engage in the business of advancing money, directly or indirectly, to an insurer or producer at the request of an insured under the terms of a premium finance agreement, including but not limited to, loan contracts, notes, agreements or obligations, wherein the insured has assigned the unearned premiums, accrued dividends, or loss payments as security for such advancement in payment of premiums on insurance policies only, but does not include the financing of insurance premiums purchased in connection with the financing of goods or services.

(g) "Premium finance transaction" means a transaction by, between, or among an insured, a producer or other party claiming to act on behalf of an insured and a third-party premium finance company, for the purposes of purportedly or actually advancing money directly or indirectly to an insurer or producer at the request of an insured under the terms of a premium finance agreement, wherein the insured has assigned the unearned premiums, accrued dividends, or loan payments as security for such advancement in payment of premiums on insurance policies only, but does not include the financing of insurance premiums purchased in connection with the financing of goods or services.

609.612 EMPLOYMENT OF RUNNERS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Public media" means telephone directories, professional directories, newspapers and other periodicals, radio and television, billboards, and mailed or electronically transmitted written communications that do not involve in-person contact with a specific prospective patient or client.

(c) "Runner," "capper," or "steerer" means a person who for a pecuniary gain directly procures or solicits prospective patients through telephonic, electronic, or written communication, or in-person contact, at the direction of, or in cooperation with, a health care provider when the person knows or has reason to know that the provider's purpose is to perform or obtain services or benefits under or relating to a contract of motor vehicle insurance. The term runner, capper, or steerer does not include a person who solicits or procures clients either through public media, or consistent with the requirements of section 65B.54, subdivision 6.

Subd. 2. **Act constituting.**

Whoever employs, uses, or acts as a runner, capper, or steerer is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to a payment of a fine of not more than $6,000, or both. Charges for any services rendered by a health care provider, who violated this section in regard to the person for whom such services were rendered, are noncompensable and unenforceable as a matter of law.

609.615 DEFEATING SECURITY ON REALTY.

Whoever removes or damages real property which is subject to a mortgage, mechanic's lien, or contract for deed, including during the period of time allowed for redemption, with intent to impair the value of the property, without the consent of the security holder, may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the value of the property is impaired by $300 or less, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both; or

(2) if the value of the property is impaired by more than $300, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.62 DEFEATING SECURITY ON PERSONALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

In this section "security interest" means an interest in property which secures payment or other performance of an obligation.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever, with intent to defraud, does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $6,000, or both:

(1) conceals, removes, or transfers any personal property in which the actor knows that another has a security interest; or

(2) being an obligor and knowing the location of the property refuses to disclose the same to an obligee entitled to possession thereof.

609.621 PROOF OF CONCEALMENT OF PROPERTY BY OBLIGOR OF SECURED PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined; obligor conceals property.**

When in any prosecution under section 609.62, it appears that there is a default in the payment of the debts secured and it further appears that the obligor has failed or refused to reveal the location of the security, this shall be considered sufficient evidence to sustain a finding that the obligor has removed, concealed, or disposed of the property.

Subd. 2. **Allegation.**

In any prosecution under section 609.62, it is a sufficient allegation and description of the security and the property secured to state generally that such property was duly mortgaged or sold under a conditional sales contract, or as the case may be, giving the date thereof and the names of the obligor and obligee.

FORGERY AND RELATED CRIMES

609.625 AGGRAVATED FORGERY.

Subdivision 1. **Making or altering writing or object.**

Whoever, with intent to defraud, falsely makes or alters a writing or object of any of the following kinds so that it purports to have been made by another or by the maker or alterer under an assumed or fictitious name, or at another time, or with different provisions, or by authority of one who did not give such authority, is guilty of aggravated forgery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both:

(1) a writing or object whereby, when genuine, legal rights, privileges, or obligations are created, terminated, transferred, or evidenced, or any writing normally relied upon as evidence of debt or property rights, other than a check as defined in section 609.631 or a financial transaction card as defined in section 609.821; or

(2) an official seal or the seal of a corporation; or

(3) a public record or an official authentication or certification of a copy thereof; or

(4) an official return or certificate entitled to be received as evidence of its contents; or

(5) a court order, judgment, decree, or process; or

(6) the records or accounts of a public body, office, or officer; or

(7) the records or accounts of a bank or person, with whom funds of the state or any of its agencies or subdivisions are deposited or entrusted, relating to such funds.

Subd. 2. **Means for false reproduction.**

Whoever, with intent to defraud, makes, engraves, possesses or transfers a plate or instrument for the false reproduction of a writing or object mentioned in subdivision 1, a check as defined in section 609.631, or a financial transaction card as defined in section 609.821, may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Uttering or possessing.**

Whoever, with intent to defraud, utters or possesses with intent to utter any forged writing or object mentioned in subdivision 1, not including a check as defined in section 609.631 or a financial transaction card as defined in section 609.821, knowing it to have been so forged, may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 1.

609.63 FORGERY.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined; intent to defraud.**

Whoever, with intent to injure or defraud, does any of the following is guilty of forgery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both:

(1) uses a false writing, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of identification or recommendation; or

(2) without consent, places, or possesses with intent to place, upon any merchandise an identifying label or stamp which is or purports to be that of another craftsperson, tradesperson, packer, or manufacturer, or disposes or possesses with intent to dispose of any merchandise so labeled or stamped; or

(3) falsely makes or alters a membership card purporting to be that of a fraternal, business, professional, or other association, or of any labor union, or possesses any such card knowing it to have been thus falsely made or altered; or

(4) falsely makes or alters a writing, or possesses a falsely made or altered writing, evidencing a right to transportation on a common carrier; or

(5) destroys, mutilates, or by alteration, false entry or omission, falsifies any record, account, or other document relating to a private business; or

(6) without authority of law, destroys, mutilates, or by alteration, false entry, or omission, falsifies any record, account, or other document relating to a person, corporation, or business, or filed in the office of, or deposited with, any public office or officer; or

(7) destroys a writing or object to prevent it from being produced at a trial, hearing, or other proceeding authorized by law.

Subd. 2.**Crime defined; forged document at trial.**

Whoever, with knowledge that it is forged, offers in evidence in any trial, hearing or other proceedings authorized by law, as genuine, any forged writing or object may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the writing or object is offered in evidence in the trial of a felony charge, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both; or

(2) in all other cases, to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

609.631 CHECK FORGERY; OFFERING FORGED CHECK.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(b) "Check" means a check, draft, order of withdrawal, or similar negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument.

(c) "Property" and "services" have the meanings given in section 609.52.

Subd. 2. **Check forgery; elements.**

A person is guilty of check forgery and may be sentenced under subdivision 4 if the person, with intent to defraud, does any of the following:

(1) falsely makes or alters a check so that it purports to have been made by another or by the maker under an assumed or fictitious name, or at another time, or with different provisions, or by the authority of one who did not give authority; or

(2) falsely endorses or alters a check so that it purports to have been endorsed by another.

Subd. 3. **Offering forged check; elements.**

A person who, with intent to defraud, offers, or possesses with intent to offer, a forged check, whether or not it is accepted, is guilty of offering a forged check and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 4. **Sentencing.**

A person who is convicted under subdivision 2 or 3 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both, if the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of more than $35,000 or the aggregate amount of the forged check or checks is more than $35,000;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of more than $2,500 or the aggregate amount of the forged check or checks is more than $2,500;

(3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(a) the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of more than $250 but not more than $2,500, or the aggregate face amount of the forged check or checks is more than $250 but not more than $2,500; or

(b) the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of no more than $250, or have an aggregate face value of no more than $250, and the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 609.24; 609.245; 609.247; 609.52; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; or 609.821, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; and

(4) to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the forged check or checks are used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain, property or services of no more than $250, or the aggregate face amount of the forged check or checks is no more than $250.

In any prosecution under this subdivision, the value of the checks forged or offered by the defendant in violation of this subdivision within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the checks was forged or offered for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

609.632 COUNTERFEITING OF CURRENCY.

Subdivision 1. **Manufacturing; printing.**

Whoever, with the intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, prints, scans, images, or copies any United States postal money order, United States currency, Federal Reserve note, or other obligation or security of the United States so that it purports to be genuine or has different terms or provisions than that of the United States Postal Service or United States Treasury is guilty of counterfeiting and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. **Means for false reproduction.**

Whoever, with intent to defraud, makes, engraves, possesses, or transfers a plate or instrument, computer, printer, camera, software, paper, cloth, fabric, ink, or other material for the false reproduction of any United States postal money order, United States currency, Federal Reserve note, or other obligation or security of the United States is guilty of counterfeiting and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 3. **Uttering or possessing.**

Whoever, with intent to defraud, utters or possesses with intent to utter any counterfeit United States postal money order, United States currency, Federal Reserve note, or other obligation or security of the United States, having reason to know that the money order, currency, note, or obligation or security is forged, counterfeited, falsely made, altered, or printed, is guilty of offering counterfeited currency and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.**

(a) A person who is convicted of violating subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both.

(b) A person who is convicted of violating subdivision 3 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both, if the counterfeited item is used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain property or services having a value of more than $35,000, or the aggregate face value of the counterfeited item is more than $35,000;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the counterfeited item is used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain property or services having a value of more than $5,000, or the aggregate face value of the counterfeited item is more than $5,000;

(3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(i) the counterfeited item is used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain property or services having a value of more than $1,000 or the aggregate face value of the counterfeited item is more than $1,000; or

(ii) the counterfeited item is used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain property or services having a value of no more than $1,000, or the aggregate face value of the counterfeited item is no more than $1,000, and the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 609.24; 609.245; 609.247; 609.52; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; or 609.821, or a statute from another state or the United States in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow the imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

(4) to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the counterfeited item is used to obtain or in an attempt to obtain property or services having a value of no more than $1,000, or the aggregate face value of the counterfeited item is no more than $1,000.

Subd. 5. **Aggregation; venue.**

In any prosecution under this section, the value of the counterfeited United States postal money orders, United States currency, Federal Reserve notes, or other obligations or securities of the United States, offered by the defendant in violation of this section within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the counterfeited items was forged, offered, or possessed, for all of the offenses aggregated under this subdivision.

609.635 OBTAINING SIGNATURE BY FALSE PRETENSE.

Whoever, by false pretense, obtains the signature of another to a writing which is a subject of forgery under section 609.625, subdivision 1, may be punished as therein provided.

609.64 RECORDING, FILING OF FORGED INSTRUMENT.

Whoever intentionally presents for filing, registering, or recording, or files, registers, or records a false or forged instrument relating to or affecting real or personal property in a public office entitled to file, register, or record such instrument when genuine may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

609.645 FRAUDULENT STATEMENTS.

Whoever, with intent to injure or defraud, does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both:

(1) circulates or publishes a false statement, oral or written, relating to a corporation, association, or individual, intending thereby to give a false apparent value to securities issued or to be issued by, or to the property of, such corporation, association, or individual; or

(2) makes a false ship's or airplane's manifest, invoice, register, or protest.

609.65 FALSE CERTIFICATION BY NOTARY PUBLIC.

Whoever, when acting or purporting to act as a notary public or other public officer, certifies falsely that an instrument has been acknowledged or that any other act was performed by a party appearing before the actor or that as such notary public or other public officer the actor performed any other official act may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the actor so certifies with intent to injure or defraud, to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both; or

(2) in any other case, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.651 STATE LOTTERY FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Felony.**

A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced under subdivision 4 if the person does any of the following with intent to defraud the State Lottery:

(1) alters or counterfeits a State Lottery ticket;

(2) knowingly presents an altered or counterfeited State Lottery ticket for payment;

(3) knowingly transfers an altered or counterfeited State Lottery ticket to another person; or

(4) otherwise claims a lottery prize by means of fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

Subd. 2. **Computer access.**

A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced under subdivision 4 if the person:

(1) obtains access to a computer database maintained by the director without the specific authorization of the director;

(2) obtains access to a computer database maintained by a person under contract with the director to maintain the database without the specific authorization of the director and the person maintaining the database.

Subd. 3. **False statements.**

A person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced under subdivision 4 if the person:

(1) makes a materially false or misleading statement, or a material omission, in a record required to be submitted under chapter 349A; or

(2) makes a materially false or misleading statement, or a material omission, in information submitted to the director of the State Lottery in a lottery retailer's application or a document related to a bid.

Subd. 4. **Penalty.**

(a) A person who violates subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1 or 2 and defrauds the State Lottery of $35,000 or more may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both.

(c) A person who violates subdivision 3 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $25,000, or both.

609.652 FRAUDULENT DRIVERS' LICENSES AND IDENTIFICATION CARDS; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section:

(1) "driver's license or identification card" means a driver's license or identification card issued by the Driver and Vehicle Services Division of the Department of Public Safety or receipts issued by its authorized agents or those of any state as defined in section 171.01 that issues licenses recognized in this state for the operation of a motor vehicle or that issues identification cards recognized in this state for the purpose of indicating a person's legal name and age;

(2) "fraudulent driver's license or identification card" means a document purporting to be a driver's license or identification card, but that is not authentic; and

(3) "sell" means to sell, barter, deliver, exchange, distribute, or dispose of to another.

Subd. 2. **Criminal acts.**

(a) A person who does any of the following for consideration and with intent to manufacture, sell, issue, publish, or pass more than one fraudulent driver's license or identification card or to cause or permit any of the items listed in clauses (1) to (5) to be used in forging or making more than one false or counterfeit driver's license or identification card is guilty of a crime:

(1) has in control, custody, or possession any plate, block, press, stone, digital image, computer software program, encoding equipment, computer optical scanning equipment, or digital photo printer, or other implement, or any part of such an item, designed to assist in making a fraudulent driver's license or identification card;

(2) engraves, makes, or amends, or begins to engrave, make, or amend, any plate, block, press, stone, or other implement for the purpose of producing a fraudulent driver's license or identification card;

(3) uses a photocopier, digital camera, photographic image, or computer software to generate a fraudulent driver's license or identification card;

(4) has in control, custody, or possession or makes or provides paper or other material adapted and designed for the making of a fraudulent driver's license or identification card; or

(5) prints, photographs, or in any manner makes or executes an engraved photograph, print, or impression purporting to be a driver's license or identification card.

(b) Notwithstanding section 171.22, a person who manufactures or possesses more than one fraudulent driver's license or identification card with intent to sell is guilty of a crime.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

A person who commits any act described in subdivision 2 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense of this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND HEALTH

609.66 DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor crimes.**

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b):

(1) recklessly handles or uses a gun or other dangerous weapon or explosive so as to endanger the safety of another; or

(2) intentionally points a gun of any kind, capable of injuring or killing a human being and whether loaded or unloaded, at or toward another; or

(3) manufactures or sells for any unlawful purpose any weapon known as a slungshot or sand club; or

(4) manufactures, transfers, or possesses metal knuckles or a switch blade knife opening automatically; or

(5) possesses any other dangerous article or substance for the purpose of being used unlawfully as a weapon against another; or

(6) outside of a municipality and without the parent's or guardian's consent, furnishes a child under 14 years of age, or as a parent or guardian permits the child to handle or use, outside of the parent's or guardian's presence, a firearm or airgun of any kind, or any ammunition or explosive.

Possession of written evidence of prior consent signed by the minor's parent or guardian is a complete defense to a charge under clause (6).

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the act was committed in a public housing zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 19, a school zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, or a park zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 12a, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; or

(2) otherwise, including where the act was committed on residential premises within a zone described in clause (1) if the offender was at the time an owner, tenant, or invitee for a lawful purpose with respect to those residential premises, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Subd. 1a. **Felony crimes; suppressors; reckless discharge.**

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b):

(1) sells or has in possession a suppressor that is not lawfully possessed under federal law;

(2) intentionally discharges a firearm under circumstances that endanger the safety of another; or

(3) recklessly discharges a firearm within a municipality.

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the act was a violation of paragraph (a), clause (2), or if the act was a violation of paragraph (a), clause (1) or (3), and was committed in a public housing zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 19, a school zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, or a park zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 12a, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both; or

(2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

(c) As used in this subdivision, "suppressor" means any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

Subd. 1b. **Felony; furnishing to minors.**

Whoever, in any municipality of this state, furnishes a minor under 18 years of age with a firearm, airgun, ammunition, or explosive without the prior consent of the minor's parent or guardian or of the police department of the municipality is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both. Possession of written evidence of prior consent signed by the minor's parent or guardian is a complete defense to a charge under this subdivision.

Subd. 1c. **Felony; furnishing dangerous weapon.**

Whoever recklessly furnishes a person with a dangerous weapon in conscious disregard of a known substantial risk that the object will be possessed or used in furtherance of a felony crime of violence is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

Subd. 1d. **Possession on school property; penalty.**

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (d) and (f), whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a dangerous weapon while knowingly on school property is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) Whoever uses or brandishes a replica firearm or a BB gun while knowingly on school property is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

(c) Whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a replica firearm or a BB gun while knowingly on school property is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), (b), or (c), it is a misdemeanor for a person authorized to carry a firearm under the provisions of a permit or otherwise to carry a firearm on or about the person's clothes or person in a location the person knows is school property. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(e) As used in this subdivision:

(1) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter;

(2) "dangerous weapon" has the meaning given it in section 609.02, subdivision 6;

(3) "replica firearm" has the meaning given it in section 609.713; and

(4) "school property" means:

(i) a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school building and its improved grounds, whether leased or owned by the school;

(ii) a child care center licensed under chapter 245A during the period children are present and participating in a child care program;

(iii) the area within a school bus when that bus is being used by a school to transport one or more elementary, middle, or secondary school students to and from school-related activities, including curricular, cocurricular, noncurricular, extracurricular, and supplementary activities; and

(iv) that portion of a building or facility under the temporary, exclusive control of a public or private school, a school district, or an association of such entities where conspicuous signs are prominently posted at each entrance that give actual notice to persons of the school-related use.

(f) This subdivision does not apply to:

(1) active licensed peace officers;

(2) military personnel or students participating in military training, who are on-duty, performing official duties;

(3) persons authorized to carry a pistol under section 624.714 while in a motor vehicle or outside of a motor vehicle to directly place a firearm in, or retrieve it from, the trunk or rear area of the vehicle;

(4) persons who keep or store in a motor vehicle pistols in accordance with section 624.714 or 624.715 or other firearms in accordance with section 97B.045;

(5) firearm safety or marksmanship courses or activities conducted on school property;

(6) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or replica firearms by a ceremonial color guard;

(7) a gun or knife show held on school property;

(8) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or replica firearms with written permission of the principal or other person having general control and supervision of the school or the director of a child care center; or

(9) persons who are on unimproved property owned or leased by a child care center, school, or school district unless the person knows that a student is currently present on the land for a school-related activity.

(g) Notwithstanding section 471.634, a school district or other entity composed exclusively of school districts may not regulate firearms, ammunition, or their respective components, when possessed or carried by nonstudents or nonemployees, in a manner that is inconsistent with this subdivision.

Subd. 1e. **Felony; drive-by shooting.**

(a) A person is guilty of a felony who, while in or having just exited from a motor vehicle, recklessly discharges a firearm at or toward:

(1) an unoccupied motor vehicle or building;

(2) an occupied motor vehicle or building; or

(3) a person.

(b) A person convicted under paragraph (a), clause (1), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $6,000, or both. A person convicted under paragraph (a), clause (2) or (3), may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 609.52, subdivision 1, and "building" has the meaning given in section 609.581, subdivision 2.

Subd. 1f. **Gross misdemeanor; transferring firearm without background check.**

A person, other than a federally licensed firearms dealer, who transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to another without complying with the transfer requirements of section 624.7132, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the transferee possesses or uses the weapon within one year after the transfer in furtherance of a felony crime of violence, and if:

(1) the transferee was prohibited from possessing the weapon under section 624.713 at the time of the transfer; or

(2) it was reasonably foreseeable at the time of the transfer that the transferee was likely to use or possess the weapon in furtherance of a felony crime of violence.

Subd. 1g. **Felony; possession in courthouse or certain state buildings.**

(a) A person who commits either of the following acts is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives within any courthouse complex; or

(2) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives in any state building within the Capitol Area described in chapter 15B, other than the National Guard Armory.

(b) Unless a person is otherwise prohibited or restricted by other law to possess a dangerous weapon, this subdivision does not apply to:

(1) licensed peace officers or military personnel who are performing official duties;

(2) persons who carry pistols according to the terms of a permit issued under section 624.714 and who so notify the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety, as appropriate;

(3) persons who possess dangerous weapons for the purpose of display as demonstrative evidence during testimony at a trial or hearing or exhibition in compliance with advance notice and safety guidelines set by the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety; or

(4) persons who possess dangerous weapons in a courthouse complex with the express consent of the county sheriff or who possess dangerous weapons in a state building with the express consent of the commissioner of public safety.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, the issuance of a permit to carry under section 624.714 constitutes notification of the commissioner of public safety as required under paragraph (b), clause (2).

Subd. 2. **Exceptions.**

Nothing in this section prohibits the possession of the articles mentioned by museums or collectors of art or for other lawful purposes of public exhibition.

609.661 PENALTY FOR SET GUNS; SWIVEL GUNS.

A person who violates a provision relating to set guns or swivel guns is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

609.662 SHOOTING VICTIM; DUTY TO RENDER AID.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "reasonable assistance" means aid appropriate to the circumstances, and includes obtaining or attempting to obtain assistance from a conservation or law enforcement officer, or from medical personnel.

Subd. 2. **Duty to render aid.**

(a) A person who discharges a firearm and knows or has reason to know that the discharge has caused bodily harm to another person, shall:

(1) immediately investigate the extent of the person's injuries; and

(2) render immediate reasonable assistance to the injured person.

(b) A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the injured person suffered death or great bodily harm as a result of the discharge, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both;

(2) if the injured person suffered substantial bodily harm as a result of the discharge, to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both;

(3) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(c) Notwithstanding section 609.035 or 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction under this subdivision is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 3. **Duty of witness.**

(a) A person who witnesses the discharge of a firearm and knows or has reason to know that the discharge caused bodily harm to a person shall:

(1) immediately investigate the extent of the injuries; and

(2) render immediate reasonable assistance to the injured person.

(b) A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the defendant was a companion of the person who discharged the firearm at the time of the discharge, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both;

(2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Defense.**

It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant failed to investigate or render assistance as required under this section because the defendant reasonably perceived that these actions could not be taken without a significant risk of bodily harm to the defendant or others.

609.663 DISPLAY OF HANDGUN AMMUNITION.

It is a petty misdemeanor to display centerfire metallic-case handgun ammunition for sale to the public in a manner that makes the ammunition directly accessible to persons under the age of 18 years, other than employees or agents of the seller, unless the display is under observation of the seller or the seller's employee or agent, or the seller takes reasonable steps to exclude underage persons from the immediate vicinity of the display. Ammunition displayed in an enclosed display case or behind a counter is not directly accessible. This section does not apply to ammunition suitable for big game hunting.

609.665 SPRING GUNS.

Whoever sets a spring gun, pitfall, deadfall, snare, or other like dangerous weapon or device may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.666 NEGLIGENT STORAGE OF FIREARMS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the following words have the meanings given.

(a) "Firearm" means a device designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled a projectile by the force of any explosion or force of combustion.

(b) "Child" means a person under the age of 18 years.

(c) "Loaded" means the firearm has ammunition in the chamber or magazine, if the magazine is in the firearm, unless the firearm is incapable of being fired by a child who is likely to gain access to the firearm.

Subd. 2. **Access to firearms.**

A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who negligently stores or leaves a loaded firearm in a location where the person knows, or reasonably should know, that a child is likely to gain access, unless reasonable action is taken to secure the firearm against access by the child.

Subd. 3. **Limitations.**

Subdivision 2 does not apply to a child's access to firearms that was obtained as a result of an unlawful entry.

609.667 FIREARMS; REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF SERIAL NUMBER.

Whoever commits any of the following acts may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) obliterates, removes, changes, or alters the serial number or other identification of a firearm;

(2) receives or possesses a firearm, the serial number or other identification of which has been obliterated, removed, changed, or altered; or

(3) receives or possesses a firearm that is not identified by a serial number.

As used in this section, "serial number or other identification" means the serial number and other information required under United States Code, title 26, section 5842, for the identification of firearms.

609.668 EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY DEVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Explosive device" means a device so articulated that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, chemical reaction, or detonation of any part of the device may cause such sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects. Explosive devices include, but are not limited to, bombs, grenades, rockets having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, mines, and fireworks modified for other than their intended purpose. The term includes devices that produce a chemical reaction that produces gas capable of bursting its container and producing destructive effects. The term does not include firearms ammunition.

(b) "Incendiary device" means a device so articulated that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, detonation, or other method may produce destructive effects primarily through combustion rather than explosion. The term does not include a manufactured device or article in common use by the general public that is designed to produce combustion for a lawful purpose, including but not limited to matches, lighters, flares, or devices commercially manufactured primarily for the purpose of illumination, heating, or cooking. The term does not include firearms ammunition.

(c) "Crime of violence" has the meaning given in section 624.712, subdivision 5, and also includes a domestic assault conviction when committed within the last three years or while an order for protection is active against the person, whichever period is longer.

Subd. 2. **Possession by certain persons prohibited.**

The following persons are prohibited from possessing or reporting an explosive device or incendiary device:

(a) a person under the age of 18 years;

(b) a person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a crime of violence unless ten years have elapsed since the person's civil rights have been restored or the sentence has expired, whichever occurs first, and during that time the person has not been convicted of any other crime of violence. For purposes of this section, crime of violence includes crimes in other states or jurisdictions that would have been crimes of violence if they had been committed in this state;

(c) a person who is or has ever been confined or committed in Minnesota or elsewhere as a person who is mentally ill, developmentally disabled, or mentally ill and dangerous to the public, as defined in section 253B.02, to a treatment facility, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person is no longer suffering from this disability;

(d) a person who has been convicted in Minnesota or elsewhere for the unlawful use, possession, or sale of a controlled substance other than conviction for possession of a small amount of marijuana, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 16, or who is or has ever been hospitalized or committed for treatment for the habitual use of a controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in sections 152.01 and 152.02, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person has not abused a controlled substance or marijuana during the previous two years;

(e) a person who has been confined or committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as chemically dependent, as defined in section 253B.02, unless the person has completed treatment; and

(f) a peace officer who is informally admitted to a treatment facility under section 253B.04 for chemical dependency, unless the officer possesses a certificate from the head of the treatment facility discharging or provisionally discharging the officer from the treatment facility.

A person who in good faith issues a certificate to a person described in this subdivision to possess or use an incendiary or explosive device is not liable for damages resulting or arising from the actions or misconduct with an explosive or incendiary device committed by the individual who is the subject of the certificate.

Subd. 3. **Uses permitted.**

(a) The following persons may own or possess an explosive device or incendiary device provided that subdivision 4 is complied with:

(1) law enforcement officers for use in the course of their duties;

(2) fire department personnel for use in the course of their duties;

(3) corrections officers and other personnel at correctional facilities or institutions when used for the retention of persons convicted or accused of crime;

(4) persons possessing explosive devices or incendiary devices that although designed as devices have been determined by the commissioner of public safety or the commissioner's delegate, by reason of the date of manufacture, value, design, or other characteristics, to be a collector's item, relic, museum piece, or specifically used in a particular vocation or employment, such as the entertainment industry; and

(5) dealers and manufacturers who are federally licensed or registered.

(b) Persons listed in paragraph (a) shall also comply with the federal requirements for the registration and licensing of destructive devices.

Subd. 4. **Report required.**

(a) Before owning or possessing an explosive device or incendiary device as authorized by subdivision 3, a person shall file a written report with the Department of Public Safety showing the person's name and address; the person's title, position, and type of employment; a description of the explosive device or incendiary device sufficient to enable identification of the device; the purpose for which the device will be owned or possessed; the federal license or registration number, if appropriate; and other information as the department may require.

(b) Before owning or possessing an explosive device or incendiary device, a dealer or manufacturer shall file a written report with the Department of Public Safety showing the name and address of the dealer or manufacturer; the federal license or registration number, if appropriate; the general type and disposition of the device; and other information as the department may require.

Subd. 5. **Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to:

(1) members of the armed forces of either the United States or the state of Minnesota when for use in the course of duties;

(2) educational institutions when the devices are manufactured or used in conjunction with an official education course or program;

(3) propellant-actuated devices, or propellant-actuated industrial tools manufactured, imported, or distributed for their intended purpose;

(4) items that are neither designed or redesigned for use as explosive devices or incendiary devices;

(5) governmental organizations using explosive devices or incendiary devices for agricultural purposes or control of wildlife;

(6) governmental organizations using explosive devices or incendiary devices for official training purposes or as items retained as evidence; or

(7) arsenals, navy yards, depots, or other establishments owned by, or operated by or on behalf of, the United States.

Subd. 6. **Acts prohibited; penalties.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever possesses, manufactures, transports, or stores an explosive device or incendiary device in violation of this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) Whoever legally possesses, manufactures, transports, or stores an explosive device or incendiary device, with intent to use the device to damage property or cause injury, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(c) Whoever, acting with gross disregard for human life or property, negligently causes an explosive device or incendiary device to be discharged, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both.

609.669 CIVIL DISORDER.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibited acts.**

(a) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who:

(1) teaches or demonstrates to any other person how to use or make any firearm, or explosive or incendiary device capable of causing injury or death, knowing or having reason to know that it will be unlawfully employed for use in, or in furtherance of, a civil disorder; or

(2) assembles with one or more persons for the purpose of training with, practicing with, or being instructed in the use of any firearm, or explosive or incendiary device capable of causing injury or death, with the intent that it be unlawfully employed for use in, or in furtherance of, a civil disorder.

(b) This section does not apply to law enforcement officers engaged in the lawful performance of the officer's official duties.

Subd. 2. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(1) "civil disorder" means any public disturbance involving acts of violence by assemblages of three or more persons, which causes an immediate danger of or results in damage or injury to the property or person of any other individual;

(2) "firearm" means any weapon which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel any projectile by the action of an explosive; or the frame or receiver of any such weapon;

(3) "explosive or incendiary device" has the meaning given in section 609.668, subdivision 1; and

(4) "law enforcement officer" means any officer or employee of the United States, the state, or any political subdivision of the state, and specifically includes members of the National Guard and members of the armed forces of the United States.

609.67 MACHINE GUNS AND SHORT-BARRELED SHOTGUNS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) "Machine gun" means any firearm designed to discharge, or capable of discharging automatically more than once by a single function of the trigger.

(b) "Shotgun" means a weapon designed, redesigned, made or remade which is intended to be fired from the shoulder and uses the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

(c) "Short-barreled shotgun" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun if such weapon as modified has an overall length less than 26 inches.

(d) "Trigger activator" means:

(1) a removable manual or power driven trigger activating device constructed and designed so that, when attached to a firearm, the rate at which the trigger may be pulled increases and the rate of fire of the firearm increases to that of a machine gun; or

(2) a device that allows a semiautomatic firearm to shoot more than one shot with a single pull of the trigger or by harnessing the recoil of energy of the semiautomatic firearm to which it is affixed so that the trigger resets and continues firing without additional physical manipulation of the trigger.

(3) a device that allows a firearm to shoot one shot on the pull of the trigger and a second shot on the release of the trigger without requiring a subsequent pull of the trigger.

(e) "Machine gun conversion kit" means any part or combination of parts designed and intended for use in converting a weapon into a machine gun, and any combination of parts from which a machine gun can be assembled, but does not include a spare or replacement part for a machine gun that is possessed lawfully under section 609.67, subdivision 3.

Subd. 2.**Acts prohibited.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, whoever owns, possesses, or operates a machine gun, or any trigger activator or machine gun conversion kit may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both.

(b) Except as otherwise provided herein, whoever owns, possesses, or operates a short-barreled shotgun may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Uses permitted.**

The following persons may own or possess a machine gun or short-barreled shotgun provided the provisions of subdivision 4 are complied with:

(1) law enforcement officers for use in the course of their duties;

(2) chief executive officers of correctional facilities and other personnel thereof authorized by them and persons in charge of other institutions for the retention of persons convicted or accused of crime, for use in the course of their duties;

(3) persons possessing machine guns or short-barreled shotguns which, although designed as weapons, have been determined by the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension or the superintendent's delegate by reason of the date of manufacture, value, design or other characteristics to be primarily collector's items, relics, museum pieces or objects of curiosity, ornaments or keepsakes, and are not likely to be used as weapons;

(4) manufacturers of ammunition who possess and use machine guns for the sole purpose of testing ammunition manufactured for sale to federal and state agencies or political subdivisions;

(5) dealers and manufacturers who are federally licensed to buy and sell, or manufacture machine guns or short-barreled shotguns and who either use the machine guns or short-barreled shotguns in peace officer training under courses approved by the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, or are engaged in the sale of machine guns or short-barreled shotguns to federal and state agencies or political subdivisions; and

(6) persons employed by the Minnesota National Guard as security guards, for use in accordance with applicable federal military regulations.

Subd. 4. **Report required.**

(a) A person owning or possessing a machine gun or short-barreled shotgun as authorized by subdivision 3, clause (1), (2), (3), or (4) shall, within ten days after acquiring such ownership or possession, file a written report with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, showing the person's name and address; the person's official title and position, if any; a description of the machine gun or short-barreled shotgun sufficient to enable identification thereof; the purpose for which it is owned or possessed; and such further information as the bureau may reasonably require.

(b) A dealer or manufacturer owning or having a machine gun or short-barreled shotgun as authorized by subdivision 3, clause (5) shall, by the tenth day of each month, file a written report with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension showing the name and address of the dealer or manufacturer and the serial number of each machine gun or short-barreled shotgun acquired or manufactured during the previous month.

Subd. 5. **Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to members of the armed services of either the United States or the state of Minnesota for use in the course of their duties or to security guards employed by the Minnesota National Guard for use in accordance with applicable federal military regulations.

609.671 ENVIRONMENT; CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(b) "Agency" means the Pollution Control Agency.

(c) "Deliver" or "delivery" means the transfer of possession of hazardous waste, with or without consideration.

(d) "Dispose" or "disposal" has the meaning given it in section 115A.03, subdivision 9.

(e) "Hazardous air pollutant" means an air pollutant listed under United States Code, title 42, section 7412(b).

(f) "Hazardous waste" means any waste identified as hazardous under the authority of section 116.07, subdivision 4, except for those wastes exempted under Minnesota Rules, part 7045.0120, wastes generated under Minnesota Rules, part 7045.0213, and household appliances.

(g) "Permit" means a permit issued by the Pollution Control Agency under chapter 115 or 116 or the rules promulgated under those chapters including interim status for hazardous waste facilities.

(h) "Solid waste" has the meaning given in section 116.06, subdivision 22.

(i) "Toxic pollutant" means a toxic pollutant on the list established under United States Code, title 33, section 1317.

Subd. 2. **Definition of knowing.**

(a) For purposes of this section, an act is committed knowingly if it is done voluntarily and is not the result of negligence, mistake, accident, or circumstances that are beyond the control of the defendant. Whether an act was knowing may be inferred from the person's conduct, from the person's familiarity with the subject matter in question, or from all of the facts and circumstances connected with the case. Knowledge may also be established by evidence that the person took affirmative steps to shield the person from relevant information. Proof of knowledge does not require that a person knew a particular act or failure to act was a violation of law or that the person had specific knowledge of the regulatory limits or testing procedures involved in a case.

(b) Knowledge of a corporate official may be established under paragraph (a) or by proof that the person is a responsible corporate official. To prove that a person is a responsible corporate official, it must be shown that:

(1) the person is an official of the corporation, not merely an employee;

(2) the person has direct control of or supervisory responsibility for the activities related to the alleged violation, but not solely that the person held a certain job or position in a corporation; and

(3) the person had information regarding the offense for which the defendant is charged that would lead a reasonable and prudent person in the defendant's position to learn the actual facts.

(c) Knowledge of a corporation may be established by showing that an illegal act was performed by an agent acting on behalf of the corporation within the scope of employment and in furtherance of the corporation's business interest, unless a high managerial person with direct supervisory authority over the agent demonstrated due diligence to prevent the crime's commission.

Subd. 3. **Knowing endangerment.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** if the person:

(1) commits an act described in subdivision 4, 5, 8, paragraph (a), or 12; and

(2) at the time of the violation knowingly places another person in imminent danger of death, great bodily harm, or substantial bodily harm.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both, except that a defendant that is an organization may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,000.

Subd. 4. **Hazardous waste; unlawful disposal or abandonment.**

A person who knowingly disposes of or abandons hazardous waste or arranges for the disposal of hazardous waste at a location other than one authorized by the Pollution Control Agency or the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or in violation of any material term or condition of a hazardous waste facility permit, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Hazardous waste; unlawful treatment, storage, transportation, or delivery.**

(a) A person is guilty of a felony who knowingly does any of the following:

(1) delivers hazardous waste to any person other than a person who is authorized to receive the waste under rules adopted under section 116.07, subdivision 4, or under United States Code, title 42, sections 6921 to 6938;

(2) treats or stores hazardous waste without a permit if a permit is required, or in violation of a material term or condition of a permit held by the person, unless:

(i) the person notifies the agency prior to the time a permit would be required that the person will be treating or storing waste without a permit; or

(ii) for a violation of a material term or condition of a permit, the person immediately notifies the agency issuing the permit of the circumstances of the violation as soon as the person becomes aware of the violation;

(3) transports hazardous waste to any location other than a facility that is authorized to receive, treat, store, or dispose of the hazardous waste under rules adopted under section 116.07, subdivision 4, or under United States Code, title 42, sections 6921 to 6938;

(4) transports hazardous waste without a manifest as required by the rules under section 116.07, subdivision 4; or

(5) transports hazardous waste without a license required for the transportation of hazardous waste by chapter 221.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $25,000, or both. A person convicted for a second or subsequent offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both.

Subd. 6. **Negligent violation as gross misdemeanor.**

A person who commits any of the acts set forth in subdivision 4, 5, or 12 as a result of the person's gross negligence is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $15,000, or both.

Subd. 7. **Prosecution.**

When two or more offenses in violation of this section are committed by the same person in two or more counties within a two-year period, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed.

Subd. 8. **Water pollution.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** who knowingly:

(1) causes the violation of an effluent standard or limitation for a toxic pollutant in a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit or state disposal system permit;

(2) introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works a hazardous substance that the person knew or reasonably should have known is likely to cause personal injury or property damage; or

(3) except in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements and permits, introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works a hazardous substance that causes the treatment works to violate an effluent limitation or

condition of the treatment works' national pollutant discharge elimination system permit.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), "hazardous substance" means a substance on the list established under United States Code, title 33, section 1321(b).

(c) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or both.

(d) A person is guilty of a crime who knowingly:

(1) violates any effluent standard or limitation, or any water quality standard adopted by the agency;

(2) violates any material term or condition of a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit or state disposal system permit;

(3) fails to carry out any recording, reporting, monitoring, sampling, or information gathering requirement provided for under chapter 115 or 116; or

(4) fails to file a discharge monitoring report or other document required for compliance with a national pollutant discharge elimination system or state disposal system permit.

(e) A person convicted under paragraph (d) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or to payment of a fine of not less than $2,500 and not more than $25,000 per day of violation, or both. A person convicted for a second or subsequent offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or both.

Subd. 9. **False statements; tampering.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** who knowingly:

(1) makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in; omits material information from; or alters, conceals, or fails to file or maintain a notice, application, record, report, plan, manifest, permit, license, or other document required under sections 103F.701 to 103F.755; chapter 115 or 116; the hazardous waste transportation requirements of chapter 221; or rules adopted under these laws; or

(2) falsifies, tampers with, renders inaccurate, or fails to install any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or followed for the purpose of compliance with sections 103F.701 to 103F.755, chapter 115 or 116, or rules adopted under these laws.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), a person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(c) A person convicted under this subdivision for a violation related to a notice or report required by an air permit issued by the agency as provided in United States Code, title 42, section 7661a(a), as amended through January 1, 1991, may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000 per day of violation.

Subd. 10. **Failure to report release of hazardous substance or extremely hazardous substance.**

(a) A person is, upon conviction, subject to a fine of up to $25,000 or imprisonment for up to two years, or both, who:

(1) is required to report the release of a hazardous substance under United States Code, title 42, section 9603, or the release of an extremely hazardous substance under United States Code, title 42, section 11004;

(2) knows that a hazardous substance or an extremely hazardous substance has been released; and

(3) fails to provide immediate notification of the release of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance or an extremely hazardous substance to the state emergency response center and, if directed by the center, to notify a local 911 emergency dispatch center.

For purposes of clause (3), the state emergency response center shall direct a caller to notify a local 911 emergency dispatch center if the situation requires an immediate response or the area is unknown to the center. In all other cases, the state emergency response center must notify a local firefighting or law enforcement organization of the situation within 24 hours of receiving the notification.

(b) For a second or subsequent conviction under this subdivision, the violator is subject to a fine of up to $50,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a "hazardous substance" means a substance on the list established under United States Code, title 42, section 9602.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, an "extremely hazardous substance" means a substance on the list established under United States Code, title 42, section 11002.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, a "reportable quantity" means a quantity that must be reported under United States Code, title 42, section 9602 or 11002.

(f) The penalties in paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply to an employee of a state emergency response center to the extent that the employee is acting in the scope of that employee's official duties.

Subd. 11. **Infectious waste.**

A person who knowingly disposes of or arranges for the disposal of infectious waste as defined in section 116.76 at a location or in a manner that is prohibited by section 116.78 is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both. A person convicted a second or subsequent time under this subdivision is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $25,000, or both.

Subd. 12. **Air pollution.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** who knowingly:

(1) causes a violation of a national emission standard for a hazardous air pollutant adopted under United States Code, title 42, section 7412; or

(2) causes a violation of an emission standard, limitation, or operational limitation for a hazardous air pollutant established in a permit issued by the Pollution Control Agency.

A person convicted under this paragraph may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or both.

(b) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who knowingly violates:

(1) a requirement of chapter 116, or a rule adopted under that chapter, that is an applicable requirement of the federal Clean Air Act, as defined in Federal Register, volume 57, page 32295;

(2) a condition of an air emission permit issued by the agency under chapter 116 or a rule adopted under that chapter; or

(3) a requirement to pay a fee based on air emissions under chapter 116 or a rule adopted under that chapter.

A person convicted under this paragraph may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000 per day of violation, or both.

Subd. 13. **Solid waste disposal.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) knowingly disposes of solid waste at, transports solid waste to, or arranges for disposal of solid waste at a location that does not have a required permit for the disposal of solid waste; and

(2) does so in exchange for or in expectation of money or other consideration.

(b) A person convicted under this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $15,000, or both.

Subd. 14. **Defense.**

Except for intentional violations, a person is not guilty of a crime for air quality violations under subdivision 6 or 12, or for water quality violations under subdivision 8, if the person notified the Pollution Control Agency of the violation as soon as the person discovered the violation and took steps to promptly remedy the violation.

609.672 PERMISSIVE INFERENCE; FIREARMS IN AUTOMOBILES.

The presence of a firearm in a passenger automobile permits the fact finder to infer knowing possession of the firearm by the driver or person in control of the automobile when the firearm was in the automobile. The inference does not apply:

(1) to a licensed operator of an automobile who is at the time operating it for hire in the lawful and proper pursuit of the operator's trade;

(2) to any person in the automobile if one of them legally possesses a firearm; or

(3) when the firearm is concealed on the person of one of the occupants.

609.675 EXPOSURE OF UNUSED REFRIGERATOR OR CONTAINER TO CHILDREN.

Whoever, being the owner or in possession or control, permits an unused refrigerator or other container, sufficiently large to retain any child and with doors which fasten automatically when closed, to be exposed and accessible to children, without removing the doors, lids, hinges, or latches, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

609.68 UNLAWFUL DEPOSIT OF GARBAGE, LITTER, OR LIKE.

Whoever unlawfully deposits garbage, rubbish, cigarette filters, debris from fireworks, offal, or the body of a dead animal, or other litter in or upon any public highway, public waters or the ice thereon, shoreland areas adjacent to rivers or streams as defined by section 103F.205, public lands, or, without the consent of the owner, private lands or water or ice thereon, is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

609.681 UNLAWFUL SMOKING.

A person is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** if the person intentionally smokes in a building, area, or common carrier in which "no smoking" notices have been prominently posted, or when requested not to by the operator of the common carrier.

609.684 ABUSE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES.

Subdivision 1. **Toxic substances.**

For purposes of this section, "toxic substance" means:

(1) glue, cement, or aerosol paint containing toluene, benzene, xylene, amyl nitrate, butyl nitrate, nitrous oxide, or containing other aromatic hydrocarbon solvents, but does not include glue, cement, or paint contained in a packaged kit for the construction of a model automobile, airplane, or similar item;

(2) butane or a butane lighter; or

(3) any similar substance declared to be toxic to the central nervous system and to have a potential for abuse, by a rule adopted by the commissioner of health under chapter 14.

Subd. 3. **Use for intoxication prohibited.**

A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who uses or possesses any toxic substance with the intent of inducing intoxication, excitement, or stupefaction of the central nervous system, except under the direction and supervision of a medical doctor. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who intentionally aids another in violation of this subdivision.

Subd. 4. **Notice required.**

(a) A business establishment that offers for sale at retail any toxic substance must display a conspicuous sign that contains the following, or substantially similar, language:

"NOTICE

It is a misdemeanor for a person to use or possess glue, cement, aerosol paint, with the intent of inducing intoxication, excitement, or stupefaction of the central nervous system. This use can be harmful or fatal."

(b) A business establishment may omit from the required notice references to any toxic substance that is not offered for sale by that business establishment.

(c) A business establishment that does not sell any toxic substance listed in subdivision 1 other than butane or butane lighters is not required to post a notice under paragraph (a).

609.685 SALE OF TOBACCO TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 21.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section.

(a) "Tobacco" means cigarettes and any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, smoked, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, or any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product including but not limited to cigars; cheroots; stogies; perique; granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and other smoking tobacco; snuff; snuff flour; cavendish; plug and twist tobacco; fine cut and other chewing tobaccos; shorts; refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco; and other kinds and forms of tobacco. Tobacco excludes any drugs, devices, or combination products, as those terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, that are authorized for sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(b) "Tobacco-related devices" means cigarette papers or pipes for smoking or other devices intentionally designed or intended to be used in a manner which enables the chewing, sniffing, smoking, or inhalation of aerosol or vapor of tobacco or tobacco products. Tobacco-related devices include components of tobacco-related devices which may be marketed or sold separately.

(c) "Electronic delivery device" means any product containing or delivering nicotine, lobelia, or any other substance, whether natural or synthetic, intended for human consumption through inhalation of aerosol or vapor from the product. Electronic delivery device includes but is not limited to devices manufactured, marketed, or sold as electronic cigarettes, electronic cigars, electronic pipe, vape pens, modes, tank systems, or under any other product name or descriptor. Electronic delivery device includes any component part of a product, whether or not marketed or sold separately. Electronic delivery device excludes drugs, devices, or combination products, as those terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, that are authorized for sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Subd. 1a. **Penalty to sell or furnish.**

(a) Any person 21 years of age or older who sells, gives, or otherwise furnishes tobacco, tobacco-related devices, or electronic delivery devices to a person under the age of 21 years is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** for the first violation. Whoever violates this subdivision a subsequent time within five years of a previous conviction under this subdivision is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this subdivision if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant reasonably and in good faith relied on proof of age as described in section 340A.503, subdivision 6.

Subd. 2. **Use of false identification.**

A person under the age of 21 years who purchases or attempts to purchase tobacco, tobacco-related devices, or electronic delivery devices and who uses a driver's license, permit, Minnesota identification card, or any type of false identification to misrepresent the person's age, shall only be subject to an alternative civil penalty, in accordance with subdivision 2a.

Subd. 2a. **Alternative penalties.**

Law enforcement and court system representatives shall consult, as applicable, with interested persons, including but not limited to parents, guardians, educators, and persons under the age of 21 years, to develop alternative civil penalties for persons under the age of 21 years who violate this section. Consulting participants shall consider a variety of alternative civil penalties including but not limited to tobacco-free education programs, community service, court diversion programs, and tobacco cessation programs, and for persons under the age of 18 years, notice to schools and to parents or guardians. Alternative civil penalties developed under this subdivision shall not include fines or monetary penalties.

Subd. 4. **Effect on local ordinances.**

Nothing in subdivisions 1 to 2a shall supersede or preclude the continuation or adoption of any local ordinance which provides for more stringent regulation of the subject matter in subdivisions 1 to 2a.

Subd. 5. **Exceptions.**

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision 1a, an Indian may furnish tobacco to an Indian under the age of 21 years if the tobacco is furnished as part of a traditional Indian spiritual or cultural ceremony. For purposes of this paragraph, an Indian is a person who is a member of an Indian tribe as defined in section 260.755, subdivision 12.

(b) The penalties in this section do not apply to a person under the age of 21 years who purchases or attempts to purchase tobacco, tobacco-related devices, or electronic delivery devices while under the direct supervision of a responsible adult for training, education, research, or enforcement purposes.

Subd. 6. **Seizure of false identification.**

A licensee may seize a form of identification listed in section 340A.503, subdivision 6, if the licensee has reasonable grounds to believe that the form of identification has been altered or falsified or is being used to violate any law. A licensee that seizes a form of identification as authorized under this subdivision shall deliver it to a law enforcement agency within 24 hours of seizing it.

609.6855 SALE OF NICOTINE DELIVERY PRODUCTS TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 21.

Subdivision 1. **Penalty to sell or furnish.**

(a) Any person 21 years of age or older who sells, gives, or otherwise furnishes to a person under the age of 21 years a product containing or delivering nicotine or lobelia, whether natural or synthetic, intended for human consumption, or any part of such a product, that is not tobacco or an electronic delivery device as defined by section 609.685, is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** for the first violation. Whoever violates this subdivision a subsequent time within five years of a previous conviction under this subdivision is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this subdivision if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant reasonably and in good faith relied on proof of age as described in section 340A.503, subdivision 6.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a product containing or delivering nicotine or lobelia intended for human consumption, whether natural or synthetic, or any part of such a product, that is not tobacco or an electronic delivery device as defined by section 609.685, may be sold to persons under the age of 21 if the product is a drug, device, or combination product, as those terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, that is authorized for sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Subd. 2. **Use of false identification.**

A person under the age of 21 years who purchases or attempts to purchase a product containing or delivering nicotine or lobelia intended for human consumption, or any part of such a product, that is not tobacco or an electronic delivery device as defined by section 609.685, and who uses a driver's license, permit, Minnesota identification card, or any type of false identification to misrepresent the person's age, shall only be subject to an alternative civil penalty in accordance with subdivision 3. No penalty shall apply to a person under the age of 21 years who purchases or attempts to purchase these products while under the direct supervision of a responsible adult for training, education, research, or enforcement purposes.

Subd. 3. **Alternative penalties.**

Law enforcement and court system representatives shall consult, as applicable, with interested persons, including but not limited to parents, guardians, educators, and persons under the age of 21 years, to develop alternative civil penalties for persons under the age of 21 years who violate this section. Consulting participants shall consider a variety of alternative civil penalties including but not limited to tobacco-free education programs, community service, court diversion programs, and tobacco cessation programs, and for persons under the age of 18 years, notice to schools and to parents or guardians. Alternative civil penalties developed under this subdivision shall not include fines or monetary penalties.

609.686 FALSE FIRE ALARMS; TAMPERING WITH OR INJURING FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Whoever intentionally gives a false alarm of fire, or unlawfully tampers or interferes with any fire alarm system, fire protection device, or the station or signal box of any fire alarm system or any auxiliary fire appliance, or unlawfully breaks, injures, defaces, or removes any such system, device, box or station, or unlawfully breaks, injures, destroys, disables, renders inoperable, or disturbs any of the wires, poles, or other supports and appliances connected with or forming a part of any fire alarm system or fire protection device or any auxiliary fire appliance is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Felony.**

Whoever violates subdivision 1 by tampering and knows or has reason to know that the tampering creates the potential for bodily harm or the tampering results in bodily harm is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Tampering.**

For purpose of this section, tampering means to intentionally disable, alter, or change the fire alarm system, fire protective device, or the station or signal box of any fire alarm system of any auxiliary fire appliance, with knowledge that it will be disabled or rendered inoperable.

PUBLIC MISCONDUCT OR NUISANCE

609.687 ADULTERATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

"Adulteration" is the intentional adding of any substance, which has the capacity to cause death, bodily harm or illness by ingestion, injection, inhalation or absorption, to a substance having a customary or reasonably foreseeable human use.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.**

(a) Whoever, knowing or having reason to know that the adulteration will cause or is capable of causing death, bodily harm or illness, adulterates any substance with the intent to cause death, bodily harm or illness is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3; or

(b) Whoever, knowing or having reason to know that a substance has been adulterated as defined in subdivision 1, distributes, disseminates, gives, sells, or otherwise transfers an adulterated substance with the intent to cause death, bodily harm or illness is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

Whoever violates subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the adulteration causes death, to imprisonment for not more than 40 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both;

(2) if the adulteration causes any illness, pain, or other bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both;

(3) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Charging discretion.**

Criminal proceedings may be instituted under this section, notwithstanding the provisions of section 29.24, 31.02, 31.601, 34.01, 151.34, 340A.508, subdivision 2, or other law proscribing adulteration of substances intended for use by persons.

609.688 ADULTERATION BY BODILY FLUID.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Adulterates" is the intentional adding of a bodily fluid to a substance.

(c) "Bodily fluid" means the blood, seminal fluid, vaginal fluid, urine, or feces of a human.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

(a) Whoever adulterates any substance that the person knows or should know is intended for human consumption is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(b) Whoever violates paragraph (a) and another person ingests the adulterated substance without knowledge of the adulteration is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

609.705 UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

When three or more persons assemble, each participant is guilty of unlawful assembly, which is a **misdemeanor**, if the assembly is:

(1) with intent to commit any unlawful act by force; or

(2) with intent to carry out any purpose in such manner as will disturb or threaten the public peace; or

(3) without unlawful purpose, but the participants so conduct themselves in a disorderly manner as to disturb or threaten the public peace.

609.71 RIOT.

Subdivision 1. **Riot first degree.**

When three or more persons assembled disturb the public peace by an intentional act or threat of unlawful force or violence to person or property and **a death results, and one of the persons is armed with a dangerous weapon**, that person is guilty of riot first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $35,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Riot second degree.**

When three or more persons assembled disturb the public peace by an intentional act or threat of unlawful force or violence to person or property, **each participant who is armed with a dangerous weapon or knows that any other participant is armed with a dangerous weapon** is guilty of riot second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Riot third degree.**

When three or more persons assembled disturb the public peace by an intentional act or threat of unlawful force or violence to person or property, **each participant** therein is guilty of riot third degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.712 REAL AND SIMULATED WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Biological agent" means any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of a microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, that is capable of causing:

(1) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism;

(2) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; or

(3) deleterious alteration of the environment.

(c) "Simulated weapon of mass destruction" means any device, substance, or object that by its design, construction, content, or characteristics, appears to be or to contain, or is represented to be, constitute, or contain, a weapon of mass destruction, but that is, in fact, an inoperative facsimile, imitation, counterfeit, or representation of a weapon of mass destruction that does not meet the definition of a weapon of mass destruction or that does not actually contain or constitute a weapon, biological agent, toxin, vector, or delivery system prohibited by this section.

(d) "Toxin" means the toxic material of plants, animals, microorganisms, viruses, fungi, or infectious substances, or a recombinant molecule, whatever its origin or method of production, including:

(1) any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology or produced by a living organism; or

(2) any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog, or derivative of such a substance.

(e) "Vector" means a living organism or molecule, including a recombinant molecule or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, capable of carrying a biological agent or toxin to a host.

(f) "Weapon of mass destruction" includes weapons, substances, devices, vectors, or delivery systems that:

(1) are designed or have the capacity to cause death or great bodily harm to a considerable number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors, disease organisms, biological agents, or toxins; or

(2) are designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Subd. 2. **Weapons of mass destruction.**

(a) Whoever manufactures, acquires, possesses, or makes readily accessible to another a weapon of mass destruction with the intent to cause injury to another is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to criminal liability under this subdivision if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the conduct engaged in:

(1) was specifically authorized under state or federal law and conducted in accordance with that law; or

(2) was part of a legitimate scientific or medical research project, or constituted legitimate medical treatment.

Subd. 3. **Prohibited substances.**

(a) Whoever knowingly manufactures, acquires, possesses, or makes readily accessible to another the following, or substances that are substantially similar in chemical makeup to the following, in levels dangerous to human life, is guilty of a crime:

(1) variola major (smallpox);

(2) *bacillus anthracis* (anthrax);

(3) *yersinia pestis* (plague);

(4) botulinum toxin (botulism);

(5) *francisella tularensis* (tularemia);

(6) viral hemorrhagic fevers;

(7) a mustard agent;

(8) lewisite;

(9) hydrogen cyanide;

(10) GA (Tabun);

(11) GB (Sarin);

(12) GD (Soman);

(13) GF (cyclohexymethyl phosphonofluoridate);

(14) VX (0-ethyl, supdiisopropylaminomethyl methylphosphonothiolate);

(15) radioactive materials; or

(16) any combination of the above.

(b) A person who violates this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both.

(c) This subdivision does not apply to conduct:

(1) specifically authorized under state or federal law and conducted in accordance with that law;

(2) that is part of a legitimate scientific or medical research project; or

(3) that constitutes legitimate medical treatment.

Subd. 4. **Simulated weapons of mass destruction; penalty.**

Whoever manufactures, acquires, possesses, or makes readily accessible to another a simulated weapon of mass destruction with the intent of terrorizing another may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Threats involving real or simulated weapons of mass destruction.**

Whoever does the following with intent to terrorize another or cause evacuation of a place, whether a building or not, or disruption of another's activities, or with reckless disregard of the risk of causing terror, evacuation, or disruption, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both:

(1) displays a weapon of mass destruction or a simulated weapon of mass destruction;

(2) threatens to use a weapon of mass destruction; or

(3) communicates, whether directly or indirectly, that a weapon of mass destruction is or will be present or introduced at a place or location, or will be used to cause death,

disease, or injury to another or to another's property, whether or not the same is in fact present or introduced.

Subd. 6. **Civil action to recover.**

A person who violates this section is liable in a civil action brought by:

(1) an individual for damages resulting from the violation; and

(2) a municipality, the state, or a rescue organization to recover expenses incurred to provide investigative, rescue, medical, or other services for circumstances or injuries which resulted from the violation.

609.713 THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

Subdivision 1. **Threaten violence; intent to terrorize.**

Whoever threatens, directly or indirectly, to commit any crime of violence with purpose to terrorize another or to cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly, vehicle or facility of public transportation or otherwise to cause serious public inconvenience, or in a reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror or inconvenience may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both. As used in this subdivision, "crime of violence" has the meaning given "violent crime" in section 609.1095, subdivision 1, paragraph (d).

Subd. 2. **Communicates to terrorize.**

Whoever communicates to another with purpose to terrorize another or in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror, that explosives or an explosive device or any incendiary device is present at a named place or location, whether or not the same is in fact present, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Display replica of firearm.**

(a) Whoever displays, exhibits, brandishes, or otherwise employs a replica firearm or a BB gun in a threatening manner, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if, in doing so, the person either:

(1) causes or attempts to cause terror in another person; or

(2) acts in reckless disregard of the risk of causing terror in another person.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter; and

(2) "replica firearm" means a device or object that is not defined as a dangerous weapon, and that is a facsimile or toy version of, and reasonably appears to be a pistol, revolver, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, rifle, machine gun, rocket launcher, or any other firearm. The term replica firearm includes, but is not limited to, devices or objects that are designed to fire only blanks.

609.714 CRIMES COMMITTED IN FURTHERANCE OF TERRORISM.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, a crime is committed to "further terrorism" if the crime is a felony and is a premeditated act involving violence to persons or property that is intended to:

(1) terrorize, intimidate, or coerce a considerable number of members of the public in addition to the direct victims of the act; and

(2) significantly disrupt or interfere with the lawful exercise, operation, or conduct of government, lawful commerce, or the right of lawful assembly.

Subd. 2. **Furtherance of terrorism; crime described; penalty.**

A person who commits a felony crime to further terrorism is guilty of a crime. The statutory maximum for the crime is 50 percent longer than the statutory maximum for the underlying crime.

609.715 PRESENCE AT UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Whoever without lawful purpose is present at the place of an unlawful assembly and refuses to leave when so directed by a law enforcement officer is guilty of a misdemeanor.

609.72 DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever does any of the following in a public or private place, including on a school bus, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to know that it will, or will tend to, alarm, anger or disturb others or provoke an assault or breach of the peace, is guilty of disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor:

(1) engages in brawling or fighting; or

(2) disturbs an assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character; or

(3) engages in offensive, obscene, abusive, boisterous, or noisy conduct or in offensive, obscene, or abusive language tending reasonably to arouse alarm, anger, or resentment in others.

A person does not violate this section if the person's disorderly conduct was caused by an epileptic seizure.

NOTE: In *State v. Hensel*, 901 N.W.2d 166 (Minn 2017), subdivision 1, clause (2), was held unconstitutional under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution because it is substantially overbroad.

Subd. 3. **Caregiver; penalty for disorderly conduct.**

A caregiver, as defined in section 609.232, who violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against a vulnerable adult, as defined in section 609.232, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.735 CONCEALING IDENTITY.

A person whose identity is concealed by the person in a public place by means of a robe, mask, or other disguise, unless based on religious beliefs, or incidental to amusement, entertainment, protection from weather, or medical treatment, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

609.74 PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Whoever by an act or failure to perform a legal duty intentionally does any of the following is guilty of maintaining a public nuisance, which is a **misdemeanor**:

(1) maintains or permits a condition which unreasonably annoys, injures or endangers the safety, health, morals, comfort, or repose of any considerable number of members of the public; or

(2) interferes with, obstructs, or renders dangerous for passage, any public highway or right-of-way, or waters used by the public; or

(3) is guilty of any other act or omission declared by law to be a public nuisance and for which no sentence is specifically provided.

609.745 PERMITTING PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Whoever having control of real property permits it to be used to maintain a public nuisance or lets the same knowing it will be so used is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

609.746 INTERFERENCE WITH PRIVACY.

Subdivision 1. **Surreptitious intrusion; observation device.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) enters upon another's property;

(2) surreptitiously gazes, stares, or peeps in the window or any other aperture of a house or place of dwelling of another; and

(3) does so with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of a member of the household.

(b) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) enters upon another's property;

(2) surreptitiously installs or uses any device for observing, photographing, recording, amplifying, or broadcasting sounds or events through the window or any other aperture of a house or place of dwelling of another; and

(3) does so with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of a member of the household.

(c) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) surreptitiously gazes, stares, or peeps in the window or other aperture of a sleeping room in a hotel, as defined in section 327.70, subdivision 3, a tanning booth, or other place where a reasonable person would have an expectation of privacy and has exposed or is likely to expose their intimate parts, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 5, or the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts; and

(2) does so with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of the occupant.

(d) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) surreptitiously installs or uses any device for observing, photographing, recording, amplifying, or broadcasting sounds or events through the window or other aperture of a sleeping room in a hotel, as defined in section 327.70, subdivision 3, a tanning booth, or other place where a reasonable person would have an expectation of privacy and has exposed or is likely to expose their intimate parts, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 5, or the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts; and

(2) does so with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of the occupant.

(e) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who:

(1) uses any device for photographing, recording, or broadcasting an image of an individual in a house or place of dwelling; a sleeping room of a hotel as defined in section 327.70, subdivision 3; a tanning booth; a bathroom; a locker room; a changing room; an indoor shower facility; or any place where a reasonable person would have an expectation of privacy; and

(2) does so with the intent to photograph, record, or broadcast an image of the individual's intimate parts, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 5, without the consent of the individual.

(f) A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** who:

(1) surreptitiously installs or uses any device for observing, photographing, recording, or broadcasting an image of an individual's intimate parts, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 5, or the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts;

(2) observes, photographs, or records the image under or around the individual's clothing; and

(3) does so with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of the individual.

(g) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, if the person:

(1) violates paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) after a previous conviction under this subdivision or section 609.749; or

(2) violates paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) against a minor under the age of 18, knowing or having reason to know that the minor is present.

(h) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than four years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, if: (1) the person violates paragraph (b), (d), or (e) against a minor victim under the age of 18; (2) the person is more than 36 months older than the minor victim; (3) the person knows or has reason to know that the minor victim is present; and (4) the violation is committed with sexual intent.

(i) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if the person:

(1) violates paragraph (f) after a previous conviction under this subdivision or section 609.749; or

(2) violates paragraph (f) against a minor under the age of 18, knowing or having reason to know that the victim is a minor.

(j) A person is guilty of a **felony** if the person violates paragraph (f) after two or more convictions under this subdivision or section 609.749.

(k) Paragraph (b), (d), or (e) does not apply to law enforcement officers or corrections investigators, or to those acting under their direction, while engaged in the performance of their lawful duties. Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) do not apply to conduct in: (1) a medical facility; or (2) a commercial establishment if the owner of the establishment has posted conspicuous signs warning that the premises are under surveillance by the owner or the owner's employees.

609.7475 FRAUDULENT OR OTHERWISE IMPROPER FINANCING STATEMENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "record" has the meaning given in section 336.9-102.

Subd. 2. **Crime described.**

A person who:

(1) knowingly causes to be presented for filing or promotes the filing of a record that:

(i) is not:

(A) related to a valid lien or security agreement; or

(B) filed pursuant to section 336.9-502(d); or

(ii) contains a forged signature or is based upon a document containing a forged signature; or

(2) presents for filing or causes to be presented for filing a record with the intent that it be used to harass or defraud any other person;

is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person:

(1) commits the offense with intent to influence or otherwise tamper with a juror or a judicial proceeding or with intent to retaliate against:

(i) a judicial officer, as defined in section 609.415;

(ii) a prosecutor, defense attorney, or officer of the court, because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with a judicial proceeding;

(iii) a sheriff or deputy sheriff because of that person's performance of official duties;

(iv) a police officer or chief of police because of that person's performance of official duties;

(v) an official or employee of the Department of Corrections or a local correctional agency because of that person's performance of official duties; or

(vi) a county recorder because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with the filing of liens placed on real property; or

(2) commits the offense after having been previously convicted of a violation of this section.

Subd. 4. **Venue.**

A violation of this section may be prosecuted in either the county of residence of the individual listed as debtor or the county in which the filing is made.

609.748 HARASSMENT; RESTRAINING ORDER.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them in this subdivision.

(a) "Harassment" includes:

(1) a single incident of physical or sexual assault, a single incident of harassment under section 609.749, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (8), a single incident of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images under section 617.261, or repeated incidents of intrusive or unwanted acts, words, or gestures that have a substantial adverse effect or are intended to have a substantial adverse effect on the safety, security, or privacy of another, regardless of the relationship between the actor and the intended target;

(2) targeted residential picketing; and

(3) a pattern of attending public events after being notified that the actor's presence at the event is harassing to another.

(b) "Respondent" includes any adults or juveniles alleged to have engaged in harassment or organizations alleged to have sponsored or promoted harassment.

(c) "Targeted residential picketing" includes the following acts when committed on more than one occasion:

(1) marching, standing, or patrolling by one or more persons directed solely at a particular residential building in a manner that adversely affects the safety, security, or privacy of an occupant of the building; or

(2) marching, standing, or patrolling by one or more persons which prevents an occupant of a residential building from gaining access to or exiting from the property on which the residential building is located.

Subd. 2. **Restraining order; court jurisdiction.**

(a) A person who is a victim of harassment or the victim's guardian or conservator may seek a restraining order from the district court in the manner provided in this section.

(b) The parent, guardian or conservator, or stepparent of a minor who is a victim of harassment may seek a restraining order from the district court on behalf of the minor.

(c) A minor may seek a restraining order if the minor demonstrates that the minor is emancipated and the court finds that the order is in the best interests of the emancipated minor. A minor demonstrates the minor is emancipated by a showing that the minor is living separate and apart from parents and managing the minor's own financial affairs, and shows, through an instrument in writing or other agreement, or by the conduct of the parties that all parents who have a legal parent and child relationship with the minor have relinquished control and authority over the minor.

(d) An application for relief under this section may be filed in the county of residence of either party or in the county in which the alleged harassment occurred. There are no residency requirements that apply to a petition for a harassment restraining order.

Subd. 3. **Contents of petition; hearing; notice.**

(a) A petition for relief must allege facts sufficient to show the following:

(1) the name of the alleged harassment victim;

(2) the name of the respondent; and

(3) that the respondent has engaged in harassment.

A petition for relief must state whether the petitioner has had a previous restraining order in effect against the respondent. The petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances from which relief is sought. The court shall provide simplified forms and clerical assistance to help with the writing and filing of a petition under this section and shall advise the petitioner of the right to sue in forma pauperis under section 563.01. The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request a hearing. If the petitioner does not request a hearing, the court shall advise the petitioner that the respondent may request a hearing and that notice of the hearing date and time will be provided to the petitioner by mail at least five days before the hearing. Upon receipt of the petition and a request for a hearing by the petitioner, the court shall order a hearing. Personal service must be made upon the respondent not less than five days before the hearing. If personal service cannot be completed in time to give the respondent the minimum notice required under this paragraph, the court may set a new hearing date. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a hearing on a matter that has no merit.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the order for a hearing and a temporary order issued under subdivision 4 may be served on the respondent by means of a one-week published notice under section 645.11, if:

(1) the petitioner files an affidavit with the court stating that an attempt at personal service made by a peace officer was unsuccessful because the respondent is avoiding service by concealment or otherwise; and

(2) a copy of the petition and order for hearing and any temporary restraining order has been mailed to the respondent at the respondent's residence or place of business, if the respondent is an organization, or the respondent's residence or place of business is not known to the petitioner.

(c) Regardless of the method of service, if the respondent is a juvenile, whenever possible, the court also shall have notice of the pendency of the case and of the time and place of the hearing served by mail at the last known address upon any parent or guardian of the juvenile respondent who is not the petitioner.

(d) A request for a hearing under this subdivision must be made within 20 days of service of the petition.

Subd. 3a. **Filing fee; ~~cost of service~~.**

The filing fees for a restraining order under this section are waived for the petitioner and the respondent if the petition alleges acts that would constitute a violation of section 609.749, subdivision 2, 3, 4, or 5, or sections 609.342 to 609.3451.

Subd. 4. **Temporary restraining order; relief by court.**

(a) The court may issue a temporary restraining order that provides any or all of the following:

(1) orders the respondent to cease or avoid the harassment of another person; or

(2) orders the respondent to have no contact with another person.

(b) The court may issue an order under paragraph (a) if the petitioner files a petition in compliance with subdivision 3 and if the court finds reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent has engaged in harassment. When a petition alleges harassment as defined by subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), the petition must further allege an immediate and present danger of harassment before the court may issue a temporary restraining order under this section. When signed by a referee, the temporary order becomes effective upon the referee's signature.

(c) Notice need not be given to the respondent before the court issues a temporary restraining order under this subdivision. A copy of the restraining order must be served on the respondent along with the order for hearing and petition, as provided in subdivision 3. If the respondent is a juvenile, whenever possible, a copy of the restraining order, along with notice of the pendency of the case and the time and place of the hearing, shall also be served by mail at the last known address upon any parent or guardian of the juvenile respondent who is not the petitioner. A temporary restraining order may be entered only against the respondent named in the petition.

(d) The temporary restraining order is in effect until a hearing is held on the issuance of a restraining order under subdivision 5. The court shall hold the hearing on the issuance of a restraining order if the petitioner requests a hearing. The hearing may be continued by the court upon a showing that the respondent has not been served with a copy of the temporary restraining order despite the exercise of due diligence or if service is made by published notice under subdivision 3 and the petitioner files the affidavit required under that subdivision.

(e) If the temporary restraining order has been issued and the respondent requests a hearing, the hearing shall be scheduled by the court upon receipt of the respondent's request. Service of the notice of hearing must be made upon the petitioner not less than five days prior to the hearing. The court shall serve the notice of the hearing upon the petitioner by mail in the manner provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure for pleadings subsequent to a complaint and motions and shall also mail notice of the date and time of the hearing to the respondent. In the event that service cannot be completed in time to give the respondent or petitioner the minimum notice required under this subdivision, the court may set a new hearing date.

(f) A request for a hearing under this subdivision must be made within 20 days of the date of completed service of the petition.

Subd. 5. **Restraining order.**

(a) The court may issue a restraining order that provides any or all of the following:

(1) orders the respondent to cease or avoid the harassment of another person; or

(2) orders the respondent to have no contact with another person.

(b) The court may issue an order under paragraph (a) if all of the following occur:

(1) the petitioner has filed a petition under subdivision 3;

(2) a peace officer has served respondent with a copy of the temporary restraining order obtained under subdivision 4, and with notice of the right to request a hearing, or service has been made by publication under subdivision 3, paragraph (b); and

(3) the court finds at the hearing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent has engaged in harassment.

A restraining order may be issued only against the respondent named in the petition; except that if the respondent is an organization, the order may be issued against and apply to all of the members of the organization. If the court finds that the petitioner has had two or more previous restraining orders in effect against the same respondent or the respondent has violated a prior or existing restraining order on two or more occasions, relief granted by the restraining order may be for a period of up to 50 years. In all other cases, relief granted by the restraining order must be for a fixed period of not more than two years. When a referee presides at the hearing on the petition, the restraining order becomes effective upon the referee's signature.

(c) An order issued under this subdivision must be personally served upon the respondent or if the respondent appears remotely for a hearing and is notified at the hearing by the judicial officer that a restraining order will be issued, the order may be served on the respondent electronically or by first class mail, as ordered by the court.

(d) If the court orders relief for a period of up to 50 years under paragraph (a), the respondent named in the restraining order may request to have the restraining order vacated or modified if the order has been in effect for at least five years and the respondent has not violated the order. Application for relief under this paragraph must be made in the county in which the restraining order was issued. Upon receipt of the request, the court shall set a hearing date. Personal service must be made upon the petitioner named in the restraining order not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing. At the hearing, the respondent named in the restraining order has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a material change in circumstances and that the reasons upon which the court relied in granting the restraining order no longer apply and are unlikely to occur. If the court finds that the respondent named in the restraining order has met the burden of proof, the court may vacate or modify the order. If the court finds that the respondent named in the restraining order has not met the burden of proof, the court shall deny the request and no request may be made to vacate or modify the restraining order until five years have elapsed from the date of denial. An order vacated or modified under this paragraph must be personally served on the petitioner named in the restraining order.

Subd. 5a. **Short-form notification.**

(a) In lieu of personal service of a harassment restraining order, a peace officer may serve a person with a short-form notification. The short-form notification must include the following clauses: the respondent's name; the respondent's date of birth, if known; the petitioner's name; the names of other protected parties; the date and county in which the temporary restraining order or restraining order was filed; the court file number; the hearing date and time, if known; the conditions that apply to the respondent, either in checklist form or handwritten; and the name of the judge who signed the order.

The short-form notification must be in bold print in the following form:

"The restraining order is now enforceable. You must report to your nearest sheriff's office or county court to obtain a copy of the restraining order. You are subject to arrest and may be charged with a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony if you violate any of the terms of the restraining order or this short-form notification."

(b) Upon verification of the identity of the respondent and the existence of an unserved harassment restraining order against the respondent, a law enforcement officer may detain the respondent for a reasonable time necessary to complete and serve the short-form notification.

(c) When service is made by short-form notification, it may be proved by the affidavit of the law enforcement officer making the service.

(d) For service under this section only, service upon an individual may occur at any time, including Sundays and legal holidays.

(e) The superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall provide the short form to law enforcement agencies.

Subd. 5b. **Personal service ~~by others~~; procedures; cost; reasonable efforts and cooperation required.**

(a) Where personal service is required under this section, service must comply with rule 4.03 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) In addition to peace officers, corrections officers, including but not limited to probation officers, court services officers, parole officers, and employees of jails or correctional facilities, may serve a temporary restraining order or restraining order and must, to the extent possible, provide any sheriff, law enforcement officer, or other peace officer attempting to effectuate service with relevant information regarding where a respondent may be found, such as the respondent's residence, the respondent's place of employment or schooling, or other locations frequented by the respondent.

(c) The court administrator and any peace officer in this state shall perform their duties relating to service of process without charge to the petitioner. The court shall direct payment of the reasonable costs of service of process if served by a private process server when a peace officer is unavailable or if service is made by publication.

(d) A sheriff, law enforcement officer, or any other peace officer must make reasonable efforts to locate a respondent to effectuate service. Reasonable efforts may include:

(1) a search of any information that is publicly available;

(2) a search of any government data in a database to which the sheriff, law enforcement officer, or other peace officer has access, provided the data is classified as public data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 15, or is otherwise available to criminal justice agencies, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 3a; and

(3) communication with any court administrator, the sheriff of any county in this state, and any other law enforcement officer, peace officer, or corrections officer.

(e) A sheriff, law enforcement officer, or any other peace officer who serves a respondent who the sheriff or officer knows is on supervised probation or supervised release with a temporary restraining order, restraining order, or short-form notification must provide a copy of the served order or notification to the respondent's probation officer, supervised release or conditional release agent, or parole officer.

Subd. 5c. **Dismissals.**

Orders for dismissal of a temporary restraining order or a restraining order may be served personally or by certified mail.

Subd. 6. **Violation of restraining order.**

(a) A person who violates a restraining order issued under this section is subject to the penalties provided in paragraphs (b) to (d).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (c) and (d), when a temporary restraining order or a restraining order is granted under this section and the respondent knows of the order, violation of the order is a **misdemeanor**.

(c) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who violates the order within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency.

(d) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person violates the order:

(1) within ten years of the first of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency;

(2) because of the victim's or another's actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, disability as defined in section 363A.03, age, or national origin;

(3) by falsely impersonating another;

(4) while possessing a dangerous weapon;

(5) with an intent to influence or otherwise tamper with a juror or a judicial proceeding or with intent to retaliate against a judicial officer, as defined in section 609.415, or a prosecutor, defense attorney, or officer of the court, because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with a judicial proceeding; or

(6) against a victim under the age of 18, if the respondent is more than 36 months older than the victim.

(e) A person who commits violations in two or more counties may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the acts was committed for all acts in violation of this section.

(f) A person may be prosecuted at the place where any call is made or received or, in the case of wireless or electronic communication or any communication made through any available technologies, where the actor or victim resides, or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established under chapter 5B.

(g) A peace officer **shall arrest** without a warrant **and take into custody** a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order issued under subdivision 4 or 5 if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer.

(h) A violation of a temporary restraining order or restraining order shall also constitute contempt of court.

(i) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner, any peace officer, or an interested party designated by the court, alleging that the respondent has violated an order issued under subdivision 4 or 5, the court may issue an order to the respondent requiring the respondent to appear within 14 days and show cause why the respondent should not be held in contempt of court. The court also shall refer the violation of the order to the appropriate prosecuting authority for possible prosecution under paragraph (b), (c), or (d).

Subd. 7. **Copy to law enforcement agency.**

An order granted under this section shall be forwarded by the court administrator within 24 hours to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the residence of the applicant. Each appropriate law enforcement agency shall make available to other law enforcement officers through a system for verification, information as to the existence and status of any order issued under this section.

Subd. 8. **Notice.**

(a) An order granted under this section must contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent:

(1) of the specific conduct that will constitute a violation of the order;

(2) that violation of an order is either (i) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days or a fine of up to $1,000, or both, (ii) a gross misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to one year or a fine of up to $3,000, or both, or (iii) a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to five years or a fine of up to $10,000, or both; and

(3) that a peace officer must arrest without warrant and take into custody a person if the peace officer has probable cause to believe the person has violated a restraining order.

(b) If the court grants relief for a period of up to 50 years under subdivision 5, the order must also contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent that the respondent must wait five years to seek a modification of the order.

Subd. 9. **Effect on local ordinances.**

Nothing in this section shall supersede or preclude the continuation or adoption of any local ordinance which applies to a broader scope of targeted residential picketing conduct than that described in subdivision 1.

Subd. 10. **Prohibition against employer retaliation.**

(a) An employer shall not discharge, discipline, threaten, otherwise discriminate against, or penalize an employee regarding the employee's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment, because the employee took reasonable time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief under this section. Except in cases of imminent danger to the health or safety of the employee or the employee's child, or unless impracticable, an employee who is absent from the workplace shall give 48 hours' advance notice to the employer. Upon request of the employer, the employee shall provide verification that supports the employee's reason for being absent from the workplace. All information related to the employee's leave pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential by the employer.

(b) An employer who violates paragraph (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished for contempt of court. In addition, the court shall order the employer to pay back wages and offer job reinstatement to any employee discharged from employment in violation of paragraph (a).

(c) In addition to any remedies otherwise provided by law, an employee injured by a violation of paragraph (a) may bring a civil action for recovery of damages, together with costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorneys fees, and may receive such injunctive and other equitable relief, including reinstatement, as determined by the court.

609.749 HARASSMENT; STALKING; PENALTIES.

Subd. 1b. **Venue.**

(a) When acts constituting a violation of this section are committed in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the acts was committed for all acts in violation of this section.

(b) The conduct described in subdivision 2, clauses (4) and (5), may be prosecuted at the place where any call is made or received or, in the case of wireless or electronic communication or any communication made through any available technologies, where the actor or victim resides or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established by chapter 5B. The conduct described in subdivision 2, clause (2), may be prosecuted where the actor or victim resides. The conduct described in subdivision 2, clause (6), may be prosecuted where any letter, telegram, message, package, or other object is sent or received or, in the case of wireless or electronic communication or communication made through other available technologies, where the actor or victim resides or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established by chapter 5B.

Subd. 1c. **Arrest.**

For all violations under this section, except a violation of subdivision 2, clause (7), a peace officer **may make an arrest** under the provisions of section 629.34. A peace officer **may not make a warrantless, custodial arrest** of any person for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (7).

Subd. 2. **Harassment crimes.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "family or household members" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, paragraph (b);

(2) "personal information" has the meaning given in section 617.261, subdivision 7, paragraph (f);

(3) "sexual act" has the meaning given in section 617.261, subdivision 7, paragraph (g); and

(4) "substantial emotional distress" means mental distress, mental suffering, or mental anguish as demonstrated by a victim's response to an act including but not limited to seeking psychotherapy as defined in section 604.20, losing sleep or appetite, being diagnosed with a mental-health condition, experiencing suicidal ideation, or having difficulty concentrating on tasks resulting in a loss of productivity.

(b) A person who commits any of the acts listed in paragraph (c) is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person, with the intent to kill, injure, harass, or intimidate another person:

(1) places the other person in reasonable fear of substantial bodily harm;

(2) places the person in reasonable fear that the person's family or household members will be subject to substantial bodily harm; or

(3) causes or would reasonably be expected to cause substantial emotional distress to the other person.

(c) A person commits harassment under this section if the person:

(1) directly or indirectly, or through third parties, manifests a purpose or intent to injure the person, property, or rights of another by the commission of an unlawful act;

(2) follows, monitors, or pursues another, whether in person or through any available technological or other means;

(3) returns to the property of another if the actor is without claim of right to the property or consent of one with authority to consent;

(4) repeatedly makes telephone calls, sends text messages, or induces a victim to make telephone calls to the actor, whether or not conversation ensues;

(5) makes or causes the telephone of another repeatedly or continuously to ring;

(6) repeatedly mails or delivers or causes the delivery by any means, including electronically, of letters, telegrams, messages, packages, through assistive devices for people with vision impairments or hearing loss, or any communication made through any available technologies or other objects;

(7) knowingly makes false allegations against a peace officer concerning the officer's performance of official duties with intent to influence or tamper with the officer's performance of official duties; or

(8) uses another's personal information, without consent, to invite, encourage, or solicit a third party to engage in a sexual act with the person.

Subd. 3.**Aggravated violations.**

(a) A person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) commits any offense described in subdivision 2 in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's or another's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03;

(2) commits any offense described in subdivision 2 by falsely impersonating another;

(3) commits any offense described in subdivision 2 and a dangerous weapon was used in any way in the commission of the offense;

(4) commits any offense described in subdivision 2 with intent to influence or otherwise tamper with a juror or a judicial proceeding or with intent to retaliate against a judicial officer, as defined in section 609.415, or a prosecutor, defense attorney, or officer of the court, because of that person's performance of official duties in connection with a judicial proceeding; or

(5) commits any offense described in subdivision 2 against a victim under the age of 18, if the actor is more than 36 months older than the victim.

(b) A person who commits any offense described in subdivision 2 against a victim under the age of 18, if the actor is more than 36 months older than the victim, and the act is committed with sexual or aggressive intent, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Second or subsequent violations; felony.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** who violates any provision of subdivision 2 within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency, and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) A person is guilty of a **felony** who violates any provision of subdivision 2 within ten years of the first of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency, and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Stalking.**

(a) A person who engages in stalking with respect to a single victim or one or more members of a single household which the actor knows or has reason to know would cause the victim under the circumstances to feel terrorized or to fear bodily harm and which does cause this reaction on the part of the victim, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "stalking" means two or more acts within a five-year period that violate or attempt to violate the provisions of any of the following or a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribe, or United States territories:

(1) this section;

(2) sections 609.185 to 609.205 (first- to third-degree murder and first- and second-degree manslaughter);

(3) section 609.713 (terroristic threats);

(4) section 609.224 (fifth-degree assault);

(5) section 609.2242 (domestic assault);

(6) section 518B.01, subdivision 14 (violations of domestic abuse orders for protection);

(7) section 609.748, subdivision 6 (violations of harassment restraining orders);

(8) section 609.605, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clauses (3), (4), and (7) (certain trespass offenses);

(9) section 609.78, subdivision 2 (interference with an emergency call);

(10) section 609.79 (obscene or harassing telephone calls);

(11) section 609.795 (letter, telegram, or package; opening; harassment);

(12) section 609.582 (burglary);

(13) section 609.595 (damage to property);

(14) section 609.765 (criminal defamation);

(15) sections 609.342 to 609.3451 (first- to fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct);

(16) section 609.3458 (sexual extortion); or

(17) section 629.75, subdivision 2 (violations of domestic abuse no contact orders).

(c) Words set forth in parentheses after references to statutory sections in paragraph (b) are mere catchwords included solely for convenience in reference. They are not substantive and may not be used to construe or limit the meaning of the cited statutory provision.

Subd. 6. **Mental health assessment and treatment.**

(a) When a person is convicted of a felony offense under this section, or another felony offense arising out of a charge based on this section, the court shall order an independent professional mental health assessment of the offender's need for mental health treatment. The court may waive the assessment if an adequate assessment was conducted prior to the conviction.

(b) Notwithstanding sections 13.384, 13.85, 144.291 to 144.298, 260B.171, or 260C.171, the assessor has access to the following private or confidential data on the person if access is relevant and necessary for the assessment:

(1) medical data under section 13.384;

(2) welfare data under section 13.46;

(3) corrections and detention data under section 13.85;

(4) health records under sections 144.291 to 144.298; and

(5) juvenile court records under sections 260B.171 and 260C.171.

Data disclosed under this section may be used only for purposes of the assessment and may not be further disclosed to any other person, except as authorized by law.

(c) If the assessment indicates that the offender is in need of and amenable to mental health treatment, the court shall include in the sentence a requirement that the offender undergo treatment.

(d) The court shall order the offender to pay the costs of assessment under this subdivision unless the offender is indigent under section 563.01.

Subd. 7. **Exception.**

Conduct is not a crime under this section if it is performed under terms of a valid license, to ensure compliance with a court order, or to carry out a specific lawful commercial purpose or employment duty, is authorized or required by a valid contract, or is authorized, required, or protected by state, federal, or tribal law or the state, federal, or tribal constitutions. Subdivision 2, clause (2), does not impair the right of any individual or group to engage in speech protected by the federal, state, or tribal constitutions, or federal, state, or tribal law, including peaceful and lawful handbilling and picketing.

Subd. 8. **Harassment; stalking; firearms.**

(a) When a person is convicted of harassment or stalking under this section and the court determines that the person used a firearm in any way during commission of the crime, the court may order that the person is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for any period longer than three years or for the remainder of the person's life. A person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. At the time of the conviction, the court shall inform the defendant for how long the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm and that it is a gross misdemeanor to violate this paragraph. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a), when a person is convicted of harassment or stalking under this section, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm for three years from the date of conviction and that it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if the person has been convicted after August 1, 1996, of harassment or stalking under this section, or to possess a firearm if the person has been convicted on or after August 1, 2014, of harassment or stalking under this section, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of this section. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a firearm in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(d) If the court determines that a person convicted of harassment or stalking under this section owns or possesses a firearm and used it in any way during the commission of the crime, it shall order that the firearm be summarily forfeited under section 609.5316, subdivision 3.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (d) and (g), when a person is convicted of harassment or stalking under this section, the court shall order the defendant to transfer any firearms that the person possesses, within three business days, to a federally licensed firearms dealer, a law enforcement agency, or a third party who may lawfully receive them. The transfer may be permanent or temporary. A temporary firearm transfer only entitles the receiving party to possess the firearm. A temporary transfer does not transfer ownership or title. A defendant may not transfer firearms to a third party who resides with the defendant. If a defendant makes a temporary transfer, a federally licensed firearms dealer or law enforcement agency may charge the defendant a reasonable fee to store the person's firearms and may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided such policies require that the person be notified via certified mail prior to disposal of abandoned firearms. For temporary firearms transfers under this paragraph, a law enforcement agency, federally licensed firearms dealer, or third party shall exercise due care to preserve the quality and function of the transferred firearms and shall return the transferred firearms to the person upon request after the expiration of the prohibiting time period imposed under this subdivision, provided the person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. The return of temporarily transferred firearms to a defendant shall comply with state and federal law. If a defendant permanently transfers the defendant's firearms to a law enforcement agency, the agency is not required to compensate the defendant and may charge the defendant a reasonable processing fee. A law enforcement agency is not required to accept a person's firearm under this paragraph. The court shall order that the person surrender all permits to carry and purchase firearms to the sheriff.

(f) A defendant who is ordered to transfer firearms under paragraph (e) must file proof of transfer as provided for in this paragraph. If the transfer is made to a third party, the third party must sign an affidavit under oath before a notary public either acknowledging that the defendant permanently transferred the defendant's firearms to the third party or agreeing to temporarily store the defendant's firearms until such time as the defendant is legally permitted to possess firearms. The affidavit shall indicate the serial number, make, and model of all firearms transferred by the defendant to the third party. The third party shall acknowledge in the affidavit that the third party may be held criminally and civilly responsible under section 624.7144 if the defendant gains access to a transferred firearm while the firearm is in the custody of the third party. If the transfer is to a law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer, the law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer shall provide proof of transfer to the defendant. The proof of transfer must specify whether the firearms were permanently or temporarily transferred and include the name of the defendant, date of transfer, and the serial number, make, and model of all transferred firearms. The defendant shall provide the court with a signed and notarized affidavit or proof of transfer as described in this section within two business days of the firearms transfer. The court shall seal affidavits and proofs of transfer filed pursuant to this paragraph.

(g) When a person is convicted of harassment or stalking under this section, the court shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence if the person poses an imminent risk of causing another person substantial bodily harm. Upon a finding of imminent risk, the court shall order that the local law enforcement agency take immediate possession of all firearms in the person's possession. The local law enforcement agency shall exercise due care to preserve the quality and function of the defendant's firearms and shall return the firearms to the person upon request after the expiration of the prohibiting time period, provided the person is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. The local law enforcement agency shall, upon written notice from the person, transfer the firearms to a federally licensed firearms dealer or a third party who may lawfully receive them. Before a local law enforcement agency transfers a firearm under this paragraph, the agency shall require the third party or federally licensed firearms dealer receiving the firearm to submit an affidavit or proof of transfer that complies with the requirements for affidavits or proofs of transfer established in paragraph (f). The agency shall file all affidavits or proofs of transfer received with the court within two business days of the transfer. The court shall seal all affidavits or proofs of transfer filed pursuant to this paragraph. A federally licensed firearms dealer or third party who accepts a firearm transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with paragraphs (e) and (f) as if accepting transfer from the defendant. If the law enforcement agency does not receive written notice from the defendant within three business days, the agency may charge a reasonable fee to store the defendant's firearms. A law enforcement agency may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided such policies require that the person be notified via certified mail prior to disposal of abandoned firearms.

609.7495 PHYSICAL INTERFERENCE WITH SAFE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Facility" means any of the following:

(1) a hospital or other health institution licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.56;

(2) a medical facility as defined in section 144.561;

(3) an agency, clinic, or office operated under the direction of or under contract with the commissioner of health or a community health board, as defined in section 145A.02;

(4) a facility providing counseling regarding options for medical services or recovery from an addiction;

(5) a facility providing emergency shelter services for battered women, as defined in section 611A.31, subdivision 3, or a facility providing transitional housing for battered women and their children;

(6) a facility as defined in section 260E.03, subdivision 6;

(7) a facility as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 6, where the services described in that paragraph are provided;

(8) a place to or from which ambulance service, as defined in section 144E.001, is provided or sought to be provided; and

(9) a hospice provider licensed under section 144A.753.

(b) "Aggrieved party" means a person whose access to or egress from a facility is obstructed in violation of subdivision 2, or the facility.

Subd. 2. **Obstructing access prohibited.**

A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who intentionally and physically obstructs any individual's access to or egress from a facility.

Subd. 3. **Not applicable.**

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair the right of any individual or group to engage in speech protected by the United States Constitution, the Minnesota Constitution, or federal or state law, including but not limited to peaceful and lawful handbilling and picketing.

Subd. 4. **Civil remedies.**

(a) A party who is aggrieved by an act prohibited by this section, or by an attempt or conspiracy to commit an act prohibited by this section, may bring an action for damages, injunctive or declaratory relief, as appropriate, in district court against any person or entity who has violated or has conspired to violate this section.

(b) A party who prevails in a civil action under this subdivision is entitled to recover from the violator damages, costs, attorney fees, and other relief as determined by the court. In addition to all other damages, the court may award to the aggrieved party a civil penalty of up to $1,000 for each violation. If the aggrieved party is a facility and the political subdivision where the violation occurred incurred law enforcement or prosecution expenses in connection with the same violation, the court shall award any civil penalty it imposes to the political subdivision instead of to the facility.

(c) The remedies provided by this subdivision are in addition to any other legal or equitable remedies the aggrieved party may have and are not intended to diminish or substitute for those remedies or to be exclusive.

GAMBLING

609.75 GAMBLING; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Lottery.**

(a) A lottery is a plan which provides for the distribution of money, property or other reward or benefit to persons selected by chance from among participants some or all of whom have given a consideration for the chance of being selected. A participant's payment for use of a 900 telephone number or another means of communication that results in payment to the sponsor of the plan constitutes consideration under this paragraph.

(b) An in-package chance promotion is not a lottery if all of the following are met:

(1) participation is available, free and without purchase of the package, from the retailer or by mail or toll-free telephone request to the sponsor for entry or for a game piece;

(2) the label of the promotional package and any related advertising clearly states any method of participation and the scheduled termination date of the promotion;

(3) the sponsor on request provides a retailer with a supply of entry forms or game pieces adequate to permit free participation in the promotion by the retailer's customers;

(4) the sponsor does not misrepresent a participant's chances of winning any prize;

(5) the sponsor randomly distributes all game pieces and maintains records of random distribution for at least one year after the termination date of the promotion;

(6) all prizes are randomly awarded if game pieces are not used in the promotion; and

(7) the sponsor provides on request of a state agency a record of the names and addresses of all winners of prizes valued at $100 or more, if the request is made within one year after the termination date of the promotion.

(c) Except as provided by section 299L.07, acts in this state in furtherance of a lottery conducted outside of this state are included notwithstanding its validity where conducted.

(d) The distribution of property, or other reward or benefit by an employer to persons selected by chance from among participants, all of whom:

(1) have made a contribution through a payroll or pension deduction campaign to a registered combined charitable organization, within the meaning of section 43A.50; or

(2) have paid other consideration to the employer entirely for the benefit of such a registered combined charitable organization, as a precondition to the chance of being selected, is not a lottery if:

(i) all of the persons eligible to be selected are employed by or retirees of the employer; and

(ii) the cost of the property or other reward or benefit distributed and all costs associated with the distribution are borne by the employer.

Subd. 2. **Bet.**

A bet is a bargain whereby the parties mutually agree to a gain or loss by one to the other of specified money, property or benefit dependent upon chance although the chance is accompanied by some element of skill.

Subd. 3. **What are not bets.**

The following are not bets:

(1) a contract to insure, indemnify, guarantee or otherwise compensate another for a harm or loss sustained, even though the loss depends upon chance;

(2) a contract for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or other commodities;

(3) offers of purses, prizes or premiums to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest for the determination of skill, speed, strength, endurance, or quality or to the bona fide owners of animals or other property entered in such a contest;

(4) the game of bingo when conducted in compliance with sections 349.11 to 349.23;

(5) a private social bet not part of or incidental to organized, commercialized, or systematic gambling;

(6) the operation of equipment or the conduct of a raffle under sections 349.11 to 349.22, by an organization licensed by the Gambling Control Board or an organization exempt from licensing under section 349.166;

(7) pari-mutuel betting on horse racing when the betting is conducted under chapter 240; and

(8) the purchase and sale of State Lottery tickets under chapter 349A.

Subd. 4. **Gambling device.**

A gambling device is a contrivance the purpose of which is that for a consideration a player is afforded an opportunity to obtain something of value, other than free plays, automatically from the machine or otherwise, the award of which is determined principally by chance, whether or not the contrivance is actually played. "Gambling device" also includes a video game of chance, as defined in subdivision 8.

Subd. 4a. **Associated equipment.**

Associated equipment means any equipment used in connection with gambling that would not be classified as a gambling device, including but not limited to: cards, dice, computerized systems of betting at a race book or sports pool, computerized systems for monitoring slot machines or games of chance, devices for weighing or counting money, and links which connect progressive slot machines.

Subd. 5. **Gambling place.**

A gambling place is a location or structure, stationary or movable, or any part thereof, wherein, as one of its uses, betting is permitted or promoted, a lottery is conducted or assisted or a gambling device is operated.

Subd. 6. **Bucket shop.**

A bucket shop is a place wherein the operator is engaged in making bets in the form of purchases or sales on public exchanges of securities, commodities or other personal property for future delivery to be settled at prices dependent on the chance of those prevailing at the public exchanges without a bona fide purchase or sale being in fact made on a board of trade or exchange.

Subd. 7. **Sports bookmaking.**

Sports bookmaking is the activity of intentionally receiving, recording or forwarding within any 30-day period more than five bets, or offers to bet, that total more than $2,500 on any one or more sporting events.

Subd. 8. **Video game of chance.**

A video game of chance is a game or device that simulates one or more games commonly referred to as poker, blackjack, craps, hi-lo, roulette, or other common gambling forms, though not offering any type of pecuniary award or gain to players. The term also includes any video game having one or more of the following characteristics:

(1) it is primarily a game of chance, and has no substantial elements of skill involved;

(2) it awards game credits or replays and contains a meter or device that records unplayed credits or replays. A video game that simulates horse racing that does not involve a prize payout is not a video game of chance.

Subd. 9. **900 telephone number.**

A 900 telephone number is a ten-digit number, the first three numbers of which are from 900 to 999.

Subd. 10. **Game.**

A game means any game played with cards, dice, equipment, or any mechanical or electronic device or machine for money or other value, whether or not approved by law, and includes, but is not limited to: card and dice games of chance, slot machines, banking or percentage games, video games of chance, sports pools, pari-mutuel betting, and race book. "Game" does not include any private social bet.

Subd. 11. **Authorized gambling activity.**

An authorized gambling activity means any form of gambling authorized by and operated in conformance with law.

Subd. 12. **Authorized gambling establishment.**

An authorized gambling establishment means any premises where gambling authorized by law is occurring.

Subd. 14. **Savings promotion raffle.**

A "savings promotion raffle" means a contest or promotion in which a chance of winning designated prizes is obtained by the deposit of a specified amount of money in a savings account, share account, savings association, share certificate, or other savings program offered by a state or federally chartered credit union or bank.

Subd. 15. **Qualifying account.**

"Qualifying account" means a savings account, share account, savings association, share certificate, or other savings program through which depositors may obtain chances to win prizes in a savings promotion raffle by depositing specified sums of money.

Subd. 16. **Nonqualifying account.**

"Nonqualifying account" means a savings account, share account, savings association, share certificate, or other savings program that is not a qualifying account.

Subd. 17. **Applicability of definitions.**

For the purposes of sections 609.75 to 609.762, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

609.755 GAMBLING; MISDEMEANOR.

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) makes a bet;

(2) sells or transfers a chance to participate in a lottery;

(3) disseminates information about a lottery, except a lottery conducted by an adjoining state, with intent to encourage participation therein;

(4) permits a structure or location owned or occupied by the actor or under the actor's control to be used as a gambling place; or

(5) except where authorized by statute, possesses a gambling device.

Clause (5) does not prohibit possession of a gambling device in a person's dwelling for amusement purposes in a manner that does not afford players an opportunity to obtain anything of value.

609.76 GAMBLING; GROSS MISDEMEANOR; FELONY.

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanors.**

Whoever does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both:

(1) maintains or operates a gambling place or operates a bucket shop;

(2) intentionally participates in the income of a gambling place or bucket shop;

(3) conducts a lottery, or, with intent to conduct a lottery, possesses facilities for doing so;

(4) sets up for use for the purpose of gambling, or collects the proceeds of, any gambling device or bucket shop;

(5) except as provided in section 299L.07, manufactures, sells, offers for sale, or otherwise provides, in whole or any part thereof, any gambling device including those defined in section 349.30, subdivision 2;

(6) with intent that it be so used, manufactures, sells, or offers for sale any facility for conducting a lottery, except as provided by section 299L.07; or

(7) receives, records, or forwards bets or offers to bet or, with intent to receive, record, or forward bets or offers to bet, possesses facilities to do so.

Subd. 2. **Sports bookmaking.**

Whoever engages in sports bookmaking is guilty of a **felony**.

Subd. 3. **Cheating.**

Whoever cheats in a game, as described in this subdivision, is subject to the following penalties:

(i) if the person holds a license related to gambling or is an employee of the licensee, the person is guilty of a **felony**; and

(ii) any other person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. Any person who is a repeat offender is guilty of a **felony**.

A person cheats in a game by intentionally:

(1) altering or misrepresenting the outcome of a game or event on which wagers have been made, after the outcome is determined, but before the outcome is revealed to the players;

(2) placing, canceling, increasing, or decreasing a bet after acquiring knowledge, not available to other players, of the outcome of the game or subject of the bet, or of events affecting the outcome of the game or subject of the bet;

(3) claiming or collecting money or anything of value from a game or authorized gambling establishment not won or earned from the game or authorized gambling establishment;

(4) manipulating a gambling device or associated equipment to affect the outcome of the game or the number of plays or credits available on the game; or

(5) otherwise altering the elements of chance or methods of selection or criteria which determine the result of the game or amount or frequency of payment of the game.

Subd. 4. **Certain devices prohibited.**

(a) Whoever uses or possesses a probability-calculating or outcome-affecting device at an authorized gambling establishment is guilty of a felony. For purposes of this subdivision, a "probability-calculating" or "outcome-affecting" device is any device to assist in:

(1) projecting the outcome of a game other than pari-mutuel betting authorized by chapter 240;

(2) keeping track of or counting cards used in a game;

(3) analyzing the probability of the occurrence of an event relating to a game other than pari-mutuel betting authorized by chapter 240; or

(4) analyzing the strategy for playing or betting in a game other than pari-mutuel betting authorized by chapter 240.

For purposes of this section, a book, graph, periodical, chart, or pamphlet is not a "probability-calculating" or "outcome-affecting" device.

(b) Whoever uses, or possesses with intent to use, a key or other instrument for the purpose of opening, entering, and affecting the operation of any game or gambling device or for removing money, chips, tokens, or other contents from therein, is guilty of a felony. This paragraph does not apply to an agent or employee of an authorized gambling establishment acting within the scope of employment.

Subd. 5. **Counterfeit chips prohibited.**

Whoever intentionally uses counterfeit chips or tokens to play a game at an authorized gambling establishment as defined in section 609.75, subdivision 5, designed to be played with or operated by chips or tokens is guilty of a felony. For purposes of this subdivision, counterfeit chips or tokens are chips or tokens not approved by the government regulatory agency for use in an authorized gambling activity.

Subd. 6. **Manufacture, sale, and modification prohibited.**

(a) Whoever manufactures, sells, distributes, or otherwise provides cards, chips, tokens, dice, or other equipment or devices intended to be used to violate this section, is guilty of a felony.

(b) Whoever intentionally marks, alters, or otherwise modifies lawful associated equipment or gambling devices for the purpose of violating this section is guilty of a felony.

Subd. 7. **Instruction.**

Whoever instructs another person to violate the provisions of this section, with the intent that the information or knowledge conveyed be used to violate this section, is guilty of a felony.

Subd. 8. **Value of chips or tokens.**

The value of chips or tokens approved for use in a game designed to be played with or operated by chips or tokens, as the term "value" is used in section 609.52, is the amount or denomination shown on the face of the chip or token representing United States currency. Chips used in tournament play at a card club at a class A facility have no United States currency value.

609.761 OPERATIONS PERMITTED.

Subdivision 1. **Lawful gambling.**

Notwithstanding sections 609.755 and 609.76, an organization may conduct lawful gambling as defined in section 349.12, if authorized under chapter 349, and a person may manufacture, sell, or offer for sale a gambling device to an organization authorized under chapter 349 to conduct lawful gambling, and pari-mutuel betting on horse racing may be conducted under chapter 240.

Subd. 2. **State Lottery.**

Sections 609.755 and 609.76 do not prohibit the operation of the State Lottery or the sale, possession, or purchase of tickets for the State Lottery under chapter 349A.

Subd. 3. **Social skill game.**

Sections 609.755 and 609.76 do not prohibit tournaments or contests that satisfy all of the following requirements:

(1) the tournament or contest consists of the card games of chance commonly known as cribbage, skat, sheepshead, bridge, euchre, pinochle, gin, 500, smear, Texas hold'em, or whist;

(2) the tournament or contest does not provide any direct financial benefit to the promoter or organizer;

(3) the value of all prizes awarded for each tournament or contest does not exceed $200; and

(4) for a tournament or contest involving Texas hold'em:

(i) no person under 18 years of age may participate;

(ii) the payment of an entry fee or other consideration for participating is prohibited;

(iii) the value of all prizes awarded to an individual winner of a tournament or contest at a single location may not exceed $200 each day; and

(iv) the organizer or promoter must ensure that reasonable accommodations are made for players with disabilities. Accommodations to the table and the cards shall include the announcement of the cards visible to the entire table and the use of Braille cards for players who are blind.

Subd. 4. **Social dice games.**

Sections 609.755 and 609.76 do not prohibit dice games conducted on the premises and adjoining rooms of a retail establishment licensed to sell alcoholic beverages if the following requirements are satisfied:

(1) the games consist of board games played with dice or commonly known dice games such as "shake-a-day," "3-2-1," "who buys," "last chance," "liar's poker," "6-5-4," "horse," and "aces";

(2) wagers or prizes for the games are limited to food or beverages; and

(3) the retail establishment does not organize or participate financially in the games.

Subd. 5. **High school raffles.**

Sections 609.755 and 609.76 do not prohibit a raffle, as defined in section 349.12, subdivision 33, conducted by a school district or a nonprofit organization organized primarily to support programs of a school district, if the following conditions are complied with:

(1) tickets for the raffle may only be sold and the drawing conducted at a high school event sponsored by a school district. All tickets must be sold for the same price;

(2) tickets may only be sold to persons 18 years of age or older attending the event;

(3) the drawing must be held during or immediately after the conclusion of the event;

(4) one-half of the gross receipts from the sale of tickets must be awarded as prizes for the raffle, and the remaining one-half may only be expended to defray the school district's costs of sending event participants to high school activities held at other locations; and

(5) if a school district's or nonprofit organization's gross receipts from the conduct of raffles exceeds $12,000 in a calendar year or $5,000 in a single raffle, the school district or organization must report the following information to the Gambling Control Board annually: the total amount of gross receipts received, the total expenses for the raffles,

the total prizes awarded, and an accounting of the expenditures from the gross receipts of the raffles.

Subd. 6. **Savings promotion raffles.**

Sections 609.755 and 609.76 do not prohibit the conduct of or participation in a savings promotion raffle, as defined in section 609.75, subdivision 14, if the following conditions are complied with:

(1) participants in a savings promotion raffle shall not be required to provide any consideration, other than the deposit of a sum of money in a qualifying account, to obtain chances to win prizes in a savings promotion raffle. For purposes of this clause, participants shall not be deemed to have provided such consideration merely because the interest rate, if any, associated with a qualifying account is lower than the interest rate associated with comparable nonqualifying accounts. Participants shall not be deemed to have given consideration as a consequence of paying any fees associated with a qualifying account, so long as such fees are approximately of a kind and in an amount charged in connection with comparable nonqualifying accounts, if any, offered by the savings promotion raffle sponsor;

(2) a savings promotion raffle shall be conducted so that each entry in the savings promotion raffle has an equal chance of being drawn; and

(3) participants in a savings promotion raffle shall not be required to be present at a prize drawing in order to win.

609.762 FORFEITURE OF GAMBLING DEVICES, PRIZES AND PROCEEDS.

Subdivision 1. **Forfeiture.**

The following are subject to forfeiture:

(1) devices used or intended for use, including those defined in section 349.30, subdivision 2, as a gambling device, except as authorized in sections 299L.07 and 349.11 to 349.23;

(2) all moneys, materials, and other property used or intended for use as payment to participate in gambling or a prize or receipt for gambling;

(3) books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data used or intended for use in gambling; and

(4) property used or intended to be used to illegally influence the outcome of a horse race.

Subd. 2. **Seizure.**

Property subject to forfeiture under subdivision 1 may be seized by any law enforcement agency upon process issued by any court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure without process may be made if:

(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant;

(2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding; or

(3) the law enforcement agency has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in a gambling violation and the delay occasioned by the necessity to obtain process would result in the removal, loss, or destruction of the property.

Subd. 3. **Not subject to replevin.**

Property taken or detained under subdivision 2 is not subject to a replevin action, but is considered to be in the custody of the law enforcement agency subject only to the orders and decrees of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings.

Subd. 4. **Procedures.**

Property must be forfeited after a conviction for a gambling violation according to the following procedure:

(1) a separate complaint must be filed against the property describing it, charging its use in the specified violation, and specifying the time and place of its unlawful use;

(2) if the person charged with a gambling offense is acquitted, the court shall dismiss the complaint and order the property returned to the persons legally entitled to it; and

(3) if after conviction the court finds the property, or any part of it, was used in violation as specified in the complaint, it shall order that the property be sold or retained by the law enforcement agency for official use. Proceeds from the sale of forfeited property may be retained for official use and shared equally between the law enforcement agency investigating the offense involved in the forfeiture and the prosecuting agency that prosecuted the offense involved in the forfeiture and handled the forfeiture proceedings.

Subd. 5. **Exception.**

Property may not be seized or forfeited under this section if the owner shows to the satisfaction of the court that the owner had no notice or knowledge or reason to believe that the property was used or intended to be used in violation of this section.

Subd. 6. **Reporting.**

The law enforcement and prosecuting agencies shall report on forfeitures occurring under this section as described in section 609.5315, subdivision 6.

609.763 LAWFUL GAMBLING FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

A person is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2 if the person does any of the following:

(1) knowingly claims a lawful gambling prize using altered or counterfeited gambling equipment;

(2) knowingly claims a lawful gambling prize by means of fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation;

(3) manipulates any form of lawful gambling or tampers with any gambling equipment with intent to influence the outcome of a game or the receipt of a prize;

(4) knowingly tampers with or attempts to alter any component or device used in the conduct or play of electronic pull-tabs or electronic linked bingo as authorized under chapter 349 or attempts to convert legal gambling into illegal gambling at an establishment licensed under chapter 340A;

(5) has unauthorized possession of an electronic pull-tab device, an electronic linked bingo device, or other component used in the conduct of electronic pull-tabs or electronic linked bingo as authorized under chapter 349; or

(6) knowingly places or uses false information on a prize receipt or on any other form approved for use by the Gambling Control Board or the Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division of the Department of Public Safety.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the dollar amount involved is $500 or less, the person is guilty of a **misdemeanor**;

(2) if the dollar amount involved is more than $500 but not more than $2,500, the person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**; and

(3) if the dollar amount involved is more than $2,500, the person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $6,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Aggregation; jurisdiction.**

In a prosecution under this section, the dollar amounts involved in violation of subdivision 1 within any 12-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the defendant may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this subdivision.

CRIMES AGAINST REPUTATION

609.765 CRIMINAL DEFAMATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

Defamatory matter is anything which exposes a person or a group, class or association to hatred, contempt, ridicule, degradation or disgrace in society, or injury to business or occupation.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever with knowledge of its false and defamatory character orally, in writing or by any other means, communicates any false and defamatory matter to a third person without the consent of the person defamed is guilty of criminal defamation and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Justification.**

Violation of subdivision 2 is justified if:

(1) the communication is absolutely privileged; or

(2) the communication consists of fair comment made in good faith with respect to persons participating in matters of public concern; or

(3) the communication consists of a fair and true report or a fair summary of any judicial, legislative or other public or official proceedings; or

(4) the communication is between persons each having an interest or duty with respect to the subject matter of the communication and is made with intent to further such interest or duty.

Subd. 4. **Testimony required.**

No person shall be convicted on the basis of an oral communication of defamatory matter except upon the testimony of at least two other persons that they heard and understood the oral statement as defamatory or upon a plea of guilty.

609.77 FALSE INFORMATION TO NEWS MEDIA.

Whoever, with intent that it be published or disseminated and that it defame another person, communicates to any newspaper, magazine or other news media, any statement, knowing it to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

609.771 USE OF DEEP FAKE TECHNOLOGY TO INFLUENCE AN ELECTION.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Candidate" means an individual who seeks nomination or election to a federal, statewide, legislative, judicial, or local office including special districts, school districts, towns, home rule charter and statutory cities, and counties.

(c) "Deep fake" means any video recording, motion-picture film, sound recording, electronic image, or photograph, or any technological representation of speech or conduct substantially derivative thereof:

(1) that is so realistic that a reasonable person would believe it depicts speech or conduct of an individual who did not in fact engage in such speech or conduct; and

(2) the production of which was substantially dependent upon technical means, rather than the ability of another individual to physically or verbally impersonate such individual.

(d) "Depicted individual" means an individual in a deep fake who appears to be engaging in speech or conduct in which the individual did not engage.

Subd. 2.**Use of deep fake to influence an election; violation.**

(a) A person who disseminates a deep fake or enters into a contract or other agreement to disseminate a deep fake is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3 if the person knows or acts with reckless disregard about whether the item being disseminated is a deep fake and dissemination:

(1) is made without the consent of the depicted individual;

(2) is made with the intent to injure a candidate or influence the result of an election; and

(3) takes place either:

(i) within 90 days before a political party nominating convention; or

(ii) after the start of the absentee voting period prior to a presidential nomination primary, or a regular or special state or local primary or general election.

(b) This subdivision does not apply to a broadcaster or cable television system that disseminates a deep fake produced by a candidate if the broadcaster's or cable television system's dissemination is required by federal law.

Subd. 3.**Use of deep fake to influence an election; penalty.**

(a) A person convicted of violating subdivision 2 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the person commits the violation within five years of one or more prior convictions under this section, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both;

(2) if the person commits the violation with the intent to cause violence or bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; or

(3) in other cases, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

(b) In the case of a candidate for state or local office convicted of violating subdivision 2, the court must enter a supplemental judgment declaring that the candidate has forfeited the nomination or office in accordance with section 211B.17.

(c) A candidate for state or local office or other individual convicted of violating subdivision 2 is disqualified from being appointed to that office or any other office for which the legislature may establish qualifications under the Minnesota Constitution, article XII, section 3, in accordance with section 211B.18.

Subd. 4.**Injunctive relief.**

A cause of action for injunctive or equitable relief may be maintained against any person who is reasonably believed to be about to violate or who is in the course of violating this section by:

(1) the attorney general;

(2) a county attorney or city attorney;

(3) the depicted individual; or

(4) a candidate for nomination or election to a public office who is injured or likely to be injured by dissemination.

CRIMES RELATING TO COMMUNICATIONS

609.774 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS; KIDNAPPINGS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section, "supervising peace officer" means a person licensed pursuant to chapter 626, who has probable cause to believe that a person is being unlawfully confined, and who has lawful jurisdiction in the geographical area where the violation is believed to be occurring.

Subd. 2. **Authority.**

A supervising peace officer may order a telephone company to cut, reroute, or divert telephone lines for the purpose of establishing and controlling communications with a violator.

Subd. 3. **Designation.**

Each telephone company shall designate an employee to serve as a security official and to provide assistance as required by the supervising peace officer to carry out the purposes of this section.

Subd. 4. **Unauthorized communication prohibited.**

Whoever initiates telephone communications with a violator with knowledge of an order issued pursuant to subdivision 2 and without prior police authorization, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 5. **Defense.**

Good faith reliance by telephone employees on an order issued pursuant to subdivision 2 shall constitute a complete defense to any legal action brought for an interruption of telephone communications occurring by reason of this section.

609.775 DIVULGING TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH MESSAGE; NONDELIVERY.

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) being entrusted as an employee of a telephone or telegraph company with the transmission or delivery of a telephonic or telegraphic message, intentionally or through culpable negligence discloses the contents or meaning thereof to a person other than the intended receiver; or

(2) having knowledge of not being the intended receiver, obtains such disclosure from such employee; or

(3) being such employee, intentionally or negligently fails duly to deliver such message.

609.776 INTERFERENCE WITH EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.

Whoever, without prior authorization, broadcasts or transmits on, interferes with, blocks, or cross-patches another frequency onto a law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical services, emergency radio frequency or channel, any assigned or alternate emergency frequency or channel, or an official cellular telephone communication of a law enforcement agency, a fire department, or emergency medical services provider, knowing, or having reason to know that the act creates a risk of obstructing, preventing, or misdirecting official law enforcement, firefighting, or emergency medical services communications, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.78 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CALLS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor offenses.**

Whoever does the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) refuses to relinquish immediately a coin-operated telephone or a telephone line consisting of two or more stations when informed that the line is needed to make an emergency call;

(2) secures a relinquishment of a coin-operated telephone or a telephone line consisting of two or more stations by falsely stating that the line is needed for an emergency;

(3) publishes telephone directories to be used for telephones or telephone lines and the directories do not contain a copy of this section;

(4) makes a call for emergency police, fire, medical, or ambulance service, knowing that no police, fire, or medical emergency exists;

(5) interrupts, disrupts, impedes, or otherwise interferes with the transmission of a citizen's band radio channel communication the purpose of which is to inform or inquire about a medical emergency or an emergency in which property is or is reasonably believed to be in imminent danger of damage or destruction; or

(6) makes or initiates an emergency call, knowing that no emergency exists, and with the intent to disrupt, interfere with, or reduce the provision of emergency services or the

emergency call center's resources, remains silent, or makes abusive or harassing statements to the call recipient.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor offenses.**

Whoever does the following is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**:

(1) intentionally interrupts, disrupts, impedes, or interferes with an emergency call or who intentionally prevents or hinders another from placing an emergency call, and whose conduct does not result in a violation of section 609.498;

(2) places an emergency call and reports a fictitious emergency with the intent of prompting an emergency response by law enforcement, fire, or emergency medical services personnel; or

(3) violates subdivision 1, clause (6), after having been previously convicted or adjudicated delinquent for violating that clause.

Subd. 2a.**Felony offense; reporting fictitious emergency resulting in serious injury.**

Whoever violates subdivision 2, clause (2), is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the call triggers an emergency response and, as a result of the response, someone suffers great bodily harm or death; or

(2) to imprisonment of not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the call triggers an emergency response and as a result of the response, someone suffers substantial bodily harm.

Subd. 2b. **Other felony offenses.**

Whoever does the following is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) violates subdivision 1, clause (6), after having been previously convicted or adjudicated delinquent for violating that clause on more than one occasion; or

(2) intentionally uses multiple communications devices or electronic means to block, interfere with, overload, or otherwise prevent the emergency call center's system from functioning properly, and these actions make the system unavailable to someone needing emergency assistance.

Subd. 2c. **Felony offense; reporting fictitious emergency resulting in response to the home of certain officials.**

Whoever violates subdivision 2, clause (2), is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, if the person places the call with the intent of prompting an emergency response to the home of:

(1) an elected official;

(2) a judge as defined in section 609.221, subdivision 6, clause (5);

(3) a prosecuting attorney as defined in section 609.221, subdivision 6, clause (4);

(4) an employee of a correctional facility as defined in section 241.021, subdivision 1i; or

(5) a peace officer as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

Subd. 3. **Definition.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), for purposes of this section, "**emergency call**" means:

(1) a 911 call;

(2) any call for emergency medical or ambulance service; or

(3) any call for assistance from a police or fire department or for other assistance needed in an emergency to avoid serious harm to person or property,

and an emergency exists.

(b) As used in subdivisions 1, clause (6); 2, clause (2); and 2a; and 2c:

(1) "call" includes the use of any method of communication including, but not limited to: telephones, facsimiles, Voice over Internet Protocols, email messages, text messages, and electronic transmissions of an image or video; and

(2) "emergency call" has the meaning given in paragraph (a) but does not require the existence of an emergency.

609.79 OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS.

Subdivision 1. **Crime defined; obscene call.**

Whoever,

(1) by means of a telephone,

(i) makes any comment, request, suggestion or proposal which is obscene, lewd, or lascivious,

(ii) with the intent to harass or intimidate another person, repeatedly makes telephone calls, whether or not conversation ensues, and thereby places the other person in reasonable fear of substantial bodily harm; places the person in reasonable fear that the person's family or household members will be subject to substantial bodily harm; or causes or would reasonably be expected to cause substantial emotional distress to the other person, or

(iii) with the intent to harass or intimidate any person at the called or notified number, makes or causes the telephone of another to repeatedly or continuously ring or receive electronic notifications and thereby places the other person in reasonable fear of substantial bodily harm; places the person in reasonable fear that the person's family or household members will be subject to substantial bodily harm; or causes or would reasonably be expected to cause substantial emotional distress as defined in section 609.749, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (4), to the other person, or

(2) having control of a telephone, knowingly permits it to be used for any purpose prohibited by this section,

shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Venue.**

The offense may be prosecuted either at the place where the call is made or where it is received or, additionally in the case of wireless or electronic communication, where the sender or receiver resides.

609.795 LETTER, TELEGRAM, OR PACKAGE; OPENING; HARASSMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanors.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) knowing that the actor does not have the consent of either the sender or the addressee, intentionally opens any sealed letter, telegram, or package addressed to another; or

(2) knowing that a sealed letter, telegram, or package has been opened without the consent of either the sender or addressee, intentionally publishes any of the contents thereof; or

(3) with the intent to harass or intimidate another person, repeatedly mails or delivers or causes the delivery by any means, including electronically, of letters, telegrams, or packages and thereby places the other person in reasonable fear of substantial bodily harm; places the person in reasonable fear that the person's family or household members will be subject to substantial bodily harm; or causes or would reasonably be

expected to cause substantial emotional distress as defined in section 609.749, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (4), to the other person.

Subd. 3. **Venue.**

The offense may be prosecuted either at the place where the letter, telegram, or package is sent or received or, alternatively in the case of wireless electronic communication, where the sender or receiver resides.

609.80 INTERFERING WITH CABLE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) intentionally and with the purpose of making or aiding in an unauthorized connection as prohibited by section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (12), to a licensed cable communications system as defined in chapter 238 lends, offers, or gives to another any instrument, apparatus, equipment, or device designed to make an unauthorized connection, or plan, specification or instruction for making an unauthorized connection, without receiving or seeking to receive money or any other thing of value in exchange; or

(2) intentionally tampers with, removes or injures any cable, wire, or other component of a licensed cable communications system as defined in chapter 238; or

(3) intentionally and without claim of right interrupts a service of a licensed cable communications system as defined in chapter 238.

Subd. 2. **Commercial activity; felony.**

Whoever sells or rents, or offers or advertises for sale or rental, any instrument, apparatus, equipment, or device designed to make an unauthorized connection as prohibited by section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (12), to a licensed cable communications system as defined in chapter 238, or a plan, specification, or instructions for making an unauthorized connection, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to not more than three years of imprisonment or a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

CRIMES RELATING TO BUSINESS

609.806 INTERFERING WITH INTERNET TICKET SALES.

(a) A person who intentionally uses or sells software to circumvent on a ticket seller's website a security measure, an access control system, or a control or measure that is used to ensure an equitable ticket buying process, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "software" means computer programs that are primarily designed or produced for the purpose of interfering with the operation of any person or entity that sells, over the Internet, tickets of admission to a sporting event, theater, musical performance, or place of public entertainment or amusement of any kind.

609.807 EVENT TICKETS; PROHIBITED ACTS.

(a) As used in this section: (1) "initial seller" means a person or entity with whom a provider of an event or venue has contracted for the sale of tickets for the purpose of the initial sale of those tickets to the general public; and (2) "ticket" means a ticket of admission to a sporting event, theater, musical performance, or place of public entertainment or amusement of any kind.

(b) The initial seller of tickets shall make available for sale all tickets under control of the initial seller in the manner and under terms directed by the provider of the event or venue. The initial seller shall not, unless authorized by the provider of the event or venue, divert tickets from the initial sale to the general public to be sold in any other manner or under any other terms.

(c) No person or entity, with intent to defraud, may sell or offer for sale a ticket that is invalid, counterfeit, altered, or otherwise not genuine.

(d) A violation of this section is a **misdemeanor**.

609.815 MISCONDUCT OF JUNK OR SECONDHAND DEALER.

Whoever is a junk dealer or secondhand dealer and does any of the following is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) has stolen goods in possession and refuses to permit a law enforcement officer to examine them during usual business hours; or

(2) purchases property from a person under lawful age, without the written consent of the person's parent or guardian.

609.816 WRONGFUL EMPLOYMENT AT A CHILD CARE CENTER.

A person is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, clauses (1) to (5), if the person:

(1) is a child care center owner, director, manager, license holder, or other controlling individual or agent of a child care center;

(2) engages in the recruitment or screening of potential employees or applicants or instructs other persons engaged in the recruitment or screening of potential employees or applicants; and

(3) requires, as a condition of obtaining or continuing employment at the child care center, in order to obtain child care assistance program funds, that the applicant, potential employee, or employee has one or more children who are eligible for or receive child care assistance.

609.82 FRAUD IN OBTAINING CREDIT.

A person who, with intent to defraud, obtains personal credit or credit for another from a bank, trust company, savings association, or credit union, by means of a present or past false representation as to the person's or another's financial ability may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if no money or property is obtained by the defendant by means of such credit, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $300, or both; or

(2) if money or property is so obtained, the value thereof shall be determined as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (3) and the person obtaining the credit may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3.

609.821 FINANCIAL TRANSACTION CARD FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Financial transaction card" means any instrument or device, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, charge plate, courtesy card, bank services card, banking card, check guarantee card, debit card, electronic benefit system (EBS) card, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card, assistance transaction card, or by any other name, issued with or without fee by an issuer for the use of the cardholder in obtaining credit, money, goods, services, public assistance benefits, or anything else of value, and includes the account or identification number or symbol of a financial transaction card.

(b) "Cardholder" means a person in whose name a card is issued.

(c) "Issuer" means a person, firm, or governmental agency, or a duly authorized agent or designee, that issues a financial transaction card.

(d) "Property" includes money, goods, services, public assistance benefit, or anything else of value.

(e) "Public assistance benefit" means any money, goods or services, or anything else of value, issued under chapters 256, 256B, 256D, or section 393.07, subdivision 10.

(f) "Trafficking of SNAP benefits" means:

(1) the buying, selling, stealing, or otherwise effecting an exchange of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits issued and accessed via an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card, card number and personal identification number (PIN), or manual voucher and signature, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone;

(2) the exchange of one of the following for SNAP benefits: firearms, ammunition, explosives, or controlled substances as defined in United States Code, title 21, section 802;

(3) purchasing a product with SNAP benefits that has a container requiring a return deposit with the intent of obtaining cash by discarding the product and returning the container for the deposit amount, intentionally discarding the product, and intentionally returning the container for the deposit amount;

(4) purchasing a product with SNAP benefits with the intent of obtaining cash or consideration other than eligible food by reselling the product, and intentionally reselling the product purchased with SNAP benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food;

(5) intentionally purchasing products originally purchased with SNAP benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food; or

(6) attempting to buy, sell, steal, or otherwise effect an exchange of SNAP benefits issued and accessed via an EBT card, card number and PIN number, or manual voucher and signature, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone.

Subd. 2. **Violations; penalties.**

A person who does any of the following commits financial transaction card fraud:

(1) without the consent of the cardholder, and knowing that the cardholder has not given consent, uses or attempts to use a card to obtain the property of another, or a public assistance benefit issued for the use of another;

(2) uses or attempts to use a card knowing it to be forged, false, fictitious, or obtained in violation of clause (6);

(3) sells or transfers a card knowing that the cardholder and issuer have not authorized the person to whom the card is sold or transferred to use the card, or that the card is forged, false, fictitious, or was obtained in violation of clause (6);

(4) without a legitimate business purpose, and without the consent of the cardholders, receives or possesses, with intent to use, or with intent to sell or transfer in violation of clause (3), two or more cards issued in the name of another, or two or more cards knowing the cards to be forged, false, fictitious, or obtained in violation of clause (6);

(5) being authorized by an issuer to furnish money, goods, services, or anything else of value, knowingly and with an intent to defraud the issuer or the cardholder:

(i) furnishes money, goods, services, or anything else of value upon presentation of a financial transaction card knowing it to be forged, expired, or revoked, or knowing that it is presented by a person without authority to use the card; or

(ii) represents in writing to the issuer that the person has furnished money, goods, services, or anything else of value which has not in fact been furnished;

(6) upon applying for a financial transaction card to an issuer, or for a public assistance benefit which is distributed by means of a financial transaction card:

(i) knowingly gives a false name or occupation;

(ii) knowingly and substantially overvalues assets or substantially undervalues indebtedness for the purpose of inducing the issuer to issue a financial transaction card; or

(iii) knowingly makes a false statement or representation for the purpose of inducing an issuer to issue a financial transaction card used to obtain a public assistance benefit;

(7) with intent to defraud, falsely notifies the issuer or any other person of a theft, loss, disappearance, or nonreceipt of a financial transaction card;

(8) without the consent of the cardholder and knowing that the cardholder has not given consent, falsely alters, makes, or signs any written document pertaining to a card transaction to obtain or attempt to obtain the property of another; or

(9) engages in trafficking of SNAP benefits.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

(a) A person who commits financial transaction card fraud may be sentenced as follows:

(1) for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (1), (2), (5), (8), or (9):

(i) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was more than $35,000, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was more than $35,000; or

(ii) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was more than $2,500, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was more than $2,500; or

(iii) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was more than $250 but not more than $2,500, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was more than $250 but not more than $2,500; or

(iv) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was not more than $250, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was not more than $250, and the person has previously been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 609.24; 609.245; 609.247; 609.52; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; or 609.631, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

(v) to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the value of the property the person obtained or attempted to obtain was not more than $250, or the aggregate amount of the transactions under this subdivision was not more than $250;

(2) for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (3) or (4), to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both; or

(3) for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (6) or (7):

(i) if no property, other than a financial transaction card, has been obtained by the defendant by means of the false statement or false report, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both; or

(ii) if property, other than a financial transaction card, is so obtained, in the manner provided in clause (1).

(b) In any prosecution under paragraph (a), clause (1), the value of the transactions made or attempted within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this section. When two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the card transactions occurred for all of the transactions aggregated under this paragraph.

RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE FRAUD

609.822 RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Mortgage lending process" means the process through which a person seeks or obtains a residential mortgage loan including, but not limited to, solicitation, application, or origination, negotiation of terms, third-party provider services, underwriting, signing and closing, and funding of the loan. Documents involved in the mortgage lending process include, but are not limited to, uniform residential loan applications or other loan applications; appraisal reports; HUD-1 settlement statements; supporting personal documentation for loan applications such as W-2 forms, verifications of income and employment, bank statements, tax returns, and payroll stubs; and any required disclosures.

(c) "Residential mortgage loan" has the meaning given in section 58.02, subdivision 18.

Subd. 2. **Residential mortgage fraud prohibited.**

Whoever does any of the following commits residential mortgage fraud and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(1) knowingly makes or causes to be made any deliberate and material misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission during the mortgage lending process with the intention that it be relied on by a mortgage lender, borrower, or any other party to the mortgage lending process;

(2) knowingly uses or facilitates the use of any deliberate and material misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission, knowing the same to contain a material misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission, during the mortgage lending process with the intention that it be relied on by a mortgage lender, borrower, or any other party to the mortgage lending process; or

(3) conspires to violate clause (1) or (2).

An offense of residential mortgage fraud must not be predicated solely upon information lawfully disclosed under federal disclosure laws, regulations, and interpretations related to the mortgage lending process.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

Whoever violates this section shall be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3, based on the aggregate economic loss suffered by any person as a result of the violation. However, the maximum sentence of imprisonment for the offense may not exceed two years. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be ordered to pay restitution to persons aggrieved by the violation. Restitution shall be ordered in addition to a fine or imprisonment but not in lieu of a fine or imprisonment. Nothing in this section limits the power of the state to punish any person for conduct which constitutes a crime under any other statute.

Subd. 4. **Vulnerable victim.**

If the person who violates subdivision 2 knew or had reason to know that the victim was vulnerable due to age, infirmity, or reduced physical or mental capacity, the court may order an aggravated departure under the sentencing guidelines.

MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES

609.825 BRIBERY OF PARTICIPANT OR OFFICIAL IN CONTEST.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "official" means one who umpires, referees, judges, officiates or is otherwise designated to render decisions concerning the conduct or outcome of any contest included herein.

Subd. 2. **Acts prohibited.**

Whoever does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) offers, gives, or agrees to give, directly or indirectly, any benefit, reward or consideration to a participant, manager, director, or other official, or to one who intends to become such participant or official, in any sporting event, race or other contest of any kind whatsoever with intent thereby to influence such participant not to use the participant's best effort to win or enable the participant's team to win or to attain a maximum score or margin of victory, or to influence such official in decisions with respect to such contest; or

(2) requests, receives, or agrees to receive, directly or indirectly, any benefit, reward or consideration upon the understanding that the actor will be so influenced as such participant or official.

Subd. 3. **Duty to report.**

Whoever is offered or promised such benefit, reward or consideration upon the understanding to be so influenced as such participant or official and fails promptly to report the same to the offeree's or promisee's employer, manager, coach, or director, or to a county attorney may be punished by imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.83 FALSELY IMPERSONATING ANOTHER.

Whoever does either of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) assumes to enter into a marriage relationship with another by falsely impersonating a third person; or

(2) by falsely impersonating another with intent to defraud the other or a third person, appears, participates, or executes an instrument to be used in a judicial proceeding.

609.833 MISREPRESENTATION OF SERVICE ANIMAL.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "place of public accommodation" has the meaning given in section 363A.03, subdivision 34; and

(2) "service animal" has the meaning given in Code of Federal Regulations, title 28, section 36.104, as amended through March 1, 2018.

Subd. 2. **Prohibited conduct.**

A person may not, directly or indirectly through statements or conduct, intentionally misrepresent an animal in that person's possession as a service animal in any place of public accommodation to obtain any rights or privileges available to a person who qualifies for a service animal under state or federal law knowing that the person is not entitled to those rights or privileges.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 2 a second or subsequent time is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

Subd. 4. **Notice.**

(a) A conspicuous sign may be posted in a location accessible to public view in a place of public accommodation that contains the following, or substantially similar, language:

"NOTICE

Service Animals Welcome. It is illegal for a person to misrepresent an animal in that person's possession as a service animal."

(b) The Council on Disability may prepare and make available to businesses a brochure detailing permissible questions a business owner may ask to determine whether an animal is a service animal, proper answers to those questions, and guidelines defining unacceptable behavior.

(c)

609.84 SALE OF HUMAN REMAINS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Human remains" means any part of a dead human body, the cremated remains of a dead human body, or the hydrolyzed remains of a dead human body.

(c) "Law enforcement agency" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (f).

(d) "Local organization for emergency management" has the meaning given in section 12.03, subdivision 6.

(e) "Search and rescue unit" means an organization, team, or individual authorized by the state or federal government, a Tribal government, or by a county, city, town, or a metropolitan airports commission organized and existing under sections 473.601 to 473.679 whose mission is to locate lost, missing, or trapped persons, victims of natural or other disasters, and human bodies.

Subd. 2. **Sale of human remains prohibited; donation and reimbursement.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person is prohibited from selling human remains or offering human remains for sale.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall not be construed to limit the donation of human remains:

(1) to a licensed health care provider, an individual employed by or under contract with a licensed health care provider, a public or private postsecondary educational institution, or an individual employed by or under contract with a public or private postsecondary educational institution, for legitimate medical or scientific purposes or for educational purposes;

(2) to a company registered with the United States Food and Drug Administration or an individual, company, or entity employed by or under contract with a company registered with the United States Food and Drug Administration for legitimate medical or scientific purposes, including but not limited to the development, manufacturing, and research of medical products; or

(3) to a law enforcement agency, search and rescue unit, or local organization for emergency management to conduct search and rescue training or to entities that train dogs to locate dead human bodies.

(c) Paragraph (a) does not apply to the sale or offer for sale of human remains that is incidental to the sale of real property, including undisturbed burial plots, cemeteries, crypts, or other burial features.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a person from recovering reasonable expenses for the processing, preservation, quality control, storage, transportation, or final disposition of human remains for the legitimate purposes as described in this section.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

A person who violates this section is guilty of a **felony**.

609.849 RAILROAD THAT OBSTRUCTS TREATMENT OF INJURED WORKER.

(a) It shall be unlawful for a railroad or person employed by a railroad to intentionally:

(1) deny, delay, or interfere with medical treatment or first aid treatment to an employee of a railroad who has been injured during employment; or

(2) discipline, harass, or intimidate an employee to discourage the employee from receiving medical attention or threaten to discipline an employee who has been injured during employment for requesting medical treatment or first aid treatment.

NOTE: Paragraph (a), clause (1), was found preempted by the federal Railroad Safety Act in *BNSF Railway Co. v. Swanson*, 533 F.3d 618 (8th Cir. 2008).

(b) Nothing in this section shall deny a railroad company or railroad employee from making a reasonable inquiry of an injured employee about the circumstance of an injury in order to gather information necessary to identify a safety hazard.

(c) It is not a violation under this section for a railroad company or railroad employee to enforce safety regulations.

(d) A railroad or a person convicted of a violation of paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2), is guilty of a **misdemeanor** and may be fined not more than $1,000 but is **not subject** to an incarcerative sanction.

609.85 CRIMES AGAINST RAILROAD EMPLOYEES AND PROPERTY; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Intent to cause derailment.**

Whoever throws or deposits any type of debris, waste material, or other obstruction on any railroad track or whoever causes damage or causes another person to damage, tamper, change or destroy any railroad track, switch, bridge, trestle, tunnel, signal or moving equipment used in providing rail services, with intention to cause injury, accident or derailment, is guilty of a **felony**.

Subd. 2. **Foreseeable risk.**

Whoever intentionally throws or deposits any type of debris, waste material, or other obstruction on any railroad track or whoever intentionally causes damage or causes another person to damage, tamper, change or destroy any railroad track, switch, bridge, trestle, tunnel, signal or moving equipment used in providing rail services, which creates a reasonably foreseeable risk of any injury, accident or derailment, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Shooting at train.**

Whoever intentionally shoots a firearm at any portion of a railroad train, car, caboose, engine or moving equipment so as to endanger the safety of another is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 4. **Throwing objects at train.**

Whoever intentionally throws, shoots or propels any stone, brick or other missile at any railroad train, car, caboose, engine or moving equipment, so as to endanger the safety of another is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 5. **Placing obstruction on track.**

Whoever places an obstruction on a railroad track is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

Subd. 6. **Trespass; allowing animals on track; exception.**

Whoever intentionally trespasses, or who permits animals under the person's control to trespass on a railroad track, yard, or bridge is guilty of a **misdemeanor**. This subdivision does not apply to an elected union official's access to those facilities when acting in an official capacity, to an employee acting within the scope of employment, or to a person with written permission from the railroad company to enter upon the railroad facility.

609.851 FALSE TRAFFIC SIGNAL.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if the person exhibits a false light or signal or interferes with a light, signal, or sign controlling or guiding traffic on a highway, railroad track, navigable waters, or in the air.

Subd. 2. **Felony.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 and knows that doing so creates a risk of death or bodily harm or serious property damage is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.855 CRIMES INVOLVING TRANSIT; SHOOTING AT TRANSIT VEHICLE.

Subdivision 1. **Unlawfully obtaining services; petty misdemeanor.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor** who intentionally obtains or attempts to obtain service for himself, herself, or another person from a provider of public transit or from a public conveyance by doing any of the following:

(1) occupies or rides in any public transit vehicle without paying the applicable fare or otherwise obtaining the consent of the transit provider including:

(i) the use of a reduced fare when a person is not eligible for the fare; or

(ii) the use of a fare medium issued solely for the use of a particular individual by another individual;

(2) presents a falsified, counterfeit, photocopied, or other deceptively manipulated fare medium as fare payment or proof of fare payment;

(3) sells, provides, copies, reproduces, or creates any version of any fare medium without the consent of the transit provider; or

(4) puts or attempts to put any of the following into any fare box, pass reader, ticket vending machine, or other fare collection equipment of a transit provider:

(i) papers, articles, instruments, or items other than fare media or currency; or

(ii) a fare medium that is not valid for the place or time at, or the manner in, which it is used.

(b) Where self-service barrier-free fare collection is utilized by a public transit provider, it is a violation of this subdivision to intentionally fail to exhibit proof of fare payment upon the request of an authorized transit representative when entering, riding upon, or leaving a transit vehicle or when present in a designated paid fare zone located in a transit facility.

(c) A person who violates this subdivision must pay **a fine of no more than $10**.

Subd. 2. **Unlawful interference with transit operator.**

(a) Whoever intentionally commits an act that interferes with or obstructs, or tends to interfere with or obstruct, the operation of a transit vehicle is guilty of unlawful interference with a transit operator and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (c).

(b) An act that is committed on a transit vehicle that distracts the driver from the safe operation of the vehicle or that endangers passengers is a violation of this subdivision if an authorized transit representative has clearly warned the person once to stop the act.

(c) A person who violates this subdivision may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, if the violation was accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence; or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, if the violation was not accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence.

Subd. 3.**Prohibited activities; petty misdemeanor.**

(a) A person who throws or deposits litter while riding in a vehicle providing public transit service is guilty of a **petty misdemeanor**.

(b) A person is guilty of a violation of this subdivision only if the person continues to act in violation of this subdivision after being warned once by an authorized transit representative to stop the conduct.

Subd. 3a. **Prohibited activities; misdemeanor.**

(a) A person who performs any of the following while in a transit vehicle or at a transit facility is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) smokes, as defined in section 144.413, subdivision 4;

(2) urinates or defecates;

(3) consumes an alcoholic beverage, as defined in section 340A.101, subdivision 2;

(4) damages a transit vehicle or transit facility in a manner that meets the requirements for criminal damage to property in the fourth degree under section 609.595, subdivision 3, and is not otherwise a violation under section 609.595, subdivision 1, 1a, or 2;

(5) performs vandalism, defacement, or placement of graffiti, as defined in section 617.90, subdivision 1; or

(6) engages in disorderly conduct as specified in section 609.72, subdivision 1, clause (3).

(b) A peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), may order a person to depart a transit vehicle or transit facility for a violation under paragraph (a).

Subd. 5. **Shooting at or in public transit vehicle or facility.**

Whoever recklessly discharges a firearm at or in any portion of a public transit vehicle or facility is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $6,000, or both. If the transit vehicle or facility is occupied by any person other than the offender, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 6. **Restraining orders.**

(a) At the sentencing on a violation of this section, the district court shall consider the extent to which the person's conduct has negatively disrupted the delivery of transit services or has affected the utilization of public transit services by others. The district court may, in its discretion, include as part of any sentence for a violation of this section, an order restraining the person from using public transit vehicles and facilities for a fixed period, not to exceed two years or any term of probation, whichever is longer.

(b) The district court administrator shall forward copies of any orders, and any subsequent orders of the court rescinding or modifying the original order, promptly to the operator of the transit system on which the offense took place.

(c) A person who violates an order issued under this subdivision is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 7. **Definitions.**

(a) The definitions in this subdivision apply in this section.

(b) "Public transit" or "transit" has the meaning given to "public transportation" in section 174.22, subdivision 7.

(c) "Public transit vehicle" or "transit vehicle" means any vehicle used for the purpose of providing public transit, whether or not the vehicle is owned or operated by a public entity.

(d) "Public transit facilities" or "transit facilities" means any vehicles, equipment, property, structures, stations, improvements, plants, parking or other facilities, or rights that are owned, leased, held, or used for the purpose of providing public transit, whether or not the facility is owned or operated by a public entity.

(e) "Fare medium" means a ticket, smart card, pass, coupon, token, transfer, or other medium sold or distributed by a public transit provider, or its authorized agents, for use in gaining entry to or use of the public transit facilities or vehicles of the provider.

(f) "Proof of fare payment" means a fare medium valid for the place or time at, or the manner in, which it is used. If using a reduced-fare medium, proof of fare payment also includes proper identification demonstrating a person's eligibility for the reduced fare. If using a fare medium issued solely for the use of a particular individual, proof of fare payment also includes an identification document bearing a photographic likeness of the individual and demonstrating that the individual is the person to whom the fare medium is issued.

609.856 USE OF POLICE RADIOS DURING COMMISSION OF CRIME; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever has in possession or uses a radio or device capable of receiving or transmitting a police radio signal, message, or transmission of information used for law enforcement purposes, while in the commission of a felony or violation of section 609.487 or the attempt to commit a felony or violation of section 609.487, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both. Notwithstanding section 609.04, a prosecution for or conviction under this section is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 2. **Forfeiture.**

A radio or device defined in subdivision 1 that is used in the commission of a felony or violation of section 609.487 or attempt to commit a felony or violation of section 609.487 is contraband property and subject to the forfeiture provisions of section 609.531.

609.857 DISCHARGING A LASER AT AN AIRCRAFT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Aircraft" means any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used, or designed for navigation of or flight in the air, but excluding parachutes.

(c) "Laser" means both of the following:

(1) any device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared region of the spectrum and when discharged exceeds one milliwatt continuous wave;

(2) any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by simulated emission that is visible to the human eye.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

Whoever knowingly aims and discharges a laser or other device that creates visible light into the cockpit of an aircraft that is in the process of taking off or landing or is in flight is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3.**Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to the following individuals who aim and discharge a laser or other device at an aircraft:

(1) an authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the Federal Aviation Administration, or any other person authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct such research and development or flight test operations; or

(2) members or elements of the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing, or training.

Subd. 4. **Defense.**

It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant intended to send an emergency distress signal.

CRIMES AGAINST COMMERCE

609.86 COMMERCIAL BRIBERY.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

"Corruptly" means that the actor intends the action to injure or defraud:

(1) the actor's employer or principal; or

(2) the employer or principal of the person to whom the actor offers, gives or agrees to give the bribe or from whom the actor requests, receives or agrees to receive the bribe.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.**

Whoever does any of the following, when not consistent with usually accepted business practices, is guilty of commercial bribery and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:

(1) corruptly offers, gives, or agrees to give, directly or indirectly, any benefit, consideration, compensation, or reward to any employee, agent or fiduciary of a person with the intent to influence the person's performance of duties as an employee, agent, or fiduciary in relation to the person's employer's or principal's business; or

(2) being an employee, agent or fiduciary of a person, corruptly requests, receives or agrees to receive, directly or indirectly, from another person any benefit, consideration, compensation, or reward with the understanding or agreement to be influenced in the performance of duties as an employee, agent, or fiduciary in relation to the employer's or principal's business.

Subd. 3. **Sentence.**

Whoever commits commercial bribery may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the value of the benefit, consideration, compensation or reward is greater than $500;

(2) in all other cases where the value of the benefit, consideration, compensation or reward is $500 or less, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000; provided, however, in any prosecution of the value of the benefit, consideration, compensation or reward received by the defendant within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this subdivision; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed, or all of the offenses aggregated under this clause.

609.87 COMPUTER CRIME; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.**

For purposes of sections 609.87 to 609.891 and 609.8912 to 609.8913, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Access.**

"Access" means to instruct, communicate with, store data in, or retrieve data from a computer, computer system, or computer network.

Subd. 2a. **Authorization.**

(a) "Authorization" means:

(1) with the permission of the owner of the computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or other property;

(2) access by employees of the Department of Commerce acting under the authority and powers granted to the director of the Weights and Measures Division in chapter 239 at any time the device is commercially available for use;

(3) access by registrants in the voluntary placing in service program and registered liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) meter inspectors acting under the authority and powers granted in Minnesota Rules, chapter 7601, but only at times specified by the device owner or operator or the device owner's or operator's designated representative; or

(4) access by other people who have the express permission of the device owner or operator or the device owner's or operator's designated representative but only at times as approved by the device owner or operator and only for purposes approved by the device owner or operator.

(b) Authorization may be limited by the owner by:

(1) giving the user actual notice orally or in writing;

(2) posting a written notice in a prominent location adjacent to the computer being used; or

(3) using a notice displayed on or announced by the computer being used.

Subd. 3. **Computer.**

"Computer" means an electronic device which performs logical, arithmetic or memory functions by the manipulations of signals, including but not limited to electronic or magnetic impulses.

Subd. 4. **Computer system.**

"Computer system" means related, connected or unconnected, computers and peripheral equipment.

Subd. 5. **Computer network.**

"Computer network" means the interconnection of a communication system with a computer through a remote terminal, or with two or more interconnected computers or computer systems, and includes private and public telecommunications networks.

Subd. 6. **Property.**

"Property" includes, but is not limited to, electronically processed or produced data and information contained in a computer or computer software in either machine or human readable form.

Subd. 7. **Services.**

"Services" includes but is not limited to, computer time, data processing, and storage functions.

Subd. 8. **Computer program.**

"Computer program" means an instruction or statement or a series of instructions or statements, in a form acceptable to a computer, which directs the functioning of a computer system in a manner designed to provide appropriate products from the computer.

Subd. 9. **Computer software.**

"Computer software" means a computer program or procedures, or associated documentation concerned with the operation of a computer.

Subd. 10. **Loss.**

"Loss" means the greatest of the following:

(1) the retail market value of the property or services involved;

(2) the reasonable repair or replacement cost, whichever is less; or

(3) the reasonable value of the damage created by the unavailability or lack of utility of the property or services involved until repair or replacement can be effected.

Subd. 11. **Computer security system.**

"Computer security system" means a software program or computer device that is intended to protect the confidentiality and secrecy of data and information stored in or accessible through the computer system.

Subd. 12. **Destructive computer program.**

"Destructive computer program" means a computer program that performs a destructive function or produces a destructive product. A program performs a destructive function if it degrades performance of the affected computer, associated peripherals or a computer program; disables the computer, associated peripherals or a computer program; or destroys or alters computer programs or data. A program produces a destructive product if it produces unauthorized data, including data that make computer memory space unavailable; results in the unauthorized alteration of data or computer programs; or produces a destructive computer program, including a self-replicating computer program.

Subd. 13. **Encryption.**

"Encryption" means any protective or disruptive measure, including but not limited to, cryptography, enciphering, or encoding that:

(1) causes or makes any data, information, image, program, signal, or sound unintelligible or unusable; or

(2) prevents, impedes, delays, or disrupts access to any data, information, image, program, signal, or sound.

Subd. 14. **Personal data.**

"Personal data" means any computer property or computer program which contains records of the employment, salary, credit, or other financial or personal information relating to another person.

Subd. 15. **Electronic terminal.**

"Electronic terminal" means an electronic device, other than a telephone operated by a consumer, through which an individual or company may initiate an electronic fund transfer. The term includes, but is not limited to, point-of-sale terminals, automated teller machines, cash dispensing machines, and gas pump dispensers.

Subd. 16. **Access device.**

"Access device" means a card that is used by an individual or company to initiate transactions and is:

(1) a means of access to an individual's or company's account;

(2) issued on a prepaid basis to the individual or company in a specific amount; or

(3) used by the individual or company to access government benefits.

Subd. 17. **Electronic data.**

"Electronic data" means records or information in digital form on a computer, computer network, computer system, or in computer software that can be stored, transmitted, or processed.

609.88 COMPUTER DAMAGE.

Subdivision 1. **Acts.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of computer damage and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(a) intentionally and without authorization damages or destroys any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined in section 609.87, subdivision 6;

(b) intentionally and without authorization or with intent to injure or defraud alters any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined in section 609.87, subdivision 6; or

(c) distributes a destructive computer program, without authorization and with intent to damage or destroy any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined in section 609.87, subdivision 6.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

Whoever commits computer damage may be sentenced as follows:

(a) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both, if the damage, destruction or alteration results in a loss in excess of $2,500, to the owner, or the owner's agent, or lessee;

(b) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the damage, destruction or alteration results in a loss of more than $500, but not more than $2,500 to the owner, or the owner's agent or lessee; or

(c) in all other cases to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.89 COMPUTER OR ELECTRONIC DATA THEFT.

Subdivision 1.**Acts.**

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of computer or electronic data theft and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(1) intentionally and without authorization or claim of right accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, computer network or any part thereof for the purpose of obtaining services or property;

(2) intentionally and without claim of right, and with intent to deprive the owner of use or possession, takes, transfers, conceals or retains possession of any computer, computer system, or any computer software or data contained in a computer, computer system, or computer network;

(3) intentionally and without authorization or claim of right accesses or copies any computer software or electronic data and uses, alters, transfers, retains, or publishes the computer software or electronic data; or

(4) intentionally retains copies of any computer software or electronic data beyond the individual's authority.

Subd. 2.**Penalty.**

Anyone who commits computer or electronic data theft may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both, if the loss to the owner, or the owner's agent, or lessee is in excess of $2,500;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the loss to the owner, or the owner's agent, or lessee is more than $500 but not more than $2,500; or

(3) in all other cases to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.891 UNAUTHORIZED COMPUTER ACCESS.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

A person is guilty of unauthorized computer access if the person intentionally and without authorization attempts to or does penetrate a computer security system or electronic terminal.

Subd. 2. **Felony.**

(a) A person who violates subdivision 1 in a manner that creates a grave risk of causing the death of a person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent gross misdemeanor violation of subdivision 1 is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced under paragraph (a).

(c) A person who violates subdivision 1 by accessing, or attempting to access, an electronic terminal through opening any panel or access door without authorization and placing or attaching, or attempting to place or attach, an electronic device to capture, store, or communicate access device information is guilty of a **felony**.

Subd. 3. **Gross misdemeanor.**

(a) A person who violates subdivision 1 in a manner that creates a risk to public health and safety is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1 in a manner that compromises the security of data that are protected under section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (8), or are not public data as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 8a, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced under paragraph (a).

(c) A person who violates subdivision 1 and gains access to personal data is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced under paragraph (a).

(d) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent misdemeanor violation of subdivision 1 within five years is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced under paragraph (a).

(e) A person who violates subdivision 1 by accessing, or attempting to access, an electronic terminal through opening, or attempting to open, any panel or access door without authorization is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced under paragraph (a).

Subd. 4. **Misdemeanor.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a **misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

609.8911 REPORTING VIOLATIONS.

A person who has reason to believe that any provision of section 609.88, 609.89, or 609.891 is being or has been violated shall report the suspected violation to the prosecuting authority in the county in which all or part of the suspected violation occurred. A person who makes a report under this section is immune from any criminal or civil liability that otherwise might result from the person's action, if the person is acting in good faith.

609.8912 CRIMINAL USE OF ENCRYPTION.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

Whoever intentionally uses or attempts to use encryption to do any of the following is guilty of criminal use of encryption and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(1) to commit, further, or facilitate conduct constituting a crime;

(2) to conceal the commission of any crime;

(3) to conceal or protect the identity of a person who has committed any crime; or

(4) to prevent, impede, delay, or disrupt the normal operation or use of another's computer, computer program, or computer system.

Subd. 2. **Penalties.**

(a) A person who violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(1) the crime referenced in subdivision 1, clause (1), (2), or (3), is a felony; or

(2) the person has two or more prior convictions for an offense under this section, section 609.88, 609.89, 609.891, or 609.8913, or similar laws of other states, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, and United States territories.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1, under circumstances not described in paragraph (a), is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

609.8913 FACILITATING ACCESS TO COMPUTER SECURITY SYSTEM.

A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if the person knows or has reason to know that by facilitating access to a computer security system the person is aiding another who intends to commit a crime and in fact commits a crime. For purposes of this section, "facilitating access" includes the intentional disclosure of a computer password, identifying code, personal information number, or other confidential information about a computer security system which provides a person with the means or opportunity for the commission of a crime.

609.892 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.**

The definitions in this section apply to sections 237.73, 609.892, and 609.893.

Subd. 2. **Access device.**

"Access device" means a card, plate, code, account number, or other means of account access that can be used, alone or in conjunction with another access device, to obtain telecommunications service.

Subd. 3. **Credit card number.**

"Credit card number" means the card number appearing on a credit card that is an identification card or plate issued to a person by a supplier of telecommunications service that permits the person to whom the card has been issued to obtain telecommunications service on credit. The term includes the number or description of the card or plate even if the card or plate itself is not produced when obtaining telecommunications service.

Subd. 4. **Telecommunications device.**

"Telecommunications device" means an instrument, apparatus, equipment mechanism, operating procedure, or code designed or adapted for a particular use and that is intended or can be used in violation of section 609.893. The term includes but is not limited to computer hardware, software, programs, electronic mail system, voice mail system, identification validation system, private branch exchange, or any other means of facilitating telecommunications service.

Subd. 5. **Telecommunications provider.**

"Telecommunications provider" means a person, firm, association, or a corporation, private or municipal, owning, operating, or managing facilities used to provide telecommunications service.

Subd. 6. **Telecommunications service.**

"Telecommunications service" means a service that, in exchange for a pecuniary consideration, provides or offers to provide transmission of messages, signals, facsimiles, or other communication between persons who are physically separated from each other by telephone, telegraph, cable, wire, fiber optic cable, or the projection of energy without physical connection. This term applies when the telecommunications service originates or ends or both originates and ends in this state.

Subd. 7. **Telephone company.**

"Telephone company" means a telecommunications provider that provides local exchange telecommunications service.

609.893 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SERVICES FRAUD; CRIME DEFINED.

Subdivision 1. **Obtaining services by fraud.**

A person commits telecommunications and information services fraud and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3 if the person, with intent to evade a lawful charge, obtains telecommunications service for the person's own use by any fraudulent means.

Subd. 2. **Facilitation of telecommunications fraud.**

A person commits a felony and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4 who:

(1) makes available to another, or offers or advertises to make available, a telecommunications device or information in order to facilitate violation of subdivision 1 by another; or

(2) makes, assembles, or possesses a telecommunications device that is designed or adapted to violate subdivision 1 or to conceal from a provider of telecommunications service or from a lawful authority, the existence or place of origin or destination of telecommunications service.

Subd. 3. **Fraud.**

(a) Whoever commits telecommunications and information services fraud in violation of subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if the value of the services is in excess of $2,500;

(2) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the value of the services is more than $500 but not more than $2,500; or

(3) in all other cases, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

(b) Amounts involved in a violation of paragraph (a) under one scheme or course of conduct, whether from the same credit card number or several credit card numbers, may be aggregated in determining the classification of the offense.

Subd. 4. **Facilitation of fraud.**

Whoever violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

609.894 CELLULAR TELEPHONE COUNTERFEITING; CRIMES DEFINED.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(a) "Cellular telephone" means a radio telecommunications device that may be used to obtain access to the public and cellular switch telephone networks and that is programmed by the manufacturer with an electronic serial number.

(b) "Cellular telephone service" means all services and cellular telephone equipment and capabilities available from a provider to an end user for a fee.

(c) "Cloned cellular telephone" or "counterfeit cellular telephone" means a cellular telephone, the electronic serial number of which has been altered by someone other than the manufacturer.

(d) "Telephone cloning paraphernalia" means materials that, when possessed in combination, are capable of creating a cloned cellular telephone. Telephone cloning paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to:

(1) scanners to intercept electronic serial numbers and mobile identification numbers;

(2) cellular telephones;

(3) cables;

(4) EPROM chips;

(5) EPROM burners;

(6) software for programming the cellular telephone with a false electronic serial number, mobile identification number, other identifiable data, or a combination of those items;

(7) computers containing software described in clause (6); and

(8) lists of electronic serial number and mobile identification number combinations.

(e) "Electronic serial number" means a unique number that is programmed into a cellular telephone by the manufacturer, transmitted by the cellular telephone, and used by cellular telephone providers to validate radio transmissions to the system as having been made by an authorized device.

(f) "End user" is a person who pays a fee to subscribe to cellular telephone service from a provider or a person receiving a call from or sending a call to the person paying or subscribing for cellular telephone service.

(g) "Intercept" means to electronically capture, record, reveal, or otherwise access the signals emitted or received during the operation of a cellular telephone by any instrument, device, or equipment without the consent of the sender or receiver.

(h) "Mobile identification number" means the cellular telephone number assigned to the cellular telephone by the cellular telephone provider.

(i) "Provider" means a licensed seller of cellular telephone service or a reselling agent authorized by a licensed seller.

Subd. 2. **Cellular counterfeiting in the third degree.**

(a) A person commits the crime of cellular counterfeiting in the third degree if the person knowingly possesses a cloned cellular telephone and knows that the telephone is unlawfully cloned.

(b) Cellular counterfeiting in the third degree is a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Cellular counterfeiting in the second degree.**

(a) A person commits the crime of cellular counterfeiting in the second degree if the person knowingly possesses, and knows the unlawful nature of using, any telephone cloning paraphernalia or any instrument capable of intercepting or manipulating electronic serial numbers, mobile identification numbers, other identifiable data, or a combination of those items.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years and may be fined up to $7,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Cellular counterfeiting in the first degree.**

(a) A person commits the crime of cellular counterfeiting in the first degree if the person knowingly possesses or distributes, and knows the unlawful nature of using, any telephone cloning paraphernalia or any instrument capable of intercepting or manipulating electronic serial numbers, mobile identification numbers, other identifiable data, or a combination of those items, and agrees with, encourages, solicits, or permits one or more other persons to engage in or cause, or obtain cellular telephone service through, cellular counterfeiting.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years and may be fined up to $10,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Exclusions.**

The provisions of subdivisions 2 to 4 do not apply to:

(1) officers, employees, or agents of cellular telephone service providers who engage in conduct prohibited by this section for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, or conducting the radio telecommunication service or for law enforcement purposes;

(2) law enforcement officers and public officials in charge of jails, police premises, sheriffs' offices, Department of Corrections institutions, and other penal or correctional institutions, or any other person under the color of law, who engages in conduct prohibited by this section for the purpose of law enforcement or in the normal course of the officer's or official's employment activities or duties; and

(3) officers, employees, or agents of federal or state agencies that are authorized to monitor or intercept cellular telephone service in the normal course of the officer's, employee's, or agent's employment.

Subd. 6. **Civil liability.**

A prosecution under this section does not preclude civil liability under any applicable provision of law.

609.895 COUNTERFEITED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(b) "Counterfeit mark" means:

(1) any unauthorized reproduction or copy of intellectual property; or

(2) intellectual property affixed to any item without the authority of the owner of the intellectual property.

(c) "Counterfeited item or service" means an item or service bearing or identified by a counterfeit mark.

(d) "Intellectual property" means any trademark, service mark, or trade name.

(e) "Retail value" means:

(1) the usual selling price of the article or service bearing or identified by the counterfeit mark; or

(2) the usual selling price of a finished product on or in which components bearing or identified by a counterfeit mark are used.

(f) "Service mark" means a mark used by a person to identify services and to distinguish them from the services of others.

(g) "Trademark" means a mark used by a person to identify goods and to distinguish them from the goods of others.

(h) "Trade name" means a word, name, symbol, device, or any combination of the foregoing in any form or arrangement, used by a person to identify the person's business, vocation, or occupation and to distinguish it from the business, vocation, or occupation of others.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

A person who intentionally manufactures, produces, distributes, offers for sale, sells, or possesses with intent to sell or distribute any counterfeited item or service, knowing or having reason to know that the item or service is counterfeit, is guilty of counterfeiting intellectual property and may be punished as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.**

(a) A person who is convicted of violating subdivision 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $100,000, or both, if:

(1) the violation involves the manufacture or production of a counterfeited item or items;

(2) the violation involves the distribution, offer for sale, sale, or possession with intent to sell or distribute 1,000 or more counterfeited items;

(3) the violation involves the distribution, offer for sale, sale, or possession with intent to sell or distribute counterfeited items or services having a retail value of more than $10,000; or

(4) the defendant has two or more prior convictions for violating this section or a law of another state or the United States that provides criminal penalties for counterfeiting intellectual property.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a), a person who is convicted of violating subdivision 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both, if:

(1) the violation involves more than 100 but fewer than 1,000 counterfeited items;

(2) the violation involves counterfeited items or services having a retail value of more than $1,000 but not more than $10,000; or

(3) the defendant has one prior conviction for violating this section or a law of another state or the United States that provides criminal penalties for counterfeiting intellectual property.

(c) A person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both, if the person is convicted of violating subdivision 2, under circumstances not described in paragraph (a) or (b).

(d) If the defendant distributes, sells, offers for sale, or possesses with intent to sell or distribute more than one item or service bearing or identified by more than one counterfeit mark, the quantity or retail value of these items and services may be aggregated for purposes of determining penalties under this subdivision.

Subd. 4. **Alternative fine.**

In lieu of the fine authorized by subdivision 3, a person convicted of violating this section who received economic gain from the act or caused economic loss during the act may be sentenced to pay a fine calculated in the manner provided in section 609.904, subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. **Forfeiture.**

Property used to commit or facilitate the commission of a violation of this section, and all money and property representing proceeds of a violation of this section, shall be forfeited in accordance with sections 609.531 to 609.5316. Notwithstanding any provision of section 609.5315 to the contrary, forfeited items bearing or identified by a counterfeit mark must be destroyed unless the intellectual property owner consents to another disposition.

Subd. 6. **Prima facie evidence.**

A Minnesota or federal certificate of registration of an intellectual property is prima facie evidence of the registrant's ownership and exclusive right to use the intellectual property in connection with the goods or services described in the certificate.

609.896 CRIMINAL USE OF REAL PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(b) "Audiovisual recording function" means the capability of a device to record or transmit a motion picture or any part of a motion picture by means of any technology now known or later developed.

(c) "Convicted" includes a conviction for a similar offense under the law of another state or the federal government.

(d) "Motion picture theater" means a movie theater, screening room, or other venue when used primarily for the exhibition of a motion picture.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

(a) Any person in a motion picture theater while a motion picture is being exhibited who knowingly operates an audiovisual recording function of a device without the consent of the owner or lessee of the motion picture theater is guilty of criminal use of real property.

(b) If a person is convicted of a first offense, it is a **misdemeanor**.

(c) If a person is convicted of a second offense, it is a **gross misdemeanor**.

(d) If a person is convicted of a third or subsequent offense, it is a **felony** and the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than $4,000, or both.

Subd. 3. **Detaining suspects.**

An owner or lessee of a motion picture theater is a merchant for purposes of section 629.366.

Subd. 4. **Exception.**

This section does not prevent any lawfully authorized investigative, law enforcement protective, or intelligence-gathering employee or agent of the state or federal government from operating any audiovisual recording device in a motion picture theater where a motion picture is being exhibited, as part of lawfully authorized investigative, law enforcement protective, or intelligence gathering activities.

Subd. 5. **Not preclude alternative prosecution.**

Nothing in this section prevents prosecution under any other provision of law.

RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS

(RICO)

609.901 CONSTRUCTION OF RACKETEERING PROVISIONS.

Sections 609.902 to 609.912 shall be liberally construed to achieve their remedial purposes of curtailing racketeering activity and controlled substance crime and lessening their economic and political power in Minnesota.

609.902 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in sections 609.901 to 609.912, the following terms have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Criminal proceeding.**

"Criminal proceeding" means a criminal proceeding begun under section 609.903.

Subd. 3. **Enterprise.**

"Enterprise" means a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, trust, or other legal entity, or a union, governmental entity, association, or group of persons, associated in fact although not a legal entity, and includes illicit as well as legitimate enterprises.

Subd. 4. **Criminal act.**

"Criminal act" means conduct constituting, or a conspiracy or attempt to commit, a felony violation of chapter 152, or a felony violation of section 297D.09; 299F.79; 299F.80; 299F.82; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.228; 609.235; 609.245; 609.25; 609.27; 609.322; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.42; 609.48; 609.485; 609.495; 609.496; 609.497; 609.498; 609.52, subdivision 2, if the offense is punishable under subdivision 3, clause (1), if the property is a firearm, clause (3)(b), or clause (3)(d)(v); section 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (1) or (4); 609.527, if the crime is punishable under subdivision 3, clause (4); 609.528, if the crime is punishable under subdivision 3, clause (4); 609.53; 609.561; 609.562; 609.582, subdivision 1 or 2; 609.668, subdivision 6, paragraph (a); 609.67; 609.687; 609.713; 609.86; 609.894, subdivision 3 or 4; 609.895; 624.713; 624.7191; or 626A.02, subdivision 1, if the offense is punishable under section 626A.02, subdivision 4, paragraph (a). "Criminal act" also includes conduct constituting, or a conspiracy or attempt to commit, a felony violation of section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), or (16), if the violation involves an insurance company as defined in section 60A.02, subdivision 4, a nonprofit health service plan corporation regulated under chapter 62C, a health maintenance organization regulated under chapter 62D, or a fraternal benefit society regulated under chapter 64B.

Subd. 5. **Participation in a pattern of criminal activity.**

A person "participates in a pattern of criminal activity" when the person is a principal with respect to conduct constituting at least three of the criminal acts included in the pattern and two of the acts constitute felonies other than conspiracy.

Subd. 6. **Pattern of criminal activity.**

"Pattern of criminal activity" means conduct constituting three or more criminal acts that:

(1) were committed within ten years of the commencement of the criminal proceeding;

(2) are neither isolated incidents, nor so closely related and connected in point of time or circumstance of commission as to constitute a single criminal offense; and

(3) were either: (i) related to one another through a common scheme or plan or a shared criminal purpose or (ii) committed, solicited, requested, importuned, or intentionally aided by persons acting with the mental culpability required for the commission of the criminal acts and associated with or in an enterprise involved in those activities.

Subd. 7. **Personal property.**

"Personal property" includes personal property, an interest in personal property, or a right, including a bank account, debt, corporate stock, patent, or copyright. Personal property and a beneficial interest in personal property are deemed to be located where the trustee is, the personal property is, or the instrument evidencing the right is.

Subd. 8. **Principal.**

"Principal" means a person who personally engages in conduct constituting a violation or who is criminally liable under section 609.05 for the conduct of another constituting a violation.

Subd. 9. **Prosecuting authority.**

"Prosecuting authority" means the office of a county attorney or office of the attorney general.

Subd. 10. **Real property.**

"Real property" means any real property or an interest in real property, including a lease of, or mortgage on, real property. A beneficial interest in real property is deemed to be located where the real property is located.

609.903 RACKETEERING.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

A person is guilty of racketeering if the person:

(1) is employed by or associated with an enterprise and intentionally conducts or participates in the affairs of the enterprise by participating in a pattern of criminal activity;

(2) acquires or maintains an interest in or control of an enterprise, or an interest in real property, by participating in a pattern of criminal activity; or

(3) participates in a pattern of criminal activity and knowingly invests any proceeds derived from that conduct, or any proceeds derived from the investment or use of those proceeds, in an enterprise or in real property.

Subd. 2. **Permitted activities.**

For purposes of this section, it is not unlawful to:

(1) purchase securities on the open market with intent to make an investment, and without the intent of controlling or participating in the control of the issuer, or of assisting another to do so, if the securities of the issuer held by the purchaser, the members of the purchaser's immediate family, and the purchaser's accomplices in a pattern of criminal activity do not amount in the aggregate to five percent of the outstanding securities of any one class and do not confer, either in the law or in fact, the power to elect one or more directors of the issuer;

(2) make a deposit in an account maintained in a savings association, or a deposit in any other financial institution, that creates an ownership interest in that association or institution; or

(3) purchase nonvoting shares in a limited partnership, with intent to make an investment, and without the intent of controlling or participating in the control of the partnership.

609.904 CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Penalty.**

A person convicted of violating section 609.903 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **Fine.**

In lieu of the fine authorized by subdivision 1, a person convicted of violating section 609.903, who received economic gain from the act or caused economic loss or personal injury during the act, may be sentenced to pay a fine calculated under this subdivision. The maximum fine is three times the gross value gained or three times the gross loss caused, whichever is greater, plus court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution reasonably incurred, less the value of any property forfeited under section 609.905. The district court shall hold a hearing to determine the amount of the fine authorized by this subdivision. In imposing a fine, the court shall consider the seriousness of the conduct, whether the amount of the fine is disproportionate to the conduct in which the person engaged, its impact on victims and any legitimate enterprise involved in that conduct, as well as the economic circumstances of the convicted person, including the effect of the imposition of the fine on the person's immediate family. For purposes of this subdivision, loss does not include pain and suffering.

Subd. 3. **Injunctive relief.**

After the entry of a judgment that includes a fine or an order of criminal forfeiture under section 609.905, the district court may enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take other action, including the appointment of a receiver, that the court deems proper to protect the interests of the prosecuting authority in collecting the money or forfeiture or an innocent party.

Subd. 4. **Disposition of fine proceeds.**

The court shall apply fines collected under this section to the costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, including costs of resources and personnel incurred in investigation and prosecution and the balance, if any, as provided under section 574.34.

Subd. 5. **Restitution.**

In a settlement discussion or before the imposition of a sentence under this section, the prosecuting authority shall vigorously advocate full and complete restitution to an aggrieved person. Before the acceptance of a plea or after a verdict but before the imposition of a sentence under this section, the district court must ensure that full and complete restitution has been duly effected or that a satisfactory explanation of why it is impractical has been made to the court.

609.905 CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.

Subdivision 1. **Forfeiture.**

When a person is convicted of violating section 609.903, the court may order the person to forfeit to the prosecuting authority any real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this section. Property subject to forfeiture is real and personal property that was used in the course of, intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through conduct in violation of section 609.903. A court may not order the forfeiture of property that has been used to pay reasonable attorney fees in connection with a criminal proceeding under section 609.903. The term includes property constituting an interest in or means of control or influence over the enterprise involved in the violation of section 609.902 and any property constituting proceeds derived from the violation of section 609.902, including:

(1) a position, office, appointment, tenure, commission, or employment contract that was acquired or maintained in violation of section 609.903 or through which the person conducted or participated in the conduct of the affairs of an enterprise in violation of section 609.903 or that afforded the person a source of influence or control over the affairs of an enterprise that the person exercised in violation of section 609.903;

(2) any compensation, right, or benefit derived from a position, office, appointment, tenure, commission, or employment contract described in this section that accrued to the person during the period of conduct in violation of section 609.903;

(3) any interest in, security of, claim against, or property or contractual right affording the person a source of influence or control over the affairs of an enterprise that the person exercised in violation of section 609.903; and

(4) any amount payable or paid under any contract for goods or services that was awarded or performed in violation of section 609.903.

Subd. 2. **Other property of defendant.**

The district court may order criminal forfeiture of any other property of the defendant up to the value of the property that is unreachable if any property subject to criminal forfeiture under subdivision 1:

(1) cannot be located;

(2) has been sold to a bona fide purchaser for value;

(3) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;

(4) has been substantially diminished in value by the conduct of the defendant;

(5) has been commingled with other property that cannot be divided without difficulty or undue injury to innocent persons; or

(6) is otherwise unreachable without undue injury to an innocent person.

Subd. 3. **Reporting.**

The prosecuting authority shall report on forfeitures occurring under this section as described in section 609.5315, subdivision 6.

609.907 PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE.

Subdivision 1. **Temporary restraining order.**

(a) When an indictment or complaint is filed under section 609.903, the district court may take any of the following actions if the prosecuting authority shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the action is necessary to preserve the reachability of property subject to criminal forfeiture:

(1) enter a restraining order or injunction;

(2) require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond; or

(3) take any other reasonable action, including the appointment of a receiver.

(b) Before granting the remedies provided by this subdivision, the court shall hold a hearing, after notice to all affected persons, giving them a reasonable opportunity to respond. At the hearing, the rules of evidence do not apply.

Subd. 2. **Preindictment order.**

(a) If no indictment or complaint has been filed, the district court may take actions provided in subdivision 1 if the prosecuting authority makes the showing required by subdivision 1 and also shows that:

(1) there is probable cause to believe that the property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of a conviction, be subject to criminal forfeiture under section 609.904; and

(2) the requested order would not result in substantial and irreparable harm or injury to the party against whom the order is to be entered, or to other affected persons, that outweighs the need to preserve the reachability of the property.

(b) An order entered under this subdivision is effective for a maximum of 90 days unless:

(1) extended by the district court for good cause; or

(2) terminated by the filing of an indictment or complaint alleging that the property is subject to forfeiture.

Subd. 3. **Restraining order without notice.**

(a) On application by the prosecuting authority, the district court may grant, without notice to any party, a temporary restraining order to preserve the reachability of property subject to criminal forfeiture under section 609.905 if:

(1) an indictment or complaint alleging that property is subject to criminal forfeiture has been filed or the district court determines that there is probable cause to believe that property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of a conviction, be subject to criminal forfeiture under section 609.905;

(2) the property is in the possession or control of the party against whom the order is to be entered; and

(3) the district court makes a specific finding in writing that the property can be concealed, disposed of, or placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court before any party may be heard in opposition.

(b) A temporary restraining order granted without notice to any party under this subdivision expires within the time fixed by the court, not to exceed ten days. The court may extend the order for good cause shown, or if the party against whom it is entered consents to an extension. After a temporary restraining order is granted under this subdivision, a hearing concerning the entry of an order under this section shall be held at the earliest practicable time and before the temporary order expires.

609.908 DISPOSITION OF FORFEITURE PROCEEDS.

Subdivision 1. **Disposition alternatives.**

After making due provisions for the rights of innocent persons, the prosecuting authority shall, as soon as feasible, dispose of all property ordered forfeited under section 609.905 by:

(1) public sale;

(2) transfer to a state governmental agency for official use;

(3) sale or transfer to an innocent person; or

(4) destruction, if the property is not needed for evidence in a pending criminal or civil proceeding.

Subd. 2. **No reversion to defendant.**

An interest in personal or real property not exercisable by or transferable for value by the prosecuting authority expires and does not revert to the defendant. Forfeited property may not be purchased by the defendant, relative of the defendant, or any person acting in concert with the defendant or on the defendant's behalf.

Subd. 3. **Sale proceeds.**

The proceeds of a sale or other disposition of forfeited property under this section whether by final judgment, settlement, or otherwise, must be applied as follows:

(1) to the fees and costs of the forfeiture and sale including expenses of seizure, maintenance, and custody of the property pending its disposition, advertising, and court costs;

(2) to all costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution including costs of resources and personnel incurred in investigation and prosecution; and

(3) the balance to the appropriate agencies under section 609.5315, subdivision 5.

609.909 ADDITIONAL RELIEF AVAILABLE.

With respect to property ordered forfeited, fine imposed, or civil penalty imposed in a criminal proceeding under section 609.903 or civil proceeding under section 609.911, the district court may, on petition of the prosecuting authority or any other person within 60 days of a final order:

(1) authorize the compromise of claims;

(2) award compensation to persons providing information that results in a forfeiture under section 609.905;

(3) grant petitions for mitigation or remission of forfeiture or fines;

(4) restore forfeited property or imposed fines to victims of a violation of section 609.903; and

(5) take any other action to protect the rights of innocent persons that is in the interest of justice and is consistent with the purposes of sections 609.901 to 609.912.

609.910 RELATION TO OTHER SANCTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Remedy not exclusive.**

Except as provided in this section, a criminal penalty, forfeiture, or fine imposed under section 609.903, 609.904, 609.905, or 609.911 does not preclude the application of any other criminal penalty or civil remedy for the separate criminal acts. A prosecuting authority may not file a civil action under section 609.911 if any prosecuting authority has filed a previous criminal proceeding under section 609.903 against the same person based on the same criminal conduct and the charges were dismissed after jeopardy attached or the person acquitted.

Subd. 2. **Restitution.**

A restitution payment to a victim under section 609.904 does not limit the liability for damages in a civil action or proceeding for an amount greater than the restitution payment.

609.911 CIVIL REMEDIES.

Subdivision 1. **Relief available.**

The prosecuting authority may institute civil proceedings in district court against a person seeking relief from conduct constituting a violation of section 609.903 or to prevent or restrain future violations. If the prosecuting authority proves the alleged violation by a preponderance of the evidence, and the court has made due provision for the rights of innocent persons, the court may:

(1) order a defendant to divest an interest in an enterprise or in real property;

(2) impose reasonable restrictions on the future activities or investments of a defendant, including prohibiting a defendant from engaging in the same type of endeavor as the enterprise in which the defendant was engaged in violation of section 609.903;

(3) order the dissolution or reorganization of an enterprise;

(4) order the suspension or revocation of a license, permit, or prior approval granted to an enterprise by a state agency; or

(5) order the surrender of the charter of a corporation organized under Minnesota law, dissolution of an enterprise, or the revocation of a certificate authorizing a foreign corporation to conduct business in Minnesota, if the court finds that:

(i) the board of directors or a managerial agent acting on behalf of the corporation, in conducting the affairs of the corporation, authorized or engaged in conduct prohibited by section 609.903; and

(ii) the public interest in preventing future criminal conduct requires the action.

Subd. 2. **Injunctive relief.**

In a proceeding under this section, the court may grant injunctive relief.

Subd. 3. **Civil penalty.**

The prosecuting authority may institute proceedings against an enterprise or an individual to recover a civil penalty. The penalty may be imposed in the discretion of the district court for conduct constituting a violation of section 609.903. The civil penalty may not exceed $1,000,000 less a fine imposed under section 609.903. Penalties collected under this section must be applied to the costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, including costs of resources and personnel incurred in investigation and prosecution, and the balance, if any, to the state general fund.

Subd. 4. **Attorney fees.**

If the district court issues an injunction, or grants other relief under this section, or the prosecuting authority otherwise substantially prevails, the prosecuting authority shall also recover reasonable attorney fees in the trial and appellate courts and costs of investigation and litigation reasonably incurred.

Subd. 5. **Personal jurisdiction.**

Personal service of process in a proceeding under this section may be made on any person outside of Minnesota if the person was a principal in any conduct constituting a violation of section 609.903 in this state. The person is deemed to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state for the purposes of this section.

609.912 NOTICE TO OTHER PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES.

When a county attorney begins an investigation involving sections 609.901 to 609.911, the county attorney shall notify the attorney general. When the attorney general begins an investigation involving sections 609.901 to 609.911, the attorney general shall notify the county attorney of each county in which a substantial part of the investigation is likely to be conducted.

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RIGHTS OF ACCUSED & VICTIMS

611.01 GROUND OF ARREST, KNOWLEDGE.

Every person arrested by virtue of process, or taken into custody by an officer, has a right to know from such officer the true ground of arrest; and every such officer who shall refuse to answer relative thereto, or shall answer untruly, or neglect on request to exhibit to the arrested person, or to any person acting in the arrested person's behalf, the precept by virtue of which such arrest is made, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $3,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

611.02 PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE; CONVICTION OF LOWEST DEGREE, WHEN.

Every defendant in a criminal action is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved and, in case of a reasonable doubt, is entitled to acquittal; and when an offense has been proved against the defendant, and there exists a reasonable doubt as to which of two or more degrees the defendant is guilty, the defendant shall be convicted only of the lowest.

611.025 PRESUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Except as otherwise provided by law, in every criminal proceeding, a person is presumed to be responsible for the person's acts and bears the burden of rebutting such presumption.

611.026 CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PERSONS WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS OR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT.

No person having a mental illness or cognitive impairment so as to be incapable of understanding the proceedings or making a defense shall be tried, sentenced, or punished for any crime; but the person shall not be excused from criminal liability except upon proof that at the time of committing the alleged criminal act the person was laboring under such a defect of reason, from one of these causes, as not to know the nature of the act, or that it was wrong.

611.027 DISPOSITION OF CHILD OF PARENT ARRESTED.

A peace officer who arrests a person accompanied by a child of the person may release the child to any person designated by the parent unless it is necessary to remove the child under section 260C.175 because the child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger the child's health or welfare or which the peace officer reasonably believes will endanger the child's health or welfare. An officer releasing a child under this section to a person designated by the parent has no civil or criminal liability for the child's release.

611.033 COPY OF CONFESSION OR ADMISSION.

A statement, confession, or admission in writing shall not be received in evidence in any criminal proceeding against any defendant unless within a reasonable time of the taking thereof the defendant is furnished with a copy thereof and which statement, confession, or admission shall have endorsed thereon or attached thereto the receipt of the accused or certification of a peace officer which shall state that a copy thereof has been received by or made available to the accused. Nothing in this section requires that a videotape, audiotape, or transcript of a tape be given to the defendant at the time the statement, confession, or admission is made or within a reasonable time thereafter, provided that the videotape or audiotape is available to the defendant or the defendant's attorney for review within a reasonable time of the defendant's arrest, as well as in discovery pursuant to the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

611.11 NO PRESUMPTION FROM FAILURE TO TESTIFY.

The defendant in the trial of an indictment, complaint, or other criminal proceeding shall, at the defendant's own request and not otherwise, be allowed to testify; but failure to testify shall not create any presumption against the defendant, nor shall it be alluded to by the prosecuting attorney or by the court.

611.14 RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION BY PUBLIC DEFENDER.

The following persons who are financially unable to obtain counsel are entitled to be represented by a public defender:

(1) a person charged with a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor including a person charged under sections 629.01 to 629.29;

(2) a person appealing from a conviction of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor, or a person convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor, who is pursuing a postconviction proceeding and who has not already had a direct appeal of the conviction;

(3) a person who is entitled to be represented by counsel under section 609.14, subdivision 2; or

(4) a minor ten years of age or older who is entitled to be represented by counsel under section 260B.163, subdivision 4, or 260C.163, subdivision 3.

611.30 RIGHT TO INTERPRETER, STATE POLICY.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that the constitutional rights of persons disabled in communication cannot be fully protected unless qualified interpreters are available to assist them in legal proceedings. It is the intent of sections 611.30 to 611.34 to provide a procedure for the appointment of interpreters to avoid injustice and to assist persons disabled in communication in their own defense.

611.31 DISABLED PERSON.

For the purposes of sections 611.30 to 611.34, "person disabled in communication" means a person who: (1) because of a hearing, speech or other communication disorder, or (2) because of difficulty in speaking or comprehending the English language, cannot fully understand the proceedings or any charges made against the person, or the seizure of the person's property, or is incapable of presenting or assisting in the presentation of a defense.

611.33 QUALIFIED INTERPRETER.

Subdivision 1. **Qualifications.**

No person shall be appointed as a qualified interpreter pursuant to sections 611.30 to 611.34 unless said person is readily able to communicate with the disabled person, translate the proceedings for the disabled person, and accurately repeat and translate the statements of the disabled person to the officials before whom the proceeding is taking place.

Subd. 2. **Oath.**

Every qualified interpreter appointed pursuant to the provisions of sections 611.30 to 611.34, before entering upon duties as such, shall take an oath, to make to the best of the interpreter's skill and judgment a true interpretation to the disabled person being examined of all the proceedings, in a language which said person understands, and to repeat the statements, in the English language, of said person to the court or other officials before whom the proceeding is taking place.

Subd. 3. **Fees and expenses.**

The fees and expenses of a qualified interpreter shall be fixed and ordered paid by the presiding official before whom the proceeding is taking place. The fees and expenses must be paid by the state courts. Payment for any activities requiring interpreter services on behalf of law enforcement, the Board of Public Defense, prosecutors, or corrections agents other than court appearances is the responsibility of the agency that requested the services.

Subd. 4. **Privileged communication.**

An interpreter pursuant to sections 611.30 to 611.34 shall not, without the consent of the person disabled in communication, be allowed to disclose any privileged communication made by the person or any privileged information gathered from the person which was communicated or gathered during the time of service as an interpreter.

CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS

611A.52 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms.**

For the purposes of sections 611A.51 to 611A.68, the following terms shall have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Accomplice.**

"Accomplice" means any person who would be held criminally liable for the crime of another pursuant to section 609.05.

Subd. 3. **Board.**

"Board" means the crime victims reparations board established by section 611A.55.

Subd. 4. **Claimant.**

"Claimant" means a person entitled to apply for reparations pursuant to sections 611A.51 to 611A.68.

Subd. 5. **Collateral source.**

"Collateral source" means a source of benefits or advantages for economic loss otherwise reparable under sections 611A.51 to 611A.68 which the victim or claimant has received, or which is readily available to the victim, from:

(1) the offender;

(2) the government of the United States or any agency thereof, a state or any of its political subdivisions, or an instrumentality of two or more states, unless the law providing for the benefits or advantages makes them excess or secondary to benefits under sections 611A.51 to 611A.68;

(3) Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid;

(4) state required temporary nonoccupational disability insurance;

(5) workers' compensation;

(6) wage continuation programs of any employer;

(7) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for economic loss sustained because of the crime;

(8) a contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services, or benefits for disability;

(9) proceeds of a lawsuit brought as a result of the crime.

The term does not include a life insurance contract or benefits from any private source provided as a voluntary donation or gift.

Subd. 6. **Crime.**

(a) "Crime" means conduct that:

(1) occurs or is attempted anywhere within the geographical boundaries of this state, including Indian reservations and other trust lands;

(2) **poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death**; and

(3) is included within the definition of "crime" in section 609.02, subdivision 1, or would be included within that definition but for the fact that (i) the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state; or (ii) the act was alleged or found to have been committed by a juvenile.

(b) A crime occurs whether or not any person is prosecuted or convicted but the conviction of a person whose acts give rise to the claim is conclusive evidence that a crime was committed unless an application for rehearing, appeal, or petition for certiorari is pending or a new trial or rehearing has been ordered.

(c) "Crime" does not include an act involving the operation of a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft that results in injury or death, except that a crime includes any of the following:

(1) injury or death intentionally inflicted through the use of a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft;

(2) injury or death caused by a driver in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1; 169A.20; 609.2112; 609.2113; or 609.2114; or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21; and

(3) injury or death caused by a driver of a motor vehicle in the immediate act of fleeing the scene of a crime in which the driver knowingly and willingly participated.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), "crime" includes an act of international terrorism as defined in United States Code, title 18, section 2331, committed outside of the United States against a resident of this state.

Subd. 7. **Dependent.**

"Dependent" means any person who was dependent upon a deceased victim for support at the time of the crime.

Subd. 8. **Economic loss.**

(a) "Economic loss" means actual economic detriment incurred as a direct result of injury or death.

(b) In the case of injury the term is limited to:

(1) reasonable expenses incurred for necessary medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, and dental products, services, or accommodations, including ambulance services, drugs, appliances, and prosthetic devices;

(2) reasonable expenses associated with recreational therapy where a claimant has suffered amputation of a limb;

(3) reasonable expenses incurred for psychological or psychiatric products, services, or accommodations, not to exceed an amount to be set by the board, where the nature of the injury or the circumstances of the crime are such that the treatment is necessary to the rehabilitation of the victim;

(4) loss of income that the victim would have earned had the victim not been injured;

(5) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care or household services to replace those the victim or claimant would have performed had the victim or the claimant's child not been injured. As used in this clause, "child care services" means services provided by facilities licensed under and in compliance with either Minnesota Rules, parts 9502.0315 to 9502.0445, or 9503.0005 to 9503.0170, or exempted from licensing requirements pursuant to section 245A.03. Licensed facilities must be paid at a rate not to exceed their standard rate of payment. Facilities exempted from licensing requirements must be paid at a rate not to exceed $3 an hour per child for daytime child care or $4 an hour per child for evening child care;

(6) reasonable expenses actually incurred to return a child who was a victim of a crime under section 609.25 or 609.26 to the child's parents or lawful custodian. These expenses are limited to transportation costs, meals, and lodging from the time the child was located until the child was returned home; and

(7) the claimant's moving expenses, storage fees, and phone and utility installation fees, up to a maximum of $1,000 per claim, if the move is necessary due to a reasonable fear of danger related to the crime for which the claim was filed.

(c) In the case of death the term is limited to:

(1) reasonable expenses actually incurred for funeral, burial, or cremation, not to exceed an amount to be determined by the board on the first day of each fiscal year;

(2) reasonable expenses for medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, psychological and psychiatric services, products or accommodations which were incurred prior to the victim's death and for which the victim's survivors or estate are liable;

(3) loss of support, including contributions of money, products or goods, but excluding services which the victim would have supplied to dependents if the victim had lived; and

(4) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care and household services to replace those which the victim or claimant would have performed for the benefit of dependents if the victim or the claimant's child had lived.

Claims for loss of support for minor children made under clause (3) must be paid for three years or until the child reaches 18 years old, whichever is the shorter period. After three years, if the child is younger than 18 years old a claim for loss of support may be resubmitted to the board, and the board staff shall evaluate the claim giving consideration to the child's financial need and to the availability of funds to the board. Claims for loss of support for a spouse made under clause (3) shall also be reviewed at least once every three years. The board staff shall evaluate the claim giving consideration to the spouse's financial need and to the availability of funds to the board.

Claims for substitute child care services made under clause (4) must be limited to the actual care that the deceased victim would have provided to enable surviving family members to pursue economic, educational, and other activities other than recreational activities.

Subd. 9. **Injury.**

"Injury" means actual bodily harm including pregnancy and emotional trauma.

Subd. 10. **Victim.**

"Victim" means a person who suffers personal injury or death as a direct result of:

(1) a crime;

(2) the good faith effort of any person to prevent a crime; or

(3) the good faith effort of any person to apprehend a person suspected of engaging in a crime.

611A.53 REIMBURSEMENT AWARDS; ELIGIBILITY.

Subdivision 1. **Generally.**

Except as provided in subdivisions 1a and 2, the following persons shall be entitled to reimbursement upon a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the requirements for reimbursement have been met:

(1) a victim who has incurred economic loss;

(2) a dependent who has incurred economic loss;

(3) the estate of a deceased victim if the estate has incurred economic loss;

(4) any other person who has incurred economic loss by purchasing any of the products, services, and accommodations described in section 611A.52, subdivision 8, for a victim;

(5) the guardian, guardian ad litem, conservator or authorized agent of any of these persons.

Subd. 1a. **Providers; limitations.**

No hospital, medical organization, health care provider, or other entity that is not an individual may qualify for reimbursement under subdivision 1, clause (4). If a hospital, medical organization, health care provider, or other entity that is not an individual qualifies for reimbursement under subdivision 1, clause (5), because it is a guardian, guardian ad litem, conservator, or authorized agent, any reimbursement to which it is entitled must be made payable solely or jointly to the victim, if alive, or to the victim's estate or successors, if the victim is deceased.

Subd. 1b. **Minnesota residents injured elsewhere.**

(a) A Minnesota resident who is the victim of a crime committed outside the geographical boundaries of this state but who otherwise meets the requirements of this section shall have the same rights under this chapter as if the crime had occurred within this state upon a showing that the state, territory, United States possession, country, or political subdivision of a country in which the crime occurred does not have a crime victims reimbursement law covering the resident's injury or death.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a Minnesota resident who is the victim of a crime involving international terrorism who otherwise meets the requirements of this section has the same rights under this chapter as if the crime had occurred within this state regardless of where the crime occurred or whether the jurisdiction has a crime victims reimbursement law.

Subd. 2.**Limitations on awards.**

No reimbursement shall be awarded to a claimant otherwise eligible if:

(1) the crime was not reported to the police within 30 days of its occurrence or, if it could not reasonably have been reported within that period, within 30 days of the time when a report could reasonably have been made. A victim of criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, third, or fourth degree who does not report the crime within 30 days of its occurrence is deemed to have been unable to have reported it within that period;

(2) the victim or claimant failed or refused to cooperate fully with the police and other law enforcement officials. Cooperation is determined through law enforcement reports, prosecutor records, or corroboration memorialized in a signed document submitted by a victim service, counseling, or medical professional involved in the case;

(3) the victim or claimant was the offender or an accomplice of the offender or an award to the claimant would unjustly benefit the offender or an accomplice;

(4) the victim or claimant was in the act of committing a crime at the time the injury occurred;

(5) no claim was filed with the board within three years of victim's injury or death; except that (i) if the claimant was unable to file a claim within that period, then the claim can be made within three years of the time when a claim could have been filed; and (ii) if the victim's injury or death was not reasonably discoverable within three years of the injury or death, then the claim can be made within three years of the time when the injury or death is reasonably discoverable. The following circumstances do not render a claimant unable to file a claim for the purposes of this clause: (A) lack of knowledge of the existence of the Minnesota Crime Victims Reimbursement Act, (B) the failure of a law enforcement agency to provide information or assistance to a potential claimant under section 611A.66, (C) the incompetency of the claimant if the claimant's affairs were being managed during that period by a guardian, guardian ad litem, conservator, authorized agent, or parent, or (D) the fact that the claimant is not of the age of majority; or

(6) the claim is less than $50.

The limitations contained in clauses (1) and (6) do not apply to victims of child abuse. In those cases the three-year limitation period commences running with the report of the crime to the police.

611A.54 AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENT.

Reimbursement shall equal economic loss except that:

(1) reimbursement shall be reduced to the extent that economic loss is recouped from a collateral source or collateral sources. Where compensation is readily available to a claimant from a collateral source, the claimant must take reasonable steps to recoup from the collateral source before claiming reimbursement;

(2) reimbursement shall be denied or reduced to the extent, if any, that the board deems reasonable because of the contributory misconduct of the claimant or of a victim through whom the claimant claims. Contributory misconduct does not include current or past affiliation with any particular group; and

(3) reimbursement paid to all claimants suffering economic loss as the result of the injury or death of any one victim shall not exceed $50,000.

No employer may deny an employee an award of benefits based on the employee's eligibility or potential eligibility for reimbursement.

611A.61 SUBROGATION.

Subdivision 1.**Subrogation rights of state.**

The state shall be subrogated, to the extent of reimbursement awarded, to all the claimant's rights to recover benefits or advantages for economic loss from a source which is or, if readily available to the victim or claimant would be, a collateral source. Nothing in this section shall limit the claimant's right to bring a cause of action to recover for other damages.

Subd. 2.**Duty of claimant to assist.**

A claimant who receives reimbursement must agree to assist the state in pursuing any subrogation rights arising out of the claim. The board may require a claimant to agree to represent the state's subrogation interests if the claimant brings a cause of action for damages arising out of the crime or occurrence for which the board has awarded reimbursement. An attorney who represents the state's subrogation interests pursuant to the client's agreement with the board is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees not to exceed one-third of the amount recovered on behalf of the state.

611A.66 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; DUTY TO INFORM VICTIMS OF RIGHT TO FILE CLAIM.

All law enforcement agencies investigating crimes shall provide victims with notice of their right to apply for reimbursement with the telephone number and website information to obtain an application form.

Law enforcement agencies shall assist the board in performing its duties under sections 611A.51 to 611A.68. Law enforcement agencies within ten days after receiving a request from the board shall supply the board with requested reports, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in chapter 13, and including reports otherwise maintained as confidential or not open to inspection under section 260B.171 or 260C.171. All data released to the board retains the data classification that it had in the possession of the law enforcement agency.

611A.79 CIVIL DAMAGES FOR BIAS OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "bias offense" means conduct that would constitute a crime and was committed because of the victim's or another's actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, disability as defined in section 363A.03, age, or national origin.

Subd. 2. **Cause of action; damages and fees injunction.**

A person who is damaged by a bias offense has a civil cause of action against the person who committed the offense. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the greater of:

(1) $500; or

(2) actual general and special damages, including damages for emotional distress.

A plaintiff also may obtain punitive damages as provided in sections 549.191 and 549.20 or an injunction or other appropriate relief.

Subd. 3. **Relation to criminal proceeding; burden of proof.**

A person may bring an action under this section regardless of the existence or outcome of criminal proceedings involving the bias offense that is the basis for the action. The burden of proof in an action under this section is preponderance of the evidence.

Subd. 4. **Parental liability.**

Section 540.18 applies to actions under this section, except that:

(1) the parent or guardian is liable for all types of damages awarded under this section in an amount not exceeding $5,000; and

(2) the parent or guardian is not liable if the parent or guardian made reasonable efforts to exercise control over the minor's behavior.

Subd. 5. **Trial; limitation period.**

(a) The right to trial by jury is preserved in an action brought under this section.

(b) An action under this section must be commenced not later than six years after the cause of action arises.

Subd. 6. **Other rights preserved.**

The remedies under this section do not affect any rights or remedies of the plaintiff under other law.

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CHAPTER 617. ABORTION; OBSCENITY; NUISANCE

Section **Headnote**

ABORTION; CONCEALING BIRTH

617.22 CONCEALING BIRTH.

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ABORTION; OBSCENITY; NUISANCE

ABORTION; CONCEALING BIRTH

617.22 CONCEALING BIRTH.

Any person who attempts to conceal the birth of a child by any disposition of its dead body, when the child died after its birth, shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor**. This section does not apply to the disposition of remains resulting from an abortion or miscarriage.

OBSCENITY

617.23 INDECENT EXPOSURE; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

A person who commits any of the following acts in any public place, or in any place where others are present, is guilty of a **misdemeanor**:

(1) willfully and lewdly exposes the person's body, or the private parts thereof;

(2) procures another to expose private parts; or

(3) engages in any open or gross lewdness or lascivious behavior, or any public indecency other than behavior specified in this subdivision.

Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.**

A person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**:

(1) the person violates subdivision 1 in the presence of a minor under the age of 16; or

(2) the person violates subdivision 1 after having been previously convicted of violating subdivision 1, sections 609.342 to 609.3451, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections.

Subd. 3. **Felony.**

A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(1) the person violates subdivision 2, clause (1), after having been previously convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for violating subdivision 2, clause (1); section 609.3451, subdivision 1a, clause (2); or a statute from another state in conformity with subdivision 2, clause (1), or section 609.3451, subdivision 1a, clause (2); or

(2) the person commits a violation of subdivision 1, clause (1), in the presence of another person while intentionally confining that person or otherwise intentionally restricting that person's freedom to move.

Subd. 4. **Breastfeeding.**

It is not a violation of this section for a woman to breastfeed.

617.241 OBSCENE MATERIALS AND PERFORMANCES; DISTRIBUTION AND EXHIBITION PROHIBITED; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Obscene" means that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex and depicts or describes in a patently offensive manner sexual conduct and which, taken as a whole, does not have serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. In order to determine that a work is obscene, the trier of fact must find:

(1) that the average person, applying contemporary community standards would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest in sex;

(2) that the work depicts sexual conduct specifically defined by paragraph (b) in a patently offensive manner; and

(3) that the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

(b) "Sexual conduct" means any of the following:

(1) An act of sexual intercourse, normal or perverted, actual or simulated, including genital-genital, anal-genital, or oral-genital intercourse, whether between human beings or between a human being and an animal.

(2) Sadomasochistic abuse, meaning flagellation or torture by or upon a person who is nude or clad in undergarments or in a sexually revealing costume or the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restricted on the part of one so clothed or who is nude.

(3) Masturbation, excretory functions, or lewd exhibitions of the genitals including any explicit, close-up representation of a human genital organ.

(4) Physical contact or simulated physical contact with the clothed or unclothed pubic areas or buttocks of a human male or female, or the breasts of the female, whether alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification.

(c) "Community" means the political subdivision from which persons properly qualified to serve as jurors in a criminal proceeding are chosen.

(d) "Work" means "material" or "performance."

(e) "Material" means a book, magazine, pamphlet, paper, writing, card, advertisement, circular, print, picture, photograph, motion picture film, videotape, script, image, instrument, statue, drawing, or other article.

(f) "Performance" means a play, motion picture, dance, or other exhibition performed before an audience.

Subd. 2. **Crime.**

It is unlawful for a person, knowing or with reason to know its content and character, to:

(a) exhibit, sell, print, offer to sell, give away, circulate, publish, distribute or attempt to distribute any obscene material; or

(b) produce, present, participate in, or direct an obscene performance.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

A person violating subdivision 2 is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Second or subsequent violations.**

Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 2 within five years of a previous conviction under that subdivision is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

617.242 ADULT ENTERTAINMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section:

(1) "adult entertainment establishment" means a business that is open only to adults and that presents live performances that are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on the depiction of sexual conduct or nudity;

(2) "sexual conduct" has the meaning given in section 617.241; and

(3) nudity has the meaning given in section 617.292, subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. **Notice to local government unit.**

A person must not operate an adult entertainment establishment at a location where this type of establishment was not previously located unless, at least 60 days before submitting a permit application for operation of the establishment or, if a permit is not required, at least 60 days before beginning operation of the establishment, the person gives written notice by certified mail to the chief clerical officer of the statutory or home rule charter city in which it will be located of the date on which the person intends to begin operation of the establishment. If the adult entertainment establishment is proposed to be located outside the boundaries of a statutory or home rule charter city the notice must be given to the clerk of the town board and the county auditor of the county in which the establishment is proposed to be located. Upon receipt of the notice, the officer must acknowledge receipt of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the person, and notify the governing body or town board of the receipt of the notice. The governing body or town board may conduct hearings on the proposed operation of the adult entertainment establishment and must give written notice by ordinary mail to the operator of the establishment of any hearings.

Subd. 3. **Zoning; adult entertainment establishments.**

If an adult entertainment establishment is located within 50 miles of a statutory or home rule charter city or town, the governing body of the city or the town board is not required to provide by zoning or otherwise for a location within the city or town limits in which an adult entertainment establishment may be located. If an adult entertainment establishment is located within 50 miles of the boundaries of a county, the county board is not required to provide by zoning or otherwise for a location within the county limits in which an adult entertainment establishment may be located.

Subd. 4. **Proximity.**

An adult entertainment establishment may not operate in the same building as, or within 1,500 feet from, another adult entertainment establishment; within 500 feet of residential property, regardless of how the property is zoned; or within 2,800 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school or a church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship. Distances are measured between the closest property lines.

Subd. 5. **Hours and days of operation.**

An adult entertainment establishment located in a statutory or home rule city, town, or county that does not regulate hours of operation may not be open for business before 10:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday and may not be open for business on a Sunday or legal holiday.

Subd. 6. **Restrictions on ownership or management by persons convicted of certain crimes.**

A person who has been convicted of one of the following offenses **may not operate or manage an adult business establishment for three years** after discharge of the sentence for the offense, or a similar offense in another state or jurisdiction:

(1) prostitution or sex trafficking under section 609.321; 609.322; 609.324; or 609.3242;

(2) criminal sexual conduct under sections 609.342 to 609.3451;

(3) solicitation of children under section 609.352;

(4) indecent exposure under section 617.23;

(5) distribution or exhibition of obscene materials and performances under section 617.241;

(6) use of a minor in a sexual performance under section 617.246; or

(7) possession of pornographic work involving minors under section 617.247.

Subd. 7. **Local regulation allowed.**

If a county, town, or statutory or home rule charter city does not enact an ordinance or regulation governing adult entertainment establishments, this section applies in the county, town, or city. A county, town, or city may adopt an ordinance or regulation that is consistent with this section, that supersedes or is in whole or in part more restrictive than this section, or that provides that this section does not apply in the county, town, or city, and the county, town, or city ordinance applies. If a county, town, or city adopts an ordinance that only regulates a portion or facet of the operation of an adult entertainment establishment, this section applies to the remainder of the operation that is not regulated by the county, town, or city ordinance, unless the ordinance provides otherwise.

NOTE: The enforcement of this section by the city of Duluth was preliminarily enjoined in *Northshore Experience, Inc. v. City of Duluth*, 442 F.Supp.2d 713 (D.Minn. 2006).

617.243 INDECENT LITERATURE, DISTRIBUTION.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibited activity.**

No person, copartnership or corporation shall, as a condition to a sale or delivery for resale of any paper, magazine, book, comic, periodical or publication, require that the purchaser or consignee receive for resale any other article, book, comic or other publication reasonably believed by the purchaser or consignee to be obscene as defined in section 617.241.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.**

A violation of subdivision 1 is a **gross misdemeanor**.

617.245 CIVIL ACTION; USE OF MINOR IN SEXUAL PERFORMANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(b) "Minor" means any person who, at the time of use in a sexual performance, is under the age of 16.

(c) "Promote" means to produce, direct, publish, manufacture, issue, or advertise.

(d) "Sexual performance" means any play, dance, or other exhibition presented before an audience or for purposes of visual or mechanical reproduction which depicts sexual conduct as defined by paragraph (e).

(e) "Sexual conduct" means any of the following if the depiction involves a minor:

(1) an act of sexual intercourse, actual or simulated, including genital-genital, anal-genital, or oral-genital intercourse, whether between human beings or between a human being and an animal;

(2) sadomasochistic abuse, meaning flagellation, torture, or similar demeaning acts inflicted by or upon a minor who is nude, or the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so unclothed;

(3) masturbation or lewd exhibitions of the genitals; and

(4) physical contact or simulated physical contact with the unclothed pubic areas or buttocks of a human male or female, or the breasts of the female, whether alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification.

Subd. 2. **Cause of action.**

A cause of action exists for injury caused by the use of a minor in a sexual performance. The cause of action exists against a person who promotes, employs, uses, or permits a minor to engage or assist others to engage in posing or modeling alone or with others in a sexual performance, if the person knows or has reason to know that the conduct intended is a sexual performance.

A person found liable for injuries under this section is liable to the minor for damages.

Neither consent to sexual performance by the minor or by the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian, or mistake as to the minor's age is a defense to the action.

Subd. 3. **Limitation period.**

An action for damages under this section must be commenced within six years of the time the plaintiff knew or had reason to know injury was caused by plaintiff's use as a minor in a sexual performance. The knowledge of a parent, guardian, or custodian may not be imputed to the minor. This section does not affect the suspension of the statute of limitations during a period of disability under section 541.15.

617.246 USE OF MINORS IN SEXUAL PERFORMANCE PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For the purpose of this section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(b) "Minor" means any person under the age of 18.

(c) "Promote" means to produce, direct, publish, manufacture, issue, or advertise.

(d) "Sexual performance" means any play, dance or other exhibition presented before an audience or for purposes of visual or mechanical reproduction that uses a minor to depict actual or simulated sexual conduct as defined by clause (e).

(e) "Sexual conduct" means any of the following:

(1) an act of sexual intercourse, normal or perverted, including genital-genital, anal-genital, or oral-genital intercourse, whether between human beings or between a human being and an animal;

(2) sadomasochistic abuse, meaning flagellation, torture, or similar demeaning acts inflicted by or upon a person who is nude or clad in undergarments or in a revealing costume, or the condition of being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed;

(3) masturbation;

(4) lewd exhibitions of the genitals; or

(5) physical contact with the clothed or unclothed pubic areas or buttocks of a human male or female, or the breasts of the female, whether alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification.

(f) "Pornographic work" means:

(1) an original or reproduction of a picture, film, photograph, negative, slide, videotape, videodisc, or drawing of a sexual performance involving a minor; or

(2) any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, drawing, negative, slide, or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means that:

(i) uses a minor to depict actual or simulated sexual conduct;

(ii) has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexual conduct; or

(iii) is advertised, promoted, presented, described, or distributed in such a manner that conveys the impression that the material is or contains a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexual conduct.

For the purposes of this paragraph, an identifiable minor is a person who was a minor at the time the depiction was created or altered, whose image is used to create the visual depiction.

Subd. 2. **Use of minor.**

(a) It is unlawful for a person to promote, employ, use or permit a minor to engage in or assist others to engage minors in posing or modeling alone or with others in any sexual performance or pornographic work if the person knows or has reason to know that the conduct intended is a sexual performance or a pornographic work.

Any person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both, if:

(1) the person has a prior conviction or delinquency adjudication for violating this section or section 617.247;

(2) the violation occurs when the person is a registered predatory offender under section 243.166; or

(3) the violation involved a minor under the age of 14 years.

Subd. 3. **Operation or ownership of business.**

(a) A person who owns or operates a business in which a pornographic work, as defined in this section, is disseminated to an adult or a minor or is reproduced, and who knows the content and character of the pornographic work disseminated or reproduced, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both, if:

(1) the person has a prior conviction or delinquency adjudication for violating this section or section 617.247;

(2) the violation occurs when the person is a registered predatory offender under section 243.166; or

(3) the violation involved a minor under the age of 14 years.

Subd. 4. **Dissemination.**

(a) A person who, knowing or with reason to know its content and character, disseminates for profit to an adult or a minor a pornographic work, as defined in this section, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years, or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $40,000, or both, if:

(1) the person has a prior conviction or delinquency adjudication for violating this section or section 617.247;

(2) the violation occurs when the person is a registered predatory offender under section 243.166; or

(3) the violation involved a minor under the age of 14 years.

Subd. 5. **Consent; mistake.**

Neither consent to sexual performance by a minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian nor mistake as to the minor's age is a defense to a charge of violation of this section.

Subd. 6. **Affirmative defense.**

It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of violating this section that the sexual performance or pornographic work was produced using only persons who were 18 years or older.

Subd. 7. **Conditional release term.**

Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence otherwise applicable to the offense or any provision of the sentencing guidelines, when a court commits a person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for violating this section, the court shall provide that after the person has been released from prison, the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for five years. If the person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section,
section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, 609.3453, or 617.247, or any similar statute of the United States, this state, or any state, the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for 15 years. The terms of conditional release are governed by section 609.3455, subdivision 8.

617.247 POSSESSION OF PORNOGRAPHIC WORK INVOLVING MINORS.

Subdivision 1. **Policy; purpose.**

It is the policy of the legislature in enacting this section to protect minors from the physical and psychological damage caused by their being used in pornographic work depicting sexual conduct which involves minors. It is therefore the intent of the legislature to penalize possession of pornographic work depicting sexual conduct which involve minors or appears to involve minors in order to protect the identity of minors who are victimized by involvement in the pornographic work, and to protect minors from future involvement in pornographic work depicting sexual conduct.

Subd. 2. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Pornographic work" has the meaning given to it in section 617.246.

(b) "Sexual conduct" has the meaning given to it in section 617.246.

Subd. 3. **Dissemination prohibited.**

(a) A person who disseminates pornographic work to an adult or a minor, knowing or with reason to know its content and character, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or both, if:

(1) the person has a prior conviction or delinquency adjudication for violating this section or section 617.246;

(2) the violation occurs when the person is a registered predatory offender under section 243.166; or

(3) the violation involved a minor under the age of 14 years.

Subd. 4. **Possession prohibited.**

(a) A person who possesses a pornographic work or a computer disk or computer or other electronic, magnetic, or optical storage system or a storage system of any other type, containing a pornographic work, knowing or with reason to know its content and character, is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if:

(1) the person has a prior conviction or delinquency adjudication for violating this section or section 617.246;

(2) the violation occurs when the person is a registered predatory offender under section 243.166; or

(3) the violation involved a minor under the age of 14 years.

Subd. 5. **Exception.**

This section does not apply to the performance of official duties by peace officers, court personnel, or attorneys, nor to licensed physicians, psychologists, or social workers or persons acting at the direction of a licensed physician, psychologist, or social worker in the course of a bona fide treatment or professional education program.

Subd. 6. **Consent.**

Consent to sexual performance by a minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian is not a defense to a charge of violation of this section.

Subd. 7. **Second offense.**

If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this section within 15 years of the prior conviction, the court shall order a mental examination of the person. The examiner shall report to the court whether treatment of the person is necessary.

Subd. 8. **Affirmative defense.**

It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of violating this section that the pornographic work was produced using only persons who were 18 years or older.

NOTE: Subdivision 8 was found unconstitutional in *State v. Cannady*, 727 N.W.2d 403 (Minn. 2007).

Subd. 9. **Conditional release term.**

Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence otherwise applicable to the offense or any provision of the sentencing guidelines, when a court commits a person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for violating this section, the court shall provide that after the person has been released from prison, the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for five years. If the person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section,

section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, 609.3453, or 617.246, or any similar statute of the United States, this state, or any state, the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for 15 years. The terms of conditional release are governed by section 609.3455, subdivision 8.

617.26 MAILING AND CARRYING OBSCENE MATTER.

Every person who shall deposit or cause to be deposited in any post office in the state, or place in charge of any express company or other common carrier or person for transportation, any of the articles or things specified in section ~~617.201 or~~ 617.241, or any circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice relating thereto, with the intent of having the same conveyed by mail, express, or in any other manner; or who shall knowingly or willfully receive the same with intent to carry or convey it, or shall knowingly carry or convey the same by express, or in any other manner except by United States mail, shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor.** The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to an article or instrument used by physicians lawfully practicing, or by their direction or prescription, for the cure or prevention of disease.

617.261 NONCONSENSUAL DISSEMINATION OF PRIVATE SEXUAL IMAGES.

Subdivision 1. **Crime.**

It is a crime to intentionally disseminate an image of another person who is depicted in a sexual act or whose intimate parts are exposed, in whole or in part, when:

(1) the person is identifiable:

(i) from the image itself, by the person depicted in the image or by another person; or

(ii) from personal information displayed in connection with the image;

(2) the actor knows or reasonably should know that the person depicted in the image does not consent to the dissemination; and

(3) the image was obtained or created under circumstances in which the actor knew or reasonably should have known the person depicted had a reasonable expectation of privacy.

Subd. 2. **Penalties.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), whoever violates subdivision 1 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) Whoever violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of $5,000, or both, if one of the following factors is present:

(1) the person depicted in the image suffers financial loss due to the dissemination of the image;

(2) the actor disseminates the image with intent to profit from the dissemination;

(3) the actor maintains an Internet website, online service, online application, or mobile application for the purpose of disseminating the image;

(4) the actor posts the image on a website;

(5) the actor disseminates the image with intent to harass the person depicted in the image;

(6) the actor obtained the image by committing a violation of section 609.52, 609.746, 609.89, or 609.891; or

(7) the actor has previously been convicted under this chapter.

Subd. 3. **No defense.**

It is not a defense to a prosecution under this section that the person consented to the capture or possession of the image.

Subd. 4. **Venue.**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 627.01, an offense committed under this section may be prosecuted in:

(1) the county where the offense occurred;

(2) the county of residence of the actor or victim or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established by chapter 5B; or

(3) only if venue cannot be located in the counties specified under clause (1) or (2), the county where any image is produced, reproduced, found, stored, received, or possessed in violation of this section.

Subd. 5. **Exemptions.**

Subdivision 1 does not apply when:

(1) the dissemination is made for the purpose of a criminal investigation or prosecution that is otherwise lawful;

(2) the dissemination is for the purpose of, or in connection with, the reporting of unlawful conduct;

(3) the dissemination is made in the course of seeking or receiving medical or mental health treatment and the image is protected from further dissemination;

(4) the image involves exposure in public or was obtained in a commercial setting for the purpose of the legal sale of goods or services, including the creation of artistic products for sale or display;

(5) the image relates to a matter of public interest and dissemination serves a lawful public purpose;

(6) the dissemination is for legitimate scientific research or educational purposes; or

(7) the dissemination is made for legal proceedings and is consistent with common practice in civil proceedings necessary for the proper functioning of the criminal justice system, or protected by court order which prohibits any further dissemination.

Subd. 6. **Immunity.**

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose liability upon the following entities solely as a result of content or information provided by another person:

(1) an interactive computer service as defined in United States Code, title 47, section 230, paragraph (f), clause (2);

(2) a provider of public mobile services or private radio services; or

(3) a telecommunications network or broadband provider.

Subd. 7. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Dissemination" means distribution to one or more persons, other than the person depicted in the image, or publication by any publicly available medium.

(c) "Harass" means an act that would cause a substantial adverse effect on the safety, security, or privacy of a reasonable person.

(d) "Image" means a photograph, film, video recording, or digital photograph or recording.

(e) "Intimate parts" means the genitals, pubic area, or anus of an individual, or if the individual is female, a partially or fully exposed nipple.

(f) "Personal information" means any identifier that permits communication or in-person contact with a person, including:

(1) a person's first and last name, first initial and last name, first name and last initial, or nickname;

(2) a person's home, school, or work address;

(3) a person's telephone number, email address, or social media account information; or

(4) a person's geolocation data.

(g) "Sexual act" means either sexual contact or sexual penetration.

(h) "Sexual contact" means the intentional touching of intimate parts or intentional touching with seminal fluid or sperm onto another person's body.

(i) "Sexual penetration" means any of the following acts:

(1) sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal intercourse; or

(2) any intrusion, however slight, into the genital or anal openings of an individual by another's body part or an object used by another for this purpose.

(j) "Social media" means any electronic medium, including an interactive computer service, telephone network, or data network, that allows users to create, share, and view user-generated content.

Subd. 8. **Other crimes.**

Nothing in this section shall limit the power of the state to prosecute or punish a person for conduct that constitutes any other crime under any other law of this state.

617.262 NONCONSENSUAL DISSEMINATION OF A DEEP FAKE DEPICTING INTIMATE PARTS OR SEXUAL ACTS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Deep fake" means any video recording, motion-picture film, sound recording, electronic image, or photograph, or any technological representation of speech or conduct substantially derivative thereof:

(1) that is so realistic that a reasonable person would believe it depicts speech or conduct of an individual; and

(2) the production of which was substantially dependent upon technical means, rather than the ability of another individual to physically or verbally impersonate such individual.

(c) "Depicted individual" means an individual in a deep fake who appears to be engaging in speech or conduct in which the individual did not engage.

(d) "Dissemination" means distribution to one or more persons, other than the individual depicted in the deep fake, or publication by any publicly available medium.

(e) "Harass" means an act that would cause a substantial adverse effect on the safety, security, or privacy of a reasonable person.

(f) "Intimate parts" means the genitals, pubic area, anus, or partially or fully exposed nipple of an individual.

(g) "Personal information" means any identifier that permits communication or in-person contact with an individual, including:

(1) an individual's first and last name, first initial and last name, first name and last initial, or nickname;

(2) an individual's home, school, or work address;

(3) an individual's telephone number, email address, or social media account information; or

(4) an individual's geolocation data.

(h) "Sexual act" means either sexual contact or sexual penetration.

(i) "Sexual contact" means the intentional touching of intimate parts or intentional touching with seminal fluid or sperm onto another individual's body.

(j) "Sexual penetration" means any of the following acts:

(1) sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal intercourse; or

(2) any intrusion, however slight, into the genital or anal openings of an individual by another's body part or an object used by another for this purpose.

(k) "Social media" means any electronic medium, including an interactive computer service, telephone network, or data network, that allows users to create, share, and view user-generated content.

Subd. 2.**Crime.**

It is a crime to intentionally disseminate a deep fake when:

(1) the actor knows or reasonably should know that the depicted individual did not consent to the dissemination;

(2) the deep fake realistically depicts any of the following:

(i) the intimate parts of another individual presented as the intimate parts of the depicted individual;

(ii) artificially generated intimate parts presented as the intimate parts of the depicted individual; or

(iii) the depicted individual engaging in a sexual act; and

(3) the depicted individual is identifiable:

(i) from the deep fake itself, by the depicted individual or by another individual; or

(ii) from the personal information displayed in connection with the deep fake.

Subd. 3.**Penalties.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), whoever violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor.**

(b) Whoever violates subdivision 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of $5,000, or both, if one of the following factors is present:

(1) the depicted individual suffers financial loss due to the dissemination of the deep fake;

(2) the actor disseminates the deep fake with intent to profit from the dissemination;

(3) the actor maintains an Internet website, online service, online application, or mobile application for the purpose of disseminating the deep fake;

(4) the actor posts the deep fake on a website;

(5) the actor disseminates the deep fake with intent to harass the depicted individual;

(6) the actor obtained the deep fake by committing a violation of section 609.52, 609.746, 609.89, or 609.891; or

(7) the actor has previously been convicted under this chapter.

Subd. 4.**No defense.**

It is not a defense to a prosecution under this section that the depicted individual consented to the creation or possession of the deep fake, or the private transmission of the deep fake to an individual other than those to whom the deep fake was disseminated.

Subd. 5.**Venue.**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in section 627.01, an offense committed under this section may be prosecuted in:

(1) the county where the offense occurred;

(2) the county of residence of the actor or victim or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established by chapter 5B; or

(3) only if venue cannot be located in the counties specified under clause (1) or (2), the county where any deep fake is produced, reproduced, found, stored, received, or possessed in violation of this section.

Subd. 6.**Exemptions.**

Subdivision 2 **does not apply** when:

(1) the dissemination is made for the purpose of a criminal investigation or prosecution that is otherwise lawful;

(2) the dissemination is for the purpose of, or in connection with, the reporting of unlawful conduct;

(3) the dissemination is made in the course of seeking or receiving medical or mental health treatment, and the image is protected from further dissemination;

(4) the deep fake was obtained in a commercial setting for the purpose of the legal sale of goods or services, including the creation of artistic products for sale or display, and the depicted individual knew, or should have known, that a deep fake would be created and disseminated;

(5) the deep fake relates to a matter of public interest and dissemination serves a lawful public purpose;

(6) the dissemination is for legitimate scientific research or educational purposes; or

(7) the dissemination is made for legal proceedings and is consistent with common practice in civil proceedings necessary for the proper functioning of the criminal justice system, or protected by court order which prohibits any further dissemination.

Subd. 7.**Immunity.**

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose liability upon the following entities solely as a result of content or information provided by another person:

(1) an interactive computer service as defined in United States Code, title 47, section 230, paragraph (f), clause (2);

(2) a provider of public mobile services or private radio services; or

(3) a telecommunications network or broadband provider.

617.27 SEARCH WARRANT; DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A district court, upon complaint under oath that any person has in possession or under control any of the obscene books, papers, or other matter specified in sections 617.241 to 617.26, shall issue a warrant directed to the sheriff of the county, directing the sheriff to search for, seize, and take possession of the obscene matter. Upon conviction of the person in whose possession the obscene matter was found, the judge shall cause it to be destroyed, and the fact to be entered upon the records of the court.

617.291 SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL AND EXHIBITIONS; PURPOSE AND POLICY.

Subdivision 1. **Finding.**

The legislature finds that sexually explicit materials and exhibitions presented before an audience are harmful to minors.

Subd. 2. **Best interest.**

It is in the best interest of the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens of this state, and especially of minors within the state, that commercial dissemination, and dissemination without monetary consideration in a place of public accommodation, of sexually explicit written, photographic, printed, sound or published materials, and of plays, dances, or other exhibitions presented before an audience, that are deemed harmful to minors, be restricted to persons over the age of 17 years; or, if available to minors under the age of 18 years, that the availability of the materials be restricted to sources within established and recognized schools, churches, museums, medical clinics and physicians, hospitals, public libraries, or government sponsored organizations.

617.292 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in sections 617.291 to 617.297, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Minor.**

"Minor" means any person under the age of 18 years.

Subd. 3. **Nudity.**

"Nudity" means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering, or the showing of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion thereof below the top of the nipple, or the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

Subd. 4. **Sexual conduct.**

"Sexual conduct" means acts of masturbation, homosexuality, sexual intercourse, or physical contact with a person's unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks or, if such a person be a female, her breast.

Subd. 5. **Sexual excitement.**

"Sexual excitement" means the condition of human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

Subd. 6. **Sadomasochistic abuse.**

"Sadomasochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person clad in undergarments, a mask or bizarre costume, or the condition of being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed.

Subd. 7. **Harmful to minors.**

"Harmful to minors" means that quality of any description or representation, in whatever form, of nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement, or sadomasochistic abuse, when it:

(1) predominantly appeals to the prurient, shameful or morbid interest of minors;

(2) is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable material for minors; and

(3) is utterly without redeeming social importance for minors.

Subd. 8. **Knowingly.**

"Knowingly" means having general knowledge of, or reason to know, or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry or both:

(1) the character and content of any material which is reasonably susceptible of examination by the defendant; and

(2) the age of the minor, provided however that an honest mistake shall constitute an excuse from liability hereunder if the defendant made a reasonable bona fide attempt to ascertain the true age of such minor.

617.293 HARMFUL MATERIALS; DISSEMINATION AND DISPLAY TO MINORS PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Dissemination.**

It is unlawful for any person knowingly to sell or loan for monetary consideration to a minor:

(a) any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture, motion picture film, or similar visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human body which depicts nudity, sexual conduct, or sadomasochistic abuse and which is harmful to minors, or

(b) any book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter however reproduced, or sound recording which contains any matter enumerated in clause (a), or which contains explicit and detailed verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual excitement, sexual conduct, or sadomasochistic abuse which, taken as a whole, is harmful to minors.

Subd. 2. **Display.**

(a) It is unlawful for any person commercially and knowingly to exhibit or display any material which is harmful to minors in its content in any place of public accommodation where minors are or may be present and where minors are able to view the material unless each item is kept in a sealed wrapper at all times.

(b) It is unlawful for any person commercially and knowingly to exhibit or display any material the cover or packaging of which, standing alone, is harmful to minors in any place of public accommodation where minors are or may be present or allowed to be present and where minors are able to view the material unless each item is blocked from view by an opaque cover. The opaque cover requirement is satisfied if those portions of the cover or packaging containing the material harmful to minors are blocked from view by an opaque cover.

(c) The provisions of this subdivision **do not apply** to the exhibition or display of materials harmful to minors under circumstances where minors are not present or are not able to view the material or the material's cover or packaging. A person may comply with the requirements of this paragraph by (1) physically segregating the material in a manner that physically prohibits access to and view of the material by minors, (2) prominently posting at the entrance to the restricted area: "Adults only--you must be 18 to enter," and (3) enforcing the restriction.

617.294 EXHIBITION PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful for any person knowingly to exhibit for a monetary consideration to a minor or knowingly to sell to a minor an admission ticket or pass or knowingly to admit a minor, whether or not for a monetary consideration, to a place of public accommodation where there is exhibited a motion picture, show or other presentation or a play, dance, or other exhibition presented before an audience which, in whole or in part, depicts nudity, sexual conduct, or sadomasochistic abuse and which is harmful to minors.

617.295 EXEMPTIONS.

The following are exempt from criminal or other action hereunder:

(1) recognized and established schools, churches, museums, medical clinics and physicians, hospitals, public libraries, governmental agencies or quasi governmental sponsored organizations, and persons acting in their capacity as employees or agents of such organization. For the purpose of this section "recognized and established" shall mean an organization or agency having a full time faculty and diversified curriculum in the case of a school; a church affiliated with a national or regional denomination; a

licensed physician or psychiatrist or clinic of licensed physicians or psychiatrists; and in all other exempt organizations shall refer only to income tax exempted organizations which are supported in whole or in part by tax funds or which receive at least one-third of their support from publicly donated funds;

(2) individuals in a parental relationship with the minor; and

(3) motion picture machine operators, stagehands, or other theatre employees such as cashiers, doorkeepers, ushers, and concession employees, if such person or persons have no financial interest in the entertainment presented other than the salary or wage, or in any theatre or place where such employee has no financial interest when the employee's services are obtained solely for salary or wage; provided, that such employee is under the direct supervision of a theatre manager who is a resident of this state and who is not exempt from action under sections 617.291 to 617.297.

617.296 PENALTIES; INJUNCTIVE REMEDIES.

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanor.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 1a, a violation of any provision of sections 617.291 to 617.297 is a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 1a. **Penalty for display of harmful materials.**

A violation of section 617.293, subdivision 2, is a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Temporary restraining order or temporary injunction.**

Whenever any county attorney, or the attorney general of this state, has reasonable cause to believe that any person within this state is violating sections 617.291 to 617.297, the prosecuting attorney may by verified petition seek a temporary restraining order or temporary injunction in the district court in the county in which the alleged violation occurred. No temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction shall be issued without a prior show cause notice of hearing to the respondents named in the petition, and an opportunity for the respondents to be heard. Personal service of the show cause order and of the petition made as in civil actions on the named respondents, or upon any of their employees or agents found within the state, shall constitute sufficient notice. Such show cause order for hearing may be returnable on the third day from the date of service as to a respondent who is present in this state, and on the fifth day as to a person not a resident or not found within this state.

617.297 EVIDENCE OF ADHERENCE TO MOTION PICTURE RATING SYSTEM.

In any proceeding or prosecution involving the exhibitor or owner of any motion picture theatre, evidence of compliance or noncompliance with and adherence to a rating system recognized in the motion picture industry is admissible.

617.298 OBSCENE MOTION PICTURES AT DRIVE-IN THEATERS; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section and section 617.299, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Obscene.**

"Obscene" has the meaning given to it in section 617.241.

Subd. 3. **Nudity.**

"Nudity" means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic areas, or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering, or the showing of an uncovered, or less than opaquely covered, female breast below a point immediately above the top of the nipple, or the breast with the nipple and immediately adjacent area only covered.

617.299 OBSCENE MOTION PICTURES; PROHIBITING EXHIBITION AT DRIVE-IN THEATERS.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

Subject to the exemptions of section 617.295, a person who exhibits an obscene motion picture at a drive-in theatre is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Penalty enhancement.**

Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 within two years of a previous conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 20 days nor more than 364 days and to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000.

NUISANCE

617.80 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Generally.**

The definitions in this section apply to sections 617.80 to 617.87.

Subd. 2. **Building.**

"Building" means a structure suitable for human shelter, a commercial structure that is maintained for business activities that involve human occupation, any portion of the structure, or the land surrounding the structure. If the building is a multiunit dwelling, a hotel or motel, or a commercial or office building, the term "building," for purposes of sections 617.80 to 617.87, means only the portion of the building within or outside the structure in which a nuisance is maintained or permitted, such as a dwelling unit, room, suite of rooms, office, common area, storage area, garage, or parking area.

Subd. 3. **Movable property.**

"Movable property" means furniture and fixtures.

Subd. 4. **Prostitution; prostitution-related activity.**

"Prostitution" or "prostitution-related activity" means conduct that would violate sections 609.321 to 609.324.

Subd. 5. **Gambling; gambling-related activity.**

"Gambling" or "gambling-related activity" means conduct that would violate sections 609.75 to 609.762.

Subd. 7. **Owner.**

"Owner," for purposes of sections 617.80 to 617.87, means a person having legal title to the premises, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver, or any other person having legal ownership or control of the premises.

Subd. 7a. **Occupant.**

"Occupant" means a person who occupies or resides in a building or rental unit with the permission of the owner or a tenant or lessee.

Subd. 8. **Interested party.**

"Interested party," for purposes of sections 617.80 to 617.87, means any known lessee or tenant of a building or affected portion of a building; any known agent of an owner, lessee, or tenant; or any other person who maintains or permits a nuisance and is known to the city attorney, county attorney, or attorney general.

Subd. 9. **Prosecuting attorney.**

"Prosecuting attorney" means the attorney general, county attorney, city attorney, or attorney serving the jurisdiction where the nuisance is located.

617.81 NUISANCE; ACTS CONSTITUTING; INJUNCTION; NOTICE.

Subdivision 1. **Injunction.**

In order to obtain a temporary injunction under section 617.82 or a permanent injunction or order of abatement under section 617.83, the provisions of sections 617.80 to 617.87 must be followed.

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting a nuisance.**

(a) For purposes of sections 617.80 to 617.87, a public nuisance exists (1) upon proof of one or more separate behavioral incidents described in item (i), (v), (viii), or (ix), or (2) upon proof of two or more separate behavioral incidents described in item (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi), (vii), or (x), committed within the previous 12 months within the building:

(i) prostitution or prostitution-related activity committed within the building;

(ii) gambling or gambling-related activity committed within the building;

(iii) maintaining a public nuisance in violation of section 609.74, clause (1) or (3);

(iv) permitting a public nuisance in violation of section 609.745;

(v) unlawful sale, possession, storage, delivery, giving, manufacture, cultivation, or use of controlled substances committed within the building;

(vi) unlicensed sales of alcoholic beverages committed within the building in violation of section 340A.401;

(vii) unlawful sales or gifts of alcoholic beverages by an unlicensed person committed within the building in violation of section 340A.503, subdivision 2, clause (1);

(viii) unlawful sales or gifts of alcoholic beverages committed within the building in violation of section 340A.401 or 340A.503, subdivision 2, clause (1), if multiple violations occur during the same behavioral incident when the building is not occupied by the owner or a tenant, lessee, or occupant;

(ix) unlawful use or possession of a dangerous weapon as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6, committed within the building; or

(x) violation by a commercial enterprise of local or state business licensing regulations, ordinances, or statutes prohibiting the maintenance of a public nuisance as defined in section 609.74 or the control of a public nuisance as defined in section 609.745.

(b) If the building contains more than one rental unit, two or more behavioral incidents must consist of conduct:

(1) anywhere in the building by the same tenant, lessee, occupant, or persons acting in conjunction with or under the control of the same tenant, lessee, or occupant;

(2) by any persons within the same rental unit while occupied by the same tenant, lessee, or occupant, or within two or more rental units while occupied by the same tenant, lessee, or occupant; or

(3) by the owner of the building or persons acting in conjunction with or under the control of the owner.

(c) Proof of a nuisance exists if each of the elements of the conduct constituting the nuisance is established by clear and convincing evidence.

Subd. 4. **Notice.**

(a) If a prosecuting attorney has reason to believe that a nuisance is maintained or permitted in the jurisdiction the prosecuting attorney serves, and intends to seek abatement of the nuisance, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the written notice described in paragraph (b), by personal service or certified mail, return receipt requested, to all owners and interested parties known to the prosecuting attorney.

(b) The written notice must:

(1) state that a nuisance as defined in subdivision 2 is maintained or permitted in the building and must specify the kind or kinds of nuisance being maintained or permitted;

(2) summarize the evidence that a nuisance is maintained or permitted in the building, including the date or dates on which nuisance-related activity or activities are alleged to have occurred;

(3) inform the recipient that failure to abate the conduct constituting the nuisance or to otherwise resolve the matter with the prosecuting attorney within 30 days of service of the notice may result in the filing of a complaint for relief in district court that could, among other remedies, result in enjoining the use of the building for any purpose for one year or, in the case of a tenant, lessee, or occupant, could result in cancellation of the lease; and

(4) inform the owner of the options available under section 617.85.

617.90 GRAFFITI DAMAGE ACTION.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "graffiti" means unauthorized markings of paint, dye, or other similar substance that have been placed on real or personal property such as buildings, fences, transportation equipment, or other structures, or the unauthorized etching or scratching of the surfaces of such real or personal property, any of which markings, scratchings, or etchings are visible from premises open to the public.

Subd. 2. **Cause of action.**

An action for damage to property caused by graffiti may be brought by the owner of public or private property on which graffiti has been placed. Damages may be recovered for three times the cost of restoring the property, or the court may order a defendant to perform the work of restoring the property. Damages may be recovered from an individual who placed graffiti on public or private real or personal property or from the parent of a minor individual. The liability of the parent is limited to the amount specified in section 540.18. The court may award attorney fees and costs to a prevailing plaintiff.

617.91 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **General.**

The definitions in this section apply to sections 617.91 to 617.97.

Subd. 2. **Continuously or regularly.**

"Continuously or regularly" means at least three separate incidents or occurrences in a period of not more than 12 months.

Subd. 3. **Criminal gang.**

"Criminal gang" has the meaning given in section 609.229.

Subd. 4. **Gang activity.**

"Gang activity" means the commission of one or more of the offenses listed in section 609.11, subdivision 9; criminal damage to property in the first or second degree under section 609.595, subdivision 1 or 1a; trespass under section 609.605; disorderly conduct under section 609.72; or unlawful possession of a firearm by a minor under section 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (1).

Subd. 5. **Place.**

"Place" means:

(1) a structure suitable for human shelter, a commercial structure that is maintained for business activities, a portion of the structure, or the land surrounding the structure that is under the control of the person who owns or is responsible for maintaining the structure. If the place is a multiunit dwelling, a hotel or motel, or a commercial or office building, "place" means only the portion of the place in which a public nuisance is maintained or permitted, including a dwelling unit, room, suite of rooms, office, common area, storage area, garage, parking area, or the land surrounding the place that is under the control of the person who owns or is responsible for maintaining the structure; or

(2) a parcel of land that does not include a structure and is under the control of the person who owns or is responsible for maintaining the land.

617.92 PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Gang activities.**

A criminal gang that continuously or regularly engages in gang activities is a public nuisance.

Subd. 2. **Use of place.**

The continuous or regular use of a place by a lessee or tenant to engage in or allow gang activity by a criminal gang that is knowingly permitted by the owner or a person who is responsible for maintaining the place on behalf of the owner is a public nuisance.

617.95 VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER; FINE AND CRIMINAL PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Fine for civil contempt.**

A person who violates a temporary or permanent injunctive order issued under section 617.94 is subject to a fine for civil contempt of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalty.**

A person who knowingly violates a temporary or permanent injunctive order issued under section 617.94 is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

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CHAPTER 624. CRIMES; FIREWORKS; FIREARMS

Section **Headnote**

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CRIMES; FIREWORKS; FIREARMS

FIREWORKS

624.20 FIREWORKS.

Subdivision 1. **Regulation.**

(a) As used in sections 624.20 to 624.25, the term "fireworks" means any substance or combination of substances or article prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation, and includes blank cartridges, toy cannons, and toy canes in which explosives are used, the type of balloons which require fire underneath to propel them, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, Roman candles, daygo bombs, sparklers other than those specified in paragraph (c), or other fireworks of like construction, and any fireworks containing any explosive or inflammable compound, or any tablets or other device containing any explosive substance and commonly used as fireworks.

(b) The term "fireworks" shall not include toy pistols, toy guns, in which paper caps containing 25/100 grains or less of explosive compound are used and toy pistol caps which contain less than 20/100 grains of explosive mixture.

(c) The term also does not include wire or wood sparklers of not more than 100 grams of mixture per item, other sparkling items which are nonexplosive and nonaerial and contain 75 grams or less of chemical mixture per tube or a total of 500 grams or less for multiple tubes, snakes and glow worms, smoke devices, or trick noisemakers which include paper streamers, party poppers, string poppers, snappers, and drop pops, each consisting of not more than twenty-five hundredths grains of explosive mixture. The use of items listed in this paragraph is not permitted on public property. This paragraph does not authorize the purchase of items listed in it by persons younger than 18 years of age.

The age of a purchaser of items listed in this paragraph must be verified by photographic identification.

(d) A local unit of government may impose an annual license fee for the retail sale of items authorized under paragraph (c). The annual license fee of each retail seller that is in the business of selling only the items authorized under paragraph (c) may not exceed $350, and the annual license of each other retail seller may not exceed $100. A local unit of government may not:

(1) impose any fee or charge, other than the fee authorized by this paragraph, on the retail sale of items authorized under paragraph (c);

(2) prohibit or restrict the display of items for permanent or temporary retail sale authorized under paragraph (c) that comply with National Fire Protection Association Standard 1124 (2003 edition); or

(3) impose on a retail seller any financial guarantee requirements, including bonding or insurance provisions, containing restrictions or conditions not imposed on the same basis on all other business licensees.

Subd. 2. **Explosive fireworks.**

As used in sections 624.20 to 624.25, the term "explosive fireworks" means any fireworks that contain pyrotechnic or flash powder, gunpowder, black powder, or any other explosive compound constructed to produce detonation or deflagration.

624.21 SALE, POSSESSION, AND USE OF FIREWORKS PROHIBITED.

Except as otherwise provided in sections 624.20 to 624.25, it shall be unlawful for any person to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell at retail or wholesale, possess, advertise, use, or explode any fireworks. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the possession, use, or explosion of fireworks by an engineer licensed pursuant to sections 326.02 and 326.03 or a person under the engineer's direct supervision when undertaking acoustical testing; or sales at wholesale to those persons holding valid permits for a fireworks display from a governmental subdivision of the state; or sales outside the state or sales to licensed professional engineers for acoustical testing purposes only.

624.24 OFFICERS MAY SEIZE ILLEGAL FIREWORKS.

The state fire marshal, or any sheriff, police officer, or local fire marshal, shall seize, take, remove, or cause to be removed, at the expense of the owner, all stocks of fireworks or combustibles offered or exposed for sale, stored, or held in violation of sections 624.20 to 624.25.

624.25 VIOLATION.

Any person violating the provisions of sections 624.20 to 624.24 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the violation involves explosive fireworks in an amount of 35 pounds gross container weight or more, to imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both;

(2) if the violation involves explosive fireworks in an amount of less than 35 pounds gross container weight, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both; and

(3) if the violation involves any amount of fireworks other than explosive fireworks, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

TOKENS, CHECKS, AND SLUGS

624.30 MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOKENS, WHEN PROHIBITED.

The manufacture, sale, offering for sale, advertising for sale, or distribution of tokens, checks, or slugs similar in size and shape to lawful coin of the United States with knowledge or reason to believe that such tokens, checks, or slugs may be used in substitution for any such lawful coin in any vending machine, parking meter, service meter, coin box telephone, or other coin receptacle designed to receive or be operated only by lawful coin of the United States in connection with the sale, use, or enjoyment of property, privilege, or service, is hereby prohibited.

624.31 RESTRICTIONS AS TO SIZE OF TOKENS.

No person shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale or distribute any checks, tokens, or slugs unless they shall be either five percent larger or five percent smaller in diameter than any lawful coin of the United States.

624.33 VIOLATION A MISDEMEANOR.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of sections 624.30 to 624.32 shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

MISCELLANEOUS

624.61 ARMED ASSOCIATION.

It shall not be lawful for any body of persons, other than the National Guard, troops of the United States and, with the consent of the governor, sons and daughters of veterans and cadets of educational institutions where military science is taught, to associate themselves together as a military company with arms, but members of social and benevolent organizations are not prohibited from wearing swords. Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

624.62 BOARDING MOVING ENGINES OR CARS.

It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a passenger or employee, to get on or off, or attempt to get on or off, or to swing on, or hang on from the outside of, any engine or car or any electric motor or street car upon any railway or track, while the engine, car, motor, or street car is in motion, or switching or being switched. Every person who violates this section shall be punished by **a fine of not more than $10**, and any sheriff or police officer finding any person in the act of violating this section shall arrest, take before a proper court, and make a verified complaint against the person for the violation.

624.63 DANGEROUS EXHIBITIONS.

Every proprietor, lessee, or occupant of any place of amusement, or any plat of ground, or building, who shall use or allow it to be used for the exhibition of skill in throwing any sharp instrument at or toward any human being, or who shall aim or discharge, or allow to be aimed or discharged, at or toward any human being, any bowgun, pistol, or firearm of any description, shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

624.64 ACROBATIC EXHIBITIONS.

Every proprietor, occupant, or lessee of any place where acrobatic exhibitions are held, who shall permit any person to perform on any trapeze, rope, pole, or other acrobatic contrivance, without network, or other sufficient means of protection from falling or other accident, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

624.67 FALSE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS; FALSE REPRESENTATION AS TO BREED.

Every person who by any false pretense shall obtain from any club, association, society, or company for the improvement of the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, fowls, or other domestic animals, or birds, a certificate of registration of any animal in the herd, or other register of any such association, society, or company, or a transfer of any such registration, and every person who shall knowingly represent any animal used for breeding purposes to be of a greater degree of any particular strain of blood than such animal actually possesses, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

624.68 RECEIVING DEPOSIT IN INSOLVENT BANKS OR FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Every officer, director, agent, or employee of any banking organization or financial organization as defined in section 345.31 and every person, company, and corporation engaged in whole or in part, in business as a banking organization or financial organization, who shall accept or receive on deposit from any person, any money, bank bills, notes, currency, checks, bills, drafts, or paper circulating as money, knowing or, in the case of officers or directors, having good reason to know that such banking organization or financial organization is insolvent, and every person knowing of such insolvent condition who shall be accessory to, or permit, or connive at the accepting or receiving on deposit therein any such deposits, shall be guilty of a **felony** and punished by imprisonment in the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater for not less than one year nor more than five years or by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000.

624.69 OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC LEVEES.

It shall be unlawful for any houseboat, or other craft not used for the transportation of freight or passengers, to moor to or lay at the public levee of any city, or town, on the navigable waters of this state, where it will interfere with, inconvenience, or endanger the landing of any freight, passenger, or towing vessel. Every owner or person in charge of any such boat or craft, upon notice by the police of any city, or town, or the owner or agent of any freight, passenger, or towing craft, that it is obstructing the levee, interfering with, inconveniencing, or endangering the landing of any freight, passenger, or towing vessel, shall immediately cause the same to be removed and, upon neglect or refusal so to do, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days or by a fine of not more than $50.

624.701 ALCOHOL IN CERTAIN BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS.

Subdivision 1. **Possession of alcohol on school grounds; penalty.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 1a, any person who introduces or possesses an alcoholic beverage, as defined in section 340A.101, on any public elementary or secondary school ground or in any public elementary or secondary school building is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 1a. **Exceptions.**

Subdivision 1 does not apply to the following:

(1) experiments in laboratories;

(2) a person who has been issued a temporary license to sell 3.2 percent malt liquor under section 340A.403, subdivision 2, or intoxicating liquor under section 340A.404, subdivision 10; or

(3) a person possessing 3.2 percent malt liquor or intoxicating liquor as a result of a purchase from a person or organization holding a temporary license under section 340A.403, subdivision 2, or 340A.404, subdivision 10.

Subd. 2. **Possession of alcohol on state hospital grounds; penalty.**

Any person who except by prescription of a licensed physician or permission of the hospital administrator shall introduce upon, or have in possession upon, or in, any state hospital or grounds thereof under the responsibility of the commissioner of human services any alcoholic beverage as defined in section 340A.101, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

FIREARMS

624.71 GUN CONTROL; APPLICATION OF FEDERAL LAW.

Subdivision 1. **Application.**

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for any federally licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector to sell and deliver firearms and ammunition to a resident of any state in any instance where such sale and delivery is lawful under the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618).

Subd. 2. **Other state purchases.**

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for a resident of Minnesota to purchase firearms and ammunition in any state in any instance where such sale and delivery is lawful under the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618).

624.711 DECLARATION OF POLICY.

It is not the intent of the legislature to regulate shotguns, rifles and other long guns of the type commonly used for hunting and not defined as pistols or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons, or to place costs of administration upon those citizens who wish to possess or carry pistols or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons lawfully, or to confiscate or otherwise restrict the use of pistols or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons by law-abiding citizens.

624.712 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.**

As used in sections 624.711 to 624.717, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Pistol.**

"Pistol" includes a weapon designed to be fired by the use of a single hand and with an overall length less than 26 inches, or having a barrel or barrels of a length less than 18 inches in the case of a shotgun or having a barrel of a length less than 16 inches in the case of a rifle (1) from which may be fired or ejected one or more solid projectiles by means of a cartridge or shell or by the action of an explosive or the igniting of flammable or explosive substances; or (2) for which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, air or other gas, or vapor.

"Pistol" does not include a device firing or ejecting a shot measuring .18 of an inch, or less, in diameter and commonly known as a "BB gun," a scuba gun, a stud gun or nail gun used in the construction industry or children's pop guns or toys.

Subd. 3. **Antique firearm.**

"Antique firearm" means any firearm, including any pistol, with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system, manufactured before 1899 and any replica of any firearm described herein if such replica is not designed or redesigned, made or remade, or intended to fire conventional rimfire or conventional centerfire ammunition, or uses conventional rimfire or conventional centerfire ammunition which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

Subd. 4. **Saturday night special pistol.**

"Saturday night special pistol" means a pistol other than an antique firearm or a pistol for which the propelling force is carbon dioxide, air or other vapor, or children's pop guns or toys, having a frame, barrel, cylinder, slide or breechblock:

(1) of any material having a melting point (liquidus) of less than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, or

(2) of any material having an ultimate tensile strength of less than 55,000 pounds per square inch, or

(3) of any powdered metal having a density of less than 7.5 grams per cubic centimeter.

Subd. 5. **Crime of violence.**

"Crime of violence" means: felony convictions of the following offenses: sections 609.185 (murder in the first degree); 609.19 (murder in the second degree); 609.195 (murder in the third degree); 609.20 (manslaughter in the first degree); 609.205 (manslaughter in the second degree); 609.215 (aiding suicide and aiding attempted suicide); 609.221 (assault in the first degree); 609.222 (assault in the second degree); 609.223 (assault in the third degree); 609.2231 (assault in the fourth degree); 609.224 (assault in the fifth degree); 609.2242 (domestic assault); 609.2247 (domestic assault by strangulation); 609.229 (crimes committed for the benefit of a gang); 609.235 (use of drugs to injure or facilitate crime); 609.24 (simple robbery); 609.245 (aggravated robbery); 609.247 (carjacking); 609.25 (kidnapping); 609.255 (false imprisonment); 609.322 (solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking); 609.342 (criminal sexual conduct in the first degree); 609.343 (criminal sexual conduct in the second degree); 609.344 (criminal sexual conduct in the third degree); 609.345 (criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree); 609.377 (malicious punishment of a child); 609.378 (neglect or endangerment of a child); 609.486 (commission of crime while wearing or possessing a bullet-resistant vest); 609.52 (involving theft of a firearm and theft involving the theft of a controlled substance, an explosive, or an incendiary device); 609.561 (arson in the first degree); 609.562 (arson in the second degree); 609.582, subdivision 1 or 2 (burglary in the first and second degrees); 609.66, subdivision 1e (drive-by shooting); 609.67 (unlawfully owning, possessing, operating a machine gun or short-barreled shotgun); 609.71 (riot); 609.713 (terroristic threats); 609.749 (harassment); 609.855, subdivision 5 (shooting at a public transit vehicle or facility); and chapter 152 (drugs, controlled substances); and an attempt to commit any of these offenses.

Subd. 6. **Transfer.**

"Transfer" means a sale, gift, loan, assignment or other delivery to another, whether or not for consideration, of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or the frame or receiver of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

Subd. 7. **Semiautomatic military-style assault weapon (SAMSAW).**

"Semiautomatic military-style assault weapon" means:

(1) any of the following firearms:

(i) Avtomat Kalashnikov (AK-47) semiautomatic rifle type;

(ii) Beretta AR-70 and BM-59 semiautomatic rifle types;

(iii) Colt AR-15 semiautomatic rifle type;

(iv) Daewoo Max-1 and Max-2 semiautomatic rifle types;

(v) Famas MAS semiautomatic rifle type;

(vi) Fabrique Nationale FN-LAR and FN-FNC semiautomatic rifle types;

(vii) Galil semiautomatic rifle type;

(viii) Heckler & Koch HK-91, HK-93, and HK-94 semiautomatic rifle types;

(ix) Ingram MAC-10 and MAC-11 semiautomatic pistol and carbine types;

(x) Intratec TEC-9 semiautomatic pistol type;

(xi) Sigarms SIG 550SP and SIG 551SP semiautomatic rifle types;

(xii) SKS with detachable magazine semiautomatic rifle type;

(xiii) Steyr AUG semiautomatic rifle type;

(xiv) Street Sweeper and Striker-12 revolving-cylinder shotgun types;

(xv) USAS-12 semiautomatic shotgun type;

(xvi) Uzi semiautomatic pistol and carbine types; or

(xvii) Valmet M76 and M78 semiautomatic rifle types;

(2) any firearm that is another model made by the same manufacturer as one of the firearms listed in clause (1), and has the same action design as one of the listed firearms, and is a redesigned, renamed, or renumbered version of one of the firearms listed in clause (1), or has a slight modification or enhancement, including but not limited to a folding or retractable stock; adjustable sight; case deflector for left-handed shooters; shorter barrel; wooden, plastic, or metal stock; larger clip size; different caliber; or a bayonet mount; and

(3) any firearm that has been manufactured or sold by another company under a licensing agreement with a manufacturer of one of the firearms listed in clause (1) entered into after the effective date of Laws 1993, chapter 326, to manufacture or sell firearms that are identical or nearly identical to those listed in clause (1), or described in clause (2), regardless of the company of production or country of origin.

The weapons listed in clause (1), except those listed in items (iii), (ix), (x), (xiv), and (xv), are the weapons the importation of which was barred by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the United States Department of the Treasury in July 1989.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in paragraph (d), a firearm is not a "semiautomatic military-style assault weapon" if it is generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes under United States Code, title 18, section 925, paragraph (d)(3), or any regulations adopted pursuant to that law.

Subd. 8. **Included weapons.**

By August 1, 1993, and annually thereafter, the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall publish a current authoritative list of the firearms included within the definition of "semiautomatic military-style assault weapon" under this section. Dealers, purchasers, and other persons may rely on the list in complying with this chapter.

Subd. 9. **Business day.**

"Business day" means a day on which state offices are open for normal business and excludes weekends and legal holidays.

Subd. 10. **Crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.**

"Crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year" does not include:

(1) any federal or state offense pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices; or

(2) any state offense classified by the laws of this state or any other state as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less.

What constitutes a conviction of a crime shall be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held. Any conviction which has been expunged, or set aside, or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored shall not be considered a conviction for purposes of this definition, unless such pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

Subd. 11. **Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety unless otherwise indicated.

Subd. 12. **Ammunition.**

"Ammunition" has the meaning given in section 609.02, subdivision 17.

Subd. 13.**Adult-use cannabis flower.**

"Adult-use cannabis flower" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 3.

Subd. 14.**Adult-use cannabis product.**

"Adult-use cannabis product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 4.

Subd. 15.**Medical cannabis flower.**

"Medical cannabis flower" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 54.

Subd. 16.**Medical cannabinoid product.**

"Medical cannabinoid product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 52.

Subd. 17.**Patient.**

"Patient" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 59.

Subd. 18.**Qualifying medical condition.**

"Qualifying medical condition" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 63.

Subd. 19.**Registry or registry program.**

"Registry" or "registry program" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 65.

Subd. 20.**Hemp-derived consumer product.**

"Hemp-derived consumer product" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 37.

Subd. 21.**Lower-potency hemp edible.**

"Lower-potency hemp edible" has the meaning given in section 342.01, subdivision 50.

624.713 CERTAIN PERSONS NOT TO POSSESS FIREARMS.

Subdivision 1. **Ineligible persons.**

The following persons **shall not be entitled to possess ammunition or a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon** or, except for clause (1), any other firearm:

(1) a person under the age of 18 years except that a person under 18 may possess ammunition designed for use in a firearm that the person may lawfully possess and may carry or possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon (i) in the actual presence or under the direct supervision of the person's parent or guardian, (ii) for the purpose of military drill under the auspices of a legally recognized military organization and under competent supervision, (iii) for the purpose of instruction, competition, or target practice on a firing range approved by the chief of police or county sheriff in whose jurisdiction the range is located and under direct supervision; or (iv) if the person has successfully completed a course designed to teach marksmanship and safety with a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon and approved by the commissioner of natural resources;

(2) except as otherwise provided in clause (9), a person who has been convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent or convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile for committing, in this state or elsewhere, a crime of violence. For purposes of this section, crime of violence includes crimes in other states or jurisdictions which would have been crimes of violence as herein defined if they had been committed in this state;

(3) a person who is or has ever been committed in Minnesota or elsewhere by a judicial determination that the person is mentally ill, developmentally disabled, or mentally ill and dangerous to the public, as defined in section 253B.02, to a treatment facility, or who has ever been found incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of mental illness, unless the person's ability to possess a firearm and ammunition has been restored under subdivision 4;

(4) a person who has been convicted in Minnesota or elsewhere of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation of chapter 152, unless three years have elapsed since the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other such violation of chapter 152 or a similar law of another state; or a person who is or has

ever been committed by a judicial determination for treatment for the habitual use of a controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in sections 152.01 and 152.02, unless the person's ability to possess a firearm and ammunition has been restored under subdivision 4;

(5) a person who has been committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere by a judicial determination that the person is chemically dependent as defined in section 253B.02, unless the person has completed treatment or the person's ability to possess a firearm and ammunition has been restored under subdivision 4. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts;

(6) a peace officer who is informally admitted to a treatment facility pursuant to section 253B.04 for chemical dependency, unless the officer possesses a certificate from the head of the treatment facility discharging or provisionally discharging the officer from the treatment facility. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts;

(7) a person, including a person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, who has been charged with committing a crime of violence and has been placed in a pretrial diversion program by the court before disposition, until the person has completed the diversion program and the charge of committing the crime of violence has been dismissed;

(8) except as otherwise provided in clause (9), a person who has been convicted in another state of committing an offense similar to the offense described in section 609.224, subdivision 3, against a family or household member or section 609.2242, subdivision 3, unless three years have elapsed since the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of section 609.224, subdivision 3, or 609.2242, subdivision 3, or a similar law of another state;

(9) a person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of assaulting a family or household member and who was found by the court to have used a firearm in any way during commission of the assault is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm or ammunition for the period determined by the sentencing court;

(10) a person who:

(i) has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(ii) is a fugitive from justice as a result of having fled from any state to avoid prosecution for a crime or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding;

(iii) is an unlawful user of any controlled substance as defined in chapter 152. The use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products by a patient enrolled in the registry program or the use of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products by a person 21 years of age or older does not constitute the unlawful use of a controlled substance under this item;

(iv) has been judicially committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as a person who is mentally ill, developmentally disabled, or mentally ill and dangerous to the public, as defined in section 253B.02;

(v) is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States;

(vi) has been discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions;

(vii) has renounced the person's citizenship having been a citizen of the United States; or

(viii) is disqualified from possessing a firearm under United States Code, title 18, section 922(g)(8) or (9), as amended through March 1, 2014;

(11) a person who has been convicted of the following offenses at the gross misdemeanor level, unless three years have elapsed since the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of these sections: section 609.229 (crimes committed for the benefit of a gang); 609.2231, subdivision 4 (assaults motivated by bias); 609.255 (false imprisonment); 609.378 (neglect or endangerment of a child); 609.582, subdivision 4 (burglary in the fourth degree); 609.665 (setting a spring gun); 609.71 (riot); or 609.749 (harassment or stalking). For purposes of this paragraph, the specified gross misdemeanor convictions include crimes committed in other states or jurisdictions which would have been gross misdemeanors if conviction occurred in this state;

(12) a person who has been convicted of a violation of section 609.224 if the court determined that the assault was against a family or household member in accordance with section 609.2242, subdivision 3 (domestic assault), unless three years have elapsed since the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of another violation of section 609.224 or a violation of a section listed in clause (11); or

(13) a person who is subject to an order for protection as described in section 260C.201, subdivision 3, paragraph (d), or 518B.01, subdivision 6, paragraph (g).

(14) a person who is subject to an extreme risk protection order as described in section 624.7172 or 624.7174.

A person who issues a certificate pursuant to this section in good faith is not liable for damages resulting or arising from the actions or misconduct with a firearm or ammunition committed by the individual who is the subject of the certificate.

The prohibition in this subdivision relating to the possession of firearms other than pistols and semiautomatic military-style assault weapons does not apply retroactively to persons who are prohibited from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under this subdivision before August 1, 1994.

Participation as a patient in the registry program or use of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products by a person 21 years of age or older does not disqualify the person from possessing firearms and ammunition under this section.

The lifetime prohibition on possessing, receiving, shipping, or transporting firearms and ammunition for persons convicted or adjudicated delinquent of a crime of violence in clause (2), applies only to offenders who are discharged from sentence or court supervision for a crime of violence on or after August 1, 1993.

For purposes of this section, "judicial determination" means a court proceeding pursuant to sections 253B.07 to 253B.09 or a comparable law from another state.

Subd. 1a. **Ineligible to receive, ship, transport.**

A person presently charged with a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year shall not be entitled to receive, ship, or transport any pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or ammunition designed for use in a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon. A violation of this subdivision is a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. **Penalties.**

(a) A person named in subdivision 1, clause (1), who possesses ammunition or a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon in violation of that clause is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) A person named in subdivision 1, clause (2), who possesses any type of firearm or ammunition is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than $30,000, or both. This paragraph does not apply to any person who has received a relief of disability under United States Code, title 18, section 925, or whose ability to possess firearms and ammunition has been restored under section 609.165, subdivision 1d.

(c) A person named in any other clause of subdivision 1 who possesses any type of firearm or ammunition is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 3. **Notice.**

(a) When a person is convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent or convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile for committing, a crime of violence as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing ammunition or a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon for the remainder of the person's lifetime, and that it is a felony offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the ammunition or pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon possession prohibition or the felony penalty to that defendant.

(b) When a person, including a person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, is charged with committing a crime of violence and is placed in a pretrial diversion program by the court before disposition, the court shall inform the defendant that: (1) the defendant is prohibited from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or ammunition designed for use in a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon until the person has completed the diversion program and the charge of committing a crime of violence has been dismissed; (2) it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition; and (3) if the defendant violates this condition of participation in the diversion program, the charge of committing a crime of violence may be prosecuted. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the ammunition or pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(c) A court shall notify a person subject to subdivision 1, clause (3), of the prohibitions described in that clause and those described in United States Code, title 18, sections 922(d)(4) and 922(g)(4).

Subd. 4. **Restoration of firearms and ammunition eligibility to civilly committed person; petition authorized.**

(a) A person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition under subdivision 1, due to commitment resulting from a judicial determination that the person is mentally ill, developmentally disabled, mentally ill and dangerous, or chemically dependent, may petition a court to restore the person's ability to possess a firearm or ammunition.

(b) The court may grant the relief sought in paragraph (a) in accordance with the principles of due process if the circumstances regarding the person's disqualifying condition and the person's record and reputation are determined to be such that:

(1) the person is not likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety; and

(2) the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest.

(c) When determining whether a person has met the requirement of paragraph (b), clause (1), the court may consider evidence from a licensed medical doctor or clinical psychologist that the person is no longer suffering from the disease or condition that caused the disability or that the disease or condition has been successfully treated for a period of three consecutive years.

(d) Review on appeal shall be de novo.

Subd. 5. **Provision of firearms background check information.**

(a) When a court places a person, including a person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, who is charged with committing a crime of violence into a pretrial diversion program before disposition, the court must ensure that information regarding the person's placement in that program and the ordered expiration date of that placement is transmitted as soon as practicable to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. When a person successfully completes or discontinues the program, the prosecuting attorney must also report that fact within 24 hours of receipt to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

(b) The court must report the conviction and duration of the firearms disqualification imposed as soon as practicable to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System when a person is convicted of a gross misdemeanor that disqualifies the person from possessing firearms under the following sections:

(1) 518B.01, subdivision 14;

(2) 609.224, subdivision 3;

(3) 609.2242, subdivision 3;

(4) 609.749, subdivision 8;

(5) 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (11); or

(6) 629.715, subdivision 2.

(c) If the court reports a firearms disqualification based on a charge of violating an offense listed in paragraph (b), the court must provide notice of the disposition of the charge to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System within three business days.

624.7131 TRANSFEREE PERMIT; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Information.**

Any person may apply for a transferee permit by providing the following information in writing to the chief of police of an organized full time police department of the municipality in which the person resides or to the county sheriff if there is no such local chief of police:

(1) the name, residence, telephone number, and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(2) the sex, date of birth, height, weight, and color of eyes, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(3) a statement that the proposed transferee authorizes the release to the local police authority of commitment information about the proposed transferee maintained by the commissioner of human services, to the extent that the information relates to the proposed transferee's eligibility to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713, subdivision 1; and

(4) a statement by the proposed transferee that the proposed transferee is not prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

The statements shall be signed and dated by the person applying for a permit. At the time of application, the local police authority shall provide the applicant with a dated receipt for the application. The statement under clause (3) must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

Subd. 2. **Investigation.**

The chief of police or sheriff shall check criminal histories, records and warrant information relating to the applicant through the Minnesota Crime Information System, the national criminal record repository, and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The chief of police or sheriff shall also make a reasonable effort to check other available state and local record-keeping systems. The chief of police or sheriff shall obtain commitment information from the commissioner of human services as provided in section 245.041.

Subd. 3. **Forms.**

Chiefs of police and sheriffs shall make transferee permit application forms available throughout the community. There shall be no charge for forms, reports, investigations, notifications, waivers or any other act performed or materials provided by a government employee or agency in connection with application for or issuance of a transferee permit.

Subd. 4. **Grounds for disqualification.**

(a) The chief of police or sheriff shall refuse to grant a transferee permit if the applicant is: (1) prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; (2) determined to be a danger to self or the public when in possession of firearms under paragraph (b); or (3) listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091.

(b) A chief of police or sheriff shall refuse to grant a permit to a person if there exists a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or the public when in possession of a firearm. To deny the application pursuant to paragraph (a), clause (2), the chief of police or sheriff must provide the applicant with written notification and the specific factual basis justifying the denial, including the source of the factual basis. The chief of police or sheriff must inform the applicant of the applicant's right to submit, within 20 business days, any additional documentation relating to the propriety of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the chief of police or sheriff must reconsider the denial and inform the applicant within 15 business days of the result of the reconsideration. Any denial after reconsideration must be in the same form and substance as the original denial and must specifically address any continued deficiencies in light of the additional documentation submitted by the applicant. The applicant must be informed of the right to seek de novo review of the denial as provided in subdivision 8.

(c) A person is not eligible to submit a permit application under this section if the person has had an application denied pursuant to paragraph (b) and less than six months have elapsed since the denial was issued or the person's appeal under subdivision 8 was denied, whichever is later.

(d) A chief of police or sheriff who denies a permit application pursuant to paragraph (b) must provide a copy of the notice of disqualification to the chief of police or sheriff with joint jurisdiction over the proposed transferee's residence.

Subd. 5. **Granting of permits.**

(a) The chief of police or sheriff shall issue a transferee permit or deny the application within 30 days of application for the permit.

(b) In the case of a denial, the chief of police or sheriff shall provide an applicant with written notification of a denial and the specific reason for the denial.

(c) The permits and their renewal shall be granted free of charge.

Subd. 6. **Permits valid statewide.**

Transferee permits issued pursuant to this section are valid statewide and shall expire after one year. A transferee permit may be renewed in the same manner and subject to the same provisions by which the original permit was obtained, except that all renewed permits must comply with the standards adopted by the commissioner under section 624.7151. Permits issued pursuant to this section are not transferable. A person who transfers a permit in violation of this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 7. **Permit voided; revocation.**

(a) The transferee permit shall be void at the time that the holder becomes prohibited from possessing or receiving a pistol under section 624.713, in which event the holder shall return the permit within five days to the issuing authority. If the chief law enforcement officer who issued the permit has knowledge that the permit holder is ineligible to possess firearms, the chief law enforcement officer must revoke the permit and give notice to the holder in writing. Failure of the holder to return the permit within the five days of learning that the permit is void or revoked is a gross misdemeanor unless the court finds that the circumstances or the physical or mental condition of the permit holder prevented the holder from complying with the return requirement.

(b) When a permit holder receives a court disposition that prohibits the permit holder from possessing a firearm, the court must take possession of the permit, if it is available, and send it to the issuing law enforcement agency. If the permit holder does not have the permit when the court imposes a firearm prohibition, the permit holder must surrender the permit to the assigned probation officer, if applicable. When a probation officer is assigned upon disposition of the case, the court shall inform the probation agent of the permit holder's obligation to surrender the permit. Upon surrender, the probation officer must send the permit to the issuing law enforcement agency. If a probation officer is not assigned to the permit holder, the holder shall surrender the permit as provided for in paragraph (a).

Subd. 8. **Hearing upon denial.**

(a) Any person aggrieved by denial of a transferee permit may appeal by petition to the district court having jurisdiction over the county or municipality where the application was submitted. The petition must list the applicable chief of police or sheriff as the respondent. The district court must hold a hearing at the earliest practicable date and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The court may not grant or deny any relief before the completion of the hearing. The record of the hearing must be sealed. The matter must be heard de novo without a jury.

(b) The court must issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the parties. The court must issue its writ of mandamus directing that the permit be issued and order other appropriate relief unless the chief of police or sheriff establishes by clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) the applicant is disqualified from possessing a firearm under state or federal law;

(2) there exists a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or the public when in possession of a firearm. Incidents of alleged criminal misconduct that are not investigated and documented may not be considered; or

(3) the applicant is listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091.

(c) If an application is denied because the proposed transferee is listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091, the applicant may challenge the denial, after disclosure under court supervision of the reason for that listing, based on grounds that the person:

(1) was erroneously identified as a person in the data system;

(2) was improperly included in the data system according to the criteria outlined in section 299C.091, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(3) has demonstrably withdrawn from the activities and associations that led to inclusion in the data system.

Subd. 9. **Permit to carry.**

A valid permit to carry issued pursuant to section 624.714 constitutes a transferee permit for the purposes of this section and sections 624.7132 and 624.7134.

Subd. 10. **Transfer report not required.**

A person who transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person exhibiting a valid transferee permit issued pursuant to this section or a valid permit to carry issued pursuant to section 624.714 is not required to file a transfer report pursuant to section 624.7132, subdivision 1.

Subd. 11. **Penalty.**

A person who makes a false statement in order to obtain a transferee permit knowing or having reason to know the statement is false is guilty of a **felony**.

Subd. 12. **Local regulation.**

This section shall be construed to supersede municipal or county regulation of the issuance of transferee permits.

624.7132 REPORT OF TRANSFER.

Subdivision 1. **Required information.**

Except as provided in this section and section 624.7131, every person who agrees to transfer a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon shall report the following information in writing to the chief of police of the organized full-time police department of the municipality where the proposed transferee resides or to the appropriate county sheriff if there is no such local chief of police:

(1) the name, residence, telephone number, and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(2) the sex, date of birth, height, weight, and color of eyes, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(3) a statement that the proposed transferee authorizes the release to the local police authority of commitment information about the proposed transferee maintained by the commissioner of human services, to the extent that the information relates to the proposed transferee's eligibility to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713, subdivision 1;

(4) a statement by the proposed transferee that the transferee is not prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; and

(5) the address of the place of business of the transferor.

The report shall be signed and dated by the transferor and the proposed transferee. The report shall be delivered by the transferor to the chief of police or sheriff no later than three days after the date of the agreement to transfer, excluding weekends and legal holidays. The statement under clause (3) must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

Subd. 2. **Investigation.**

Upon receipt of a transfer report, the chief of police or sheriff shall check criminal histories, records and warrant information relating to the proposed transferee through the Minnesota Crime Information System, the national criminal record repository, and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The chief of police or sheriff shall also make a reasonable effort to check other available state and local record-keeping systems. The chief of police or sheriff shall obtain commitment information from the commissioner of human services as provided in section 245.041.

Subd. 3. **Notification.**

The chief of police or sheriff shall notify the transferor and proposed transferee in writing as soon as possible if the chief or sheriff determines that the proposed transferee is prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon. The notification to the transferee shall specify the grounds for the disqualification of the proposed transferee and shall set forth in detail the transferee's right of appeal under subdivision 13.

Subd. 4. **Delivery.**

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 7 or 8, no person shall deliver a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a proposed transferee until 30 days after the date the agreement to transfer is delivered to a chief of police or sheriff in accordance with subdivision 1 unless the chief of police or sheriff waives all or a portion of the waiting period. The chief of police or sheriff may waive all or a portion of the waiting period in writing if the chief of police or sheriff: (1) determines the proposed transferee is not disqualified prior to the waiting period concluding; or (2) finds that the transferee requires access to a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon because of a threat to the life of the transferee or of any member of the household of the transferee. Prior to modifying the waiting period under the authority granted in clause (2), the chief of police or sheriff must first determine that the proposed transferee is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.

No person shall deliver a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a proposed transferee after receiving a written notification that the chief of police or sheriff has determined that the proposed transferee is prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

If the transferor makes a report of transfer and receives no written notification of disqualification of the proposed transferee within 30 business days after delivery of the agreement to transfer, the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon may be delivered to the transferee, unless the transferor knows the transferee is ineligible to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

Subd. 5.**Grounds for disqualification.**

(a) The chief of police or sheriff shall deny an application if the proposed transferee is: (1) prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; (2) determined to be a danger to self or the public when in possession of firearms under paragraph (b); or (3) listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091.

(b) A chief of police or sheriff shall deny an application if there exists a substantial likelihood that the proposed transferee is a danger to self or the public when in possession of a firearm. To deny the application under this paragraph, the chief of police or sheriff must provide the applicant with written notification and the specific factual basis justifying the denial, including the source of the factual basis. The chief of police or sheriff must inform the applicant of the applicant's right to submit, within 20 business days, any additional documentation relating to the propriety of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the chief of police or sheriff must reconsider the denial and inform the applicant within 15 business days of the result of the reconsideration. Any denial after reconsideration must be in the same form and substance as the original denial and must specifically address any continued deficiencies in light of the additional documentation submitted by the applicant. The applicant must be informed of the right to seek de novo review of the denial as provided in subdivision 13.

(c) A chief of police or sheriff need not process an application under this section if the person has had an application denied pursuant to paragraph (b) and less than six months have elapsed since the denial was issued or the person's appeal under subdivision 13 was denied, whichever is later.

(d) A chief of police or sheriff who denies an application pursuant to paragraph (b) must provide a copy of the notice of disqualification to the chief of police or sheriff with joint jurisdiction over the applicant's residence.

Subd. 6.**Transferee permit.**

If a chief of police or sheriff does not deny a proposed transferee's application under subdivision 5, the transferee may, within 30 days after the determination, apply to that chief of police or sheriff for a transferee permit, and the permit shall be issued.

Subd. 8. **Report not required.**

If the proposed transferee presents a valid transferee permit issued under section 624.7131 or a valid permit to carry issued under section 624.714, the transferor need not file a transfer report.

Subd. 9. **Number of pistols or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons.**

Any number of pistols or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons may be the subject of a single transfer agreement and report to the chief of police or sheriff. Nothing in this section or section 624.7131 shall be construed to limit or restrict the number of pistols or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons a person may acquire.

Subd. 10. **Restriction on records.**

Except as provided for in section 624.7134, subdivision 3, paragraph (e), if, after a determination that the transferee is not a person prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, a transferee requests that no record be maintained of the fact of who is the transferee of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, the chief of police or sheriff shall sign the transfer report and return it to the transferee as soon as possible. Thereafter, no government employee or agency shall maintain a record of the transfer that identifies the transferee, and the transferee shall retain the report of transfer.

Subd. 11. **Forms; cost.**

Chiefs of police and sheriffs shall make transfer report forms available throughout the community. There shall be no charge for forms, reports, investigations, notifications, waivers or any other act performed or materials provided by a government employee or agency in connection with a transfer.

Subd. 12. **Exclusions.**

Except as otherwise provided in section 609.66, subdivision 1f, **this section shall not apply** to transfers of antique firearms as curiosities or for their historical significance or value, transfers to or between federally licensed firearms dealers, transfers by order of court, involuntary transfers, transfers at death or the following transfers:

(1) a transfer by a person other than a federally licensed firearms dealer;

(2) a loan to a prospective transferee if the loan is intended for a period of no more than one day;

(3) the delivery of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person for the purpose of repair, reconditioning or remodeling;

(4) a loan by a teacher to a student in a course designed to teach marksmanship or safety with a pistol and approved by the commissioner of natural resources;

(5) a loan between persons at a firearms collectors exhibition;

(6) a loan between persons lawfully engaged in hunting or target shooting if the loan is intended for a period of no more than 12 hours;

(7) a loan between law enforcement officers who have the power to make arrests other than citizen arrests; and

(8) a loan between employees or between the employer and an employee in a business if the employee is required to carry a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon by reason of employment and is the holder of a valid permit to carry a pistol.

Subd. 13.**Appeal.**

(a) A person aggrieved by the determination of a chief of police or sheriff under subdivision 5 may appeal by petition to the district court having jurisdiction over the county or municipality where the application was submitted. The petition must list the applicable chief of police or sheriff as the respondent. The district court must hold a hearing at the earliest practicable date and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The court may not grant or deny any relief before the completion of the hearing. The record of the hearing must be sealed. The matter must be heard de novo without a jury.

(b) The court must issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the parties. The court must issue its writ of mandamus directing that the permit be issued and order other appropriate relief unless the chief of police or sheriff establishes by clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) the applicant is disqualified under state or federal law from possession of firearms;

(2) there exists a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or the public when in possession of a firearm. Incidents of alleged criminal misconduct that are not investigated and documented may not be considered; or

(3) the applicant is listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091.

(c) If an application is denied because the proposed transferee is listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091, the proposed transferee may challenge the denial, after disclosure under court supervision of the reason for that listing, based on grounds that the person:

(1) was erroneously identified as a person in the data system;

(2) was improperly included in the data system according to the criteria outlined in section 299C.091, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(3) has demonstrably withdrawn from the activities and associations that led to inclusion in the data system.

Subd. 15. **Penalties.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), a person who does any of the following is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**:

(1) transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon in violation of subdivisions 1 to 13;

(2) transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person who has made a false statement in order to become a transferee, if the transferor knows or has reason to know the transferee has made the false statement;

(3) knowingly becomes a transferee in violation of subdivisions 1 to 13; or

(4) makes a false statement in order to become a transferee of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon knowing or having reason to know the statement is false.

(b) A person who does either of the following is guilty of a **felony**:

(1) transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person under the age of 18 in violation of subdivisions 1 to 13; or

(2) transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person under the age of 18 who has made a false statement in order to become a transferee, if the transferor knows or has reason to know the transferee has made the false statement.

Subd. 16. **Local regulation.**

This section shall be construed to supersede municipal or county regulation of the transfer of pistols.

624.7133 PURCHASING FIREARM ON BEHALF OF INELIGIBLE PERSON.

Any person who purchases or otherwise obtains a firearm on behalf of or for transfer to a person known to be ineligible to possess or purchase a firearm pursuant to federal or state law is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

624.7134 PRIVATE PARTY TRANSFERS; BACKGROUND CHECK REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings provided in this subdivision.

(b) "Firearms dealer" means a person who is licensed by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, under United States Code, title 18, section 923(a).

(c) "State or federally issued identification" means a document or card made or issued by or under the authority of the United States government or the state that contains the person's name, residence address, date of birth, and photograph and is of a type commonly accepted for the purpose of identification of individuals.

(d) "Unlicensed person" means a person who does not hold a license under United States Code, title 18, section 923(a).

Subd. 2.**Background check and evidence of identity.**

An unlicensed person is prohibited from transferring a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to any other unlicensed person, unless: (1) the transfer is made through a firearms dealer as provided for in subdivision 3; or (2) the transferee presents a valid transferee permit issued under section 624.7131 and a current state or federally issued identification.

Subd. 3.**Background check conducted by federally licensed firearms dealer.**

(a) Where both parties to a prospective transfer of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon are unlicensed persons, the transferor and transferee may appear jointly before a federally licensed firearms dealer with the firearm and request that the federally licensed firearms dealer conduct a background check on the transferee and facilitate the transfer.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a federally licensed firearms dealer who agrees to facilitate a transfer under this section shall:

(1) process the transfer as though transferring the firearm from the dealer's inventory to the transferee; and

(2) comply with all requirements of federal and state law that would apply if the firearms dealer were making the transfer, including at a minimum all background checks and record keeping requirements. The exception to the report of transfer process in section 624.7132, subdivision 12, clause (1), does not apply to transfers completed under this subdivision.

(c) If the transferee is prohibited by federal law from purchasing or possessing the firearm or not entitled under state law to possess the firearm, neither the federally licensed firearms dealer nor the transferor shall transfer the firearm to the transferee.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, this section shall not prevent the transferor from:

(1) removing the firearm from the premises of the federally licensed firearms dealer, or the gun show or event where the federally licensed firearms dealer is conducting business, as applicable, while the background check is being conducted, provided that the transferor must return to the federally licensed firearms dealer with the transferee before the transfer takes place, and the federally licensed firearms dealer must take possession of the firearm in order to complete the transfer; and

(2) removing the firearm from the business premises of the federally licensed firearms dealer if the results of the background check indicate the transferee is prohibited by federal law from purchasing or possessing the firearm or not entitled under state law to possess the firearm.

(e) A transferee who consents to participate in a transfer under this subdivision is not entitled to have the transfer report returned as provided for in section 624.7132, subdivision 10.

(f) A firearms dealer may charge a reasonable fee for conducting a background check and facilitating a transfer between the transferor and transferee pursuant to this section.

Subd. 4.**Record of transfer; required information.**

(a) Unless a transfer is made through a firearms dealer as provided for in subdivision 3, when two unlicensed persons complete the transfer of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, the transferor and transferee must complete a record of transfer on a form designed and made publicly available without fee for this purpose by the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Each page of the record of transfer must be signed and dated by the transferor and the transferee and contain the serial number of the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

(b) The record of transfer must contain the following information:

(1) a clear copy of each person's current state or federally issued identification;

(2) a clear copy of the transferee permit presented by the transferee; and

(3) a signed statement by the transferee swearing that the transferee is not currently prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm.

(c) The record of transfer must also contain the following information regarding the transferred pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon:

(1) the type of pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon;

(2) the manufacturer, make, and model of the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; and

(3) the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon's manufacturer-assigned serial number.

(d) Both the transferor and the transferee must retain a copy of the record of transfer and any attachments to the record of transfer for 10 years from the date of the transfer. A copy in digital form shall be acceptable for the purposes of this paragraph.

Subd. 5.**Compulsory production of a record of transfer; misdemeanor penalty.**

(a) Unless a transfer was completed under subdivision 3, the transferor and transferee of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon transferred under subdivision 4 must produce the record of transfer when a peace officer requests the record as part of a criminal investigation.

(b) A person who refuses or is unable to produce a record of transfer for a firearm transferred under this section in response to a request for production made by a peace officer pursuant to paragraph (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor. A prosecution or conviction for violation of this subdivision is not a bar to conviction of, or punishment for, any other crime committed involving the transferred firearm.

Subd. 6.**Immunity.**

A person is immune to a charge of violating this section if the person presents a record of transfer that satisfies the requirements of subdivision 4.

Subd. 7.**Exclusions.**

(a) This section shall not apply to the following transfers:

(1) a transfer by or to a federally licensed firearms dealer;

(2) a transfer by or to any law enforcement agency;

(3) to the extent the transferee is acting within the course and scope of employment and official duties, a transfer to:

(i) a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c);

(ii) a member of the United States armed forces, the National Guard, or the Reserves of the United States armed forces;

(iii) a federal law enforcement officer; or

(iv) a security guard employed by a protective agent licensed pursuant to chapter 326;

(4) a transfer between immediate family members, which for the purposes of this section means spouses, domestic partners, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, and grandchildren;

(5) a transfer to an executor, administrator, trustee, or personal representative of an estate or a trust that occurs by operation of law upon the death of the former owner of the firearm;

(6) a transfer of an antique firearm as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 3;

(7) a transfer of a curio or relic, as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, section 478.11, if the transfer is between collectors of firearms as curios or relics as defined by United States Code, title 18, section 921(a)(13), who each have in their possession a valid collector of curio and relics license issued by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;

(8) the temporary transfer of a firearm if:

(i) the transfer is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm; and

(ii) the person's possession lasts only as long as immediately necessary to prevent such imminent death or great bodily harm;

(9) transfers by or to an auctioneer who is in compliance with chapter 330 and acting in the person's official role as an auctioneer to facilitate or conduct an auction of the firearm; and

(10) a temporary transfer if the transferee's possession of the firearm following the transfer is only:

(i) at a shooting range that operates in compliance with the performance standards under chapter 87A or is a nonconforming use under section 87A.03, subdivision 2, or, if compliance is not required by the governing body of the jurisdiction, at an established shooting range operated consistently with local law in the jurisdiction;

(ii) at a lawfully organized competition involving the use of a firearm, or while participating in or practicing for a performance by an organized group that uses firearms as part of the performance;

(iii) while hunting or trapping if the hunting or trapping is legal in all places where the transferee possesses the firearm and the transferee holds all licenses or permits required for hunting or trapping;

(iv) at a lawfully organized educational or instructional course and under the direct supervision of a certified instructor, as that term is defined in section 624.714, subdivision 2a, paragraph (d); or

(v) while in the actual presence of the transferor.

(b) A transfer under this subdivision is permitted only if the transferor has no reason to believe:

(1) that the transferee is prohibited by federal law from buying or possessing firearms or not entitled under state law to possess firearms;

(2) if the transferee is under 18 years of age and is receiving the firearm under direct supervision and control of an adult, that the adult is prohibited by federal law from buying or possessing firearms or not entitled under state law to possess firearms; or

(3) that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in the commission of a crime.

624.714 CARRYING OF WEAPONS WITHOUT PERMIT; PENALTIES.

Subd. 1a. **Permit required; penalty.**

A person, other than a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, who carries, holds, or possesses a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile, or boat, or on or about the person's clothes or the person, or otherwise in possession or control in a public place, as defined in section 624.7181, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), without first having obtained a permit to carry the pistol is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. A person who is convicted a second or subsequent time is guilty of a **felony**.

Subd. 1b. **Display of permit; penalty.**

(a) The holder of a permit to carry **must** have the permit card and a driver's license, state identification card, or other government-issued photo identification in immediate possession at all times when carrying a pistol and must display the permit card and identification document upon lawful demand by a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1. A violation of this paragraph is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed $25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) A citation issued for violating paragraph (a) must be dismissed if the person demonstrates, in court or in the office of the arresting officer, that the person was authorized to carry the pistol at the time of the alleged violation.

(c) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder must write a sample signature in the officer's presence to aid in verifying the person's identity.

(d) Upon the request of a peace officer, a permit holder shall disclose to the officer whether or not the permit holder is currently carrying a firearm.

Subd. 2. **Where application made; authority to issue permit; criteria; scope.**

(a) Applications by Minnesota residents for permits to carry shall be made to the county sheriff where the applicant resides. Nonresidents, as defined in section 171.01, subdivision 42, may apply to any sheriff.

(b) Unless a sheriff denies a permit under the exception set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), a sheriff must issue a permit to an applicant if the person:

(1) has training in the safe use of a pistol;

(2) is at least 21 years old and a citizen or a permanent resident of the United States;

(3) completes an application for a permit;

(4) is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under the following sections:

(i) 518B.01, subdivision 14;

(ii) 609.224, subdivision 3;

(iii) 609.2242, subdivision 3;

(iv) 609.749, subdivision 8;

(v) 624.713;

(vi) 624.719;

(vii) 629.715, subdivision 2;

(viii) 629.72, subdivision 2; or

(ix) any federal law; and

(5) is not listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091.

(c) A permit to carry a pistol issued or recognized under this section is a state permit and is effective throughout the state.

(d) A sheriff may contract with a police chief to process permit applications under this section. If a sheriff contracts with a police chief, the sheriff remains the issuing authority and the police chief acts as the sheriff's agent. If a sheriff contracts with a police chief, all of the provisions of this section will apply.

Subd. 2a. **Training in safe use of a pistol.**

(a) An applicant must present evidence that the applicant received training in the safe use of a pistol within one year of the date of an original or renewal application. Training may be demonstrated by:

(1) employment as a peace officer in the state of Minnesota within the past year; or

(2) completion of a firearms safety or training course providing basic training in the safe use of a pistol and conducted by a certified instructor.

(b) Basic training must include:

(1) instruction in the fundamentals of pistol use;

(2) successful completion of an actual shooting qualification exercise; and

(3) instruction in the fundamental legal aspects of pistol possession, carry, and use, including self-defense and the restrictions on the use of deadly force.

(c) The certified instructor must issue a certificate to a person who has completed a firearms safety or training course described in paragraph (b). The certificate must be signed by the instructor and attest that the person attended and completed the course.

(d) A person qualifies as a certified instructor if the person is certified as a firearms instructor within the past five years by an organization or government entity that has been approved by the Department of Public Safety in accordance with the department's standards.

(e) A sheriff must accept the training described in this subdivision as meeting the requirement in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), for training in the safe use of a pistol. A sheriff may also accept other satisfactory evidence of training in the safe use of a pistol.

Subd. 3. **Form and contents of application.**

(a) Applications for permits to carry must be an official, standardized application form, adopted under section 624.7151, and must set forth in writing only the following information:

(1) the applicant's name, residence, telephone number, if any, and driver's license number or state identification card number;

(2) the applicant's sex, date of birth, height, weight, and color of eyes and hair, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any;

(3) the township or statutory city or home rule charter city, and county, of all Minnesota residences of the applicant in the last five years, though not including specific addresses;

(4) the township or city, county, and state of all non-Minnesota residences of the applicant in the last five years, though not including specific addresses;

(5) a statement that the applicant authorizes the release to the sheriff of commitment information about the applicant maintained by the commissioner of human services or any similar agency or department of another state where the applicant has resided, to the extent that the information relates to the applicant's eligibility to possess a firearm; and

(6) a statement by the applicant that, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, the applicant is not prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(b) The statement under paragraph (a), clause (5), must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

(c) An applicant must submit to the sheriff an application packet consisting only of the following items:

(1) a completed application form, signed and dated by the applicant;

(2) an accurate photocopy of the certificate described in subdivision 2a, paragraph (c), that is submitted as the applicant's evidence of training in the safe use of a pistol; and

(3) an accurate photocopy of the applicant's current driver's license, state identification card, or the photo page of the applicant's passport.

(d) In addition to the other application materials, a person who is otherwise ineligible for a permit due to a criminal conviction but who has obtained a pardon or expungement setting aside the conviction, sealing the conviction, or otherwise restoring applicable rights, must submit a copy of the relevant order.

(e) Applications must be submitted in person.

(f) The sheriff may charge a new application processing fee in an amount not to exceed the actual and reasonable direct cost of processing the application or $100, whichever is less. Of this amount, $10 must be submitted to the commissioner and deposited into the general fund.

(g) This subdivision prescribes the complete and exclusive set of items an applicant is required to submit in order to apply for a new or renewal permit to carry. The applicant must not be asked or required to submit, voluntarily or involuntarily, any information, fees, or documentation beyond that specifically required by this subdivision. This paragraph does not apply to alternate training evidence accepted by the sheriff under subdivision 2a, paragraph (d).

(h) Forms for new and renewal applications must be available at all sheriffs' offices and the commissioner must make the forms available on the Internet.

(i) Application forms must clearly display a notice that a permit, if granted, is void and must be immediately returned to the sheriff if the permit holder is or becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm. The notice must list the applicable state criminal offenses and civil categories that prohibit a person from possessing a firearm.

(j) Upon receipt of an application packet and any required fee, the sheriff must provide a signed receipt indicating the date of submission.

Subd. 4. **Investigation.**

(a) The sheriff must check, by means of electronic data transfer, criminal records, histories, and warrant information on each applicant through the Minnesota Crime Information System and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The sheriff shall also make a reasonable effort to check other available and relevant federal, state, or local record-keeping systems. The sheriff must obtain commitment information from the commissioner of human services as provided in section 245.041 or, if the information is reasonably available, as provided by a similar statute from another state.

(b) When an application for a permit is filed under this section, the sheriff must notify the chief of police, if any, of the municipality where the applicant resides. The police chief may provide the sheriff with any information relevant to the issuance of the permit.

(c) The sheriff must conduct a background check by means of electronic data transfer on a permit holder through the Minnesota Crime Information System and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System at least yearly to ensure continuing eligibility. The sheriff may also conduct additional background checks by means of electronic data transfer on a permit holder at any time during the period that a permit is in effect.

Subd. 6. **Granting and denial of permits.**

(a) The sheriff **must,** within 30 days after the date of receipt of the application packet described in subdivision 3:

(1) issue the permit to carry;

(2) deny the application for a permit to carry solely on the grounds that the applicant failed to qualify under the criteria described in subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(3) deny the application on the grounds that there exists a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or the public if authorized to carry a pistol under a permit.

(b) Failure of the sheriff to notify the applicant of the denial of the application within 30 days after the date of receipt of the application packet constitutes issuance of the permit to carry and the sheriff must promptly fulfill the requirements under paragraph (c). To deny the application, the sheriff must provide the applicant with written notification and the specific factual basis justifying the denial under paragraph (a), clause (2) or (3), including the source of the factual basis. The sheriff must inform the applicant of the applicant's right to submit, within 20 business days, any additional documentation relating to the propriety of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the sheriff must reconsider the denial and inform the applicant within 15 business days of the result of the reconsideration. Any denial after reconsideration must be in the same form and substance as the original denial and must specifically address any continued deficiencies in light of the additional documentation submitted by the applicant. The applicant must be informed of the right to seek de novo review of the denial as provided in subdivision 12.

(c) Upon issuing a permit to carry, the sheriff must provide a laminated permit card to the applicant by first class mail unless personal delivery has been made. Within five business days, the sheriff must submit the information specified in subdivision 7, paragraph (a), to the commissioner for inclusion solely in the database required under subdivision 15, paragraph (a). The sheriff must transmit the information in a manner and format prescribed by the commissioner.

(d) Within five business days of learning that a permit to carry has been suspended or revoked, the sheriff must submit information to the commissioner regarding the suspension or revocation for inclusion solely in the databases required or permitted under subdivision 15.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), the sheriff may suspend the application process if a charge is pending against the applicant that, if resulting in conviction, will prohibit the applicant from possessing a firearm.

(f) A sheriff shall not deny an application for a permit to carry solely because the applicant is a patient enrolled in the registry program and uses medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products for a qualifying medical condition or because the person is 21 years of age or older and uses adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 7. **Permit card contents; expiration; renewal.**

(a) Permits to carry must be on an official, standardized permit card adopted by the commissioner, containing only the name, residence, and driver's license number or state identification card number of the permit holder, if any.

(b) The permit card must also identify the issuing sheriff and state the expiration date of the permit. The permit card must clearly display a notice that a permit, if granted, is void and must be immediately returned to the sheriff if the permit holder becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(c) A permit to carry a pistol issued under this section **expires five years** after the date of issue. It may be renewed in the same manner and under the same criteria which the original permit was obtained, subject to the following procedures:

(1) no earlier than 90 days prior to the expiration date on the permit, the permit holder may renew the permit by submitting to the appropriate sheriff the application packet

described in subdivision 3 and a renewal processing fee not to exceed the actual and reasonable direct cost of processing the application or $75, whichever is less. Of this amount, $5 must be submitted to the commissioner and deposited into the general fund. The sheriff must process the renewal application in accordance with subdivisions 4 and 6; and

(2) a permit holder who submits a renewal application packet after the expiration date of the permit, but within 30 days after expiration, may renew the permit as provided in clause (1) by paying an additional late fee of $10.

(d) The renewal permit is effective beginning on the expiration date of the prior permit to carry.

Subd. 7a. **Change of address; loss or destruction of permit.**

(a) Within 30 days after changing permanent address, or within 30 days of having lost or destroyed the permit card, the permit holder must notify the issuing sheriff of the change, loss, or destruction. Failure to provide notification as required by this subdivision is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed $25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) After notice is given under paragraph (a), a permit holder may obtain a replacement permit card by paying $10 to the sheriff. The request for a replacement permit card must be made on an official, standardized application adopted for this purpose under section 624.7151, and, except in the case of an address change, must include a notarized statement that the permit card has been lost or destroyed.

Subd. 8. **Permit to carry voided.**

(a) The permit to carry is void at the time that the holder becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm, in which event the holder must return the permit card to the issuing sheriff within five business days after the holder knows or should know that the holder is a prohibited person. If the sheriff has knowledge that a permit is void under this paragraph, the sheriff must give notice to the permit holder in writing in the same manner as a denial. Failure of the holder to return the permit within the five days is a gross misdemeanor unless the court finds that the circumstances or the physical or mental condition of the permit holder prevented the holder from complying with the return requirement.

(b) When a permit holder is convicted of an offense that prohibits the permit holder from possessing a firearm, the court must take possession of the permit, if it is available, and send it to the issuing sheriff.

(c) The sheriff of the county where the application was submitted, or of the county of the permit holder's current residence, may file a petition with the district court therein, for an order revoking a permit to carry on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall be issued only if the sheriff meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses, including attorney fees.

(d) A permit revocation must be promptly reported to the issuing sheriff.

Subd. 8a. **Prosecutor's duty.**

Whenever a person is charged with an offense that would, upon conviction, prohibit the person from possessing a firearm, the prosecuting attorney must ascertain whether the person is a permit holder under this section. If the person is a permit holder, the prosecutor must notify the issuing sheriff that the person has been charged with a prohibiting offense. The prosecutor must also notify the sheriff of the final disposition of the case.

Subd. 9. **Carrying pistols about one's premises or for purposes of repair, target practice.**

A permit to carry is not required of a person:

(1) to keep or carry about the person's place of business, dwelling house, premises or on land possessed by the person a pistol;

(2) to carry a pistol from a place of purchase to the person's dwelling house or place of business, or from the person's dwelling house or place of business to or from a place where repairing is done, to have the pistol repaired;

(3) to carry a pistol between the person's dwelling house and place of business;

(4) to carry a pistol in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this state for the purpose of hunting or of target shooting in a safe area; or

(5) to transport a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat if the pistol is unloaded, contained in a closed and fastened case, gunbox, or securely tied package.

Subd. 10. **False representations.**

A person who gives or causes to be given any false material information in applying for a permit to carry, knowing or having reason to know the information is false, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 11. **No limit on number of pistols.**

A person shall not be restricted as to the number of pistols the person may carry.

Subd. 11a. **Emergency issuance of permits.**

A sheriff may immediately issue an emergency permit to a person if the sheriff determines that the person is in an emergency situation that may constitute an immediate risk to the safety of the person or someone residing in the person's household. A person seeking an emergency permit must complete an application form and must sign an affidavit describing the emergency situation. An emergency permit applicant does not need to provide evidence of training. An emergency permit is valid for 30 days, may not be renewed, and may be revoked without a hearing. No fee may be charged for an emergency permit. An emergency permit holder may seek a regular permit under subdivision 3 and is subject to the other applicable provisions of this section.

Subd. 12. **Hearing upon denial or revocation.**

(a) Any person aggrieved by denial or revocation of a permit to carry may appeal by petition to the district court having jurisdiction over the county or municipality where the application was submitted. The petition must list the sheriff as the respondent. The district court must hold a hearing at the earliest practicable date and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The court may not grant or deny any relief before the completion of the hearing. The record of the hearing must be sealed. The matter must be heard de novo without a jury.

(b) The court must issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the parties. The court must issue its writ of mandamus directing that the permit be issued and order other appropriate relief unless the sheriff establishes by clear and convincing evidence:

(1) that the applicant is disqualified under the criteria described in subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(2) that there exists a substantial likelihood that the applicant is a danger to self or the public if authorized to carry a pistol under a permit. Incidents of alleged criminal misconduct that are not investigated and documented may not be considered.

(c) If an applicant is denied a permit on the grounds that the applicant is listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091, the person may challenge the denial, after disclosure under court supervision of the reason for that listing, based on grounds that the person:

(1) was erroneously identified as a person in the data system;

(2) was improperly included in the data system according to the criteria outlined in section 299C.091, subdivision 2, paragraph (b); or

(3) has demonstrably withdrawn from the activities and associations that led to inclusion in the data system.

(d) If the court grants a petition brought under paragraph (a), the court must award the applicant or permit holder reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees.

Subd. 12a. **Suspension as condition of release.**

The district court may order suspension of the application process for a permit or suspend the permit of a permit holder as a condition of release pursuant to the same criteria as the surrender of firearms under section 629.715. A permit suspension must be promptly reported to the issuing sheriff. If the permit holder has an out-of-state permit recognized under subdivision 16, the court must promptly report the suspension to the commissioner for inclusion solely in the database under subdivision 15, paragraph (a).

Subd. 13. **Exemptions; adult correctional facility officers.**

A permit to carry a pistol is not required of any officer of a state adult correctional facility when on guard duty or otherwise engaged in an assigned duty.

Subd. 14. **Records.**

(a) A sheriff must not maintain records or data collected, made, or held under this section concerning any applicant or permit holder that are not necessary under this section to support a permit that is outstanding or eligible for renewal under subdivision 7, paragraph (b). Notwithstanding section 138.163, sheriffs must completely purge all files and databases by March 1 of each year to delete all information collected under this section concerning all persons who are no longer current permit holders or currently eligible to renew their permit.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to records or data concerning an applicant or permit holder who has had a permit denied or revoked under the criteria established in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clause (1), or subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), for a period of six years from the date of the denial or revocation.

Subd. 15. **Commissioner; contracts; database.**

(a) The commissioner must maintain an automated database of persons authorized to carry pistols under this section that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, only to law enforcement agencies, including prosecutors carrying out their duties under subdivision 8a, to verify the validity of a permit.

(b) The commissioner may maintain a separate automated database of denied applications for permits to carry and of revoked permits that is available only to sheriffs performing their duties under this section containing the date of, the statutory basis for, and the initiating agency for any permit application denied or permit revoked for a period of six years from the date of the denial or revocation.

(c) The commissioner may contract with one or more vendors to implement the commissioner's duties under this section.

Subd. 16. **Recognition of permits from other states.**

(a) The commissioner must annually establish and publish a list of other states that have laws governing the issuance of permits to carry weapons that are not similar to this section. The list must be available on the Internet. **A person holding a carry permit from a state not on the list may use the license or permit in this state subject to the rights, privileges, and requirements of this section.**

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), no license or permit from another state is valid in this state if the holder is or becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(c) Any sheriff or police chief may file a petition under subdivision 12 seeking an order suspending or revoking an out-of-state permit holder's authority to carry a pistol in this state on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall only be issued if the petitioner meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees. The petition may be filed in any county in the state where a person holding a license or permit from another state can be found.

(d) The commissioner must, when necessary, execute reciprocity agreements regarding carry permits with jurisdictions whose carry permits are recognized under paragraph (a).

Subd. 17. **Posting; trespass.**

(a) A person carrying a firearm on or about his or her person or clothes under a permit or otherwise who remains at a private establishment knowing that the operator of the establishment or its agent has made a reasonable request that firearms not be brought into the establishment may be ordered to leave the premises. A person who fails to leave when so requested is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a first offense must not exceed $25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this subdivision is not subject to forfeiture.

(b) As used in this subdivision, the terms in this paragraph have the meanings given.

(1) "Reasonable request" means a request made under the following circumstances:

(i) the requester has prominently posted a conspicuous sign at every entrance to the establishment containing the following language: "(INDICATE IDENTITY OF OPERATOR) BANS GUNS IN THESE PREMISES."; or

(ii) the requester or the requester's agent personally informs the person that guns are prohibited in the premises and demands compliance.

(2) "Prominently" means readily visible and within four feet laterally of the entrance with the bottom of the sign at a height of four to six feet above the floor.

(3) "Conspicuous" means lettering in black arial typeface at least 1-1/2 inches in height against a bright contrasting background that is at least 187 square inches in area.

(4) "Private establishment" means a building, structure, or portion thereof that is owned, leased, controlled, or operated by a nongovernmental entity for a nongovernmental purpose.

(c) The owner or operator of a private establishment may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area.

(d) The owner or operator of a private establishment may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms by a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), within the private establishment or deny the officer access thereto, except when specifically authorized by statute. The owner or operator of the private establishment may require the display of official credentials issued by the agency that employs the peace officer prior to granting the officer entry into the private establishment.

(e) This subdivision does not apply to private residences. The lawful possessor of a private residence may prohibit firearms, and provide notice thereof, in any lawful manner.

(f) A landlord may not restrict the lawful carry or possession of firearms by tenants or their guests.

(g) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions in section 609.605, this subdivision sets forth the exclusive criteria to notify a permit holder when otherwise lawful firearm possession is not allowed in a private establishment and sets forth the exclusive penalty for such activity.

(h) This subdivision does not apply to a security guard acting in the course and scope of employment. The owner or operator of a private establishment may require the display of official credentials issued by the company, which must be licensed by the Private Detective and Protective Agent Services Board, that employs the security guard and the guard's permit card prior to granting the guard entrance into the private establishment.

Subd. 18. **Employers; public colleges and universities.**

(a) An employer, whether public or private, may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its employees while acting in the course and scope of employment. Employment related civil sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(b) A public postsecondary institution regulated under chapter 136F or 137 may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its students while on the institution's property. Academic sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), an employer or a postsecondary institution may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area.

Subd. 19. **Immunity.**

Neither a sheriff, police chief, any employee of a sheriff or police chief involved in the permit issuing process, nor any certified instructor is liable for damages resulting or arising from acts with a firearm committed by a permit holder, unless the person had actual knowledge at the time the permit was issued or the instruction was given that the applicant was prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

Subd. 20. **Monitoring.**

(a) By March 1, 2004, and each year thereafter, the commissioner must report to the legislature on:

(1) the number of permits applied for, issued, suspended, revoked, and denied, further categorized by the age, sex, and zip code of the applicant or permit holder, since the previous submission, and in total;

(2) the number of permits currently valid;

(3) the specific reasons for each suspension, revocation, and denial and the number of reversed, canceled, or corrected actions;

(4) without expressly identifying an applicant, the number of denials or revocations based on the grounds under subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3), the factual basis for each denial or revocation, and the result of an appeal, if any, including the court's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order;

(5) the number of convictions and types of crimes committed since the previous submission, and in total, by individuals with permits including data as to whether a firearm lawfully carried solely by virtue of a permit was actually used in furtherance of the crime;

(6) to the extent known or determinable, data on the lawful and justifiable use of firearms by permit holders; and

(7) the status of the segregated funds reported to the commissioner under subdivision 21.

(b) Sheriffs and police chiefs must supply the Department of Public Safety with the basic data the department requires to complete the report under paragraph (a). Sheriffs and police chiefs may submit data classified as private to the Department of Public Safety under this paragraph.

(c) Copies of the report under paragraph (a) must be made available to the public at the actual cost of duplication.

(d) Nothing contained in any provision of this section or any other law requires or authorizes the registration, documentation, collection, or providing of serial numbers or other data on firearms or on firearms' owners.

Subd. 21. **Use of fees.**

Fees collected by sheriffs under this section and not forwarded to the commissioner must be used only to pay the direct costs of administering this section. Fee money may be used to pay the costs of appeals of prevailing applicants or permit holders under subdivision 8, paragraph (c); subdivision 12, paragraph (e); and subdivision 16, paragraph (c). Fee money may also be used to pay the reasonable costs of the county attorney to represent the sheriff in proceedings under this section. The revenues must be maintained in a segregated fund. Fund balances must be carried over from year to year and do not revert to any other fund. As part of the information supplied under subdivision 20, paragraph (b), by January 31 of each year, a sheriff must report to the commissioner on the sheriff's segregated fund for the preceding calendar year, including information regarding:

(1) nature and amount of revenues;

(2) nature and amount of expenditures; and

(3) nature and amount of balances.

Subd. 22. **Short title; construction; severability.**

This section may be cited as the Minnesota Citizens' Personal Protection Act of 2003. The legislature of the state of Minnesota recognizes and declares that the second amendment of the United States Constitution guarantees the fundamental, individual right to keep and bear arms. The provisions of this section are declared to be necessary to accomplish compelling state interests in regulation of those rights. The terms of this section must be construed according to the compelling state interest test. The invalidation of any provision of this section shall not invalidate any other provision.

Subd. 23. **Exclusivity.**

This section sets forth the complete and exclusive criteria and procedures for the issuance of permits to carry and establishes their nature and scope. No sheriff, police chief, governmental unit, government official, government employee, or other person or body acting under color of law or governmental authority may change, modify, or supplement these criteria or procedures, or limit the exercise of a permit to carry.

Subd. 24. **Predatory offenders.**

Except when acting under the authority of other law, it is a misdemeanor for a person required to register by section 243.166 to carry a pistol whether or not the carrier possesses a permit to carry issued under this section. If an action prohibited by this subdivision is also a violation of another law, the violation may be prosecuted under either law.

624.7141 TRANSFER TO INELIGIBLE PERSON.

Subdivision 1. **Transfer prohibited.**

(a) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to two years and to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000 if the person intentionally transfers a firearm to another and the person knows or reasonably should know that the transferee:

(1) has been denied a permit to carry under section 624.714 because the transferee is not eligible under section 624.713 to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or any other firearm;

(2) has been found ineligible to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon by a chief of police or sheriff as a result of an application for a transferee permit or a transfer report; or

(3) is disqualified under section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or any other firearm.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to the transfer of a firearm other than a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person under the age of 18 who is not disqualified from possessing any other firearm.

Subd. 2. **~~Felony~~ Aggravated offense.**

A person who violates this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to five years and to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000 if the transferee possesses or uses the weapon within one year after the transfer in furtherance of a felony crime of violence.

Subd. 3. **Subsequent eligibility.**

This section is not applicable to a transfer to a person who became eligible to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713 after the transfer occurred but before the transferee used or possessed the weapon in furtherance of any crime.

Subd. 4. **Affirmative defense.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, "family or household member" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

(b) If proven by clear and convincing evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of this section that the defendant was a family or household member of the transferee and committed the violation only under compulsion by the transferee who, by explicit or implicit threats or other acts, created a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the defendant that the refusal of the defendant to participate in the violation would result in the transferee inflicting substantial bodily harm or death on the defendant or a family or household member of the defendant.

(c) The fact finder may consider any evidence of past acts that would constitute domestic abuse, domestic or nondomestic assault, criminal sexual conduct, sexual extortion, sex trafficking, labor trafficking, harassment or stalking, or any other crime that is a crime of violence as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, or threats to commit any of these crimes by the transferee toward the defendant or another when determining if the defendant has proven the affirmative defense. Past prosecution is not required for the fact finder to consider evidence of these acts. Nothing in this paragraph limits the ability of the fact finder to consider other relevant evidence when determining if the defendant has proven the affirmative defense.

624.7142 CARRYING WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Acts prohibited.**

A person may not carry a pistol on or about the person's clothes or person in a public place:

(1) when the person is under the influence of a controlled substance, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4;

(2) when the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1), ~~and~~ (4), and (7);

(3) when the person is under the influence of an intoxicating substance as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 11a, and the person knows or has reason to know that the substance has the capacity to cause impairment;

(4) when the person is under the influence of alcohol;

(5) when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.10 or more; or

(6) when the person's alcohol concentration is less than 0.10, but more than 0.04.

(7) when the person is under the influence of cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, an artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols, as those terms are defined in section 342.01.

Subd. 2. **Arrest.**

A peace officer **may arrest** a person for a violation under subdivision 1 without a warrant upon probable cause, without regard to whether the violation was committed in the officer's presence.

Subd. 3. **Preliminary screening test.**

When an officer authorized under subdivision 2 to make arrests has reason to believe that the person may be violating or has violated subdivision 1, the officer may require the person to provide a breath sample for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the commissioner for this purpose. The results of the preliminary screening test must be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made under this section and whether to require the chemical tests authorized in section 624.7143, but may not be used in any court action except: (1) to prove that the test was properly required of a person under section 624.7143, or (2) in a civil action arising out of the use of the pistol. Following the preliminary screening test, additional tests may be required of the person as provided under section 624.7143. A person who refuses a breath sample is subject to the provisions of section 624.7143 unless, in compliance with that section, the person submits to a blood, breath, or urine test to determine the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

Subd. 4. **Evidence.**

In a prosecution for a violation of subdivision 1, the admission of evidence of the amount of alcohol or a controlled substance in the person's blood, breath, or urine is governed by section 169A.45.

Subd. 5. **Suspension.**

A person who is charged with a violation under this section may have their authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise suspended by the court as a condition of release.

Subd. 6. **Penalties.**

(a) A person who violates a prohibition under subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (5), is guilty of a misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation is a **gross misdemeanor**.

(b) A person who violates subdivision 1, clause (6), is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

(c) In addition to the penalty imposed under paragraph (a), if a person violates subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (5), the person's authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise is revoked and the person may not reapply for a period of one year from the date of conviction.

(d) In addition to the penalty imposed under paragraph (b), if a person violates subdivision 1, clause (6), the person's authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise is suspended for 180 days from the date of conviction.

(e) Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of subdivision 1, clause (6), is not subject to forfeiture.

Subd. 7. **Reporting.**

Suspensions and revocations under this section must be reported in the same manner as in section 624.714, subdivision 12a.

624.7143 CHEMICAL TESTING.

Subdivision 1. **Mandatory chemical testing.**

(a) A person who carries a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person is required, subject to the provisions of this section, to take or submit to a test of the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence and amount of alcohol or a controlled substance. The test shall be administered at the direction of an officer authorized to make arrests under section 624.7142.

(b) Taking or submitting to a test of the person's breath is mandatory when requested by an officer who has probable cause to believe the person was carrying a pistol in violation of section 624.7142, and one of the following conditions exists:

(1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violating section 624.7142;

(2) the person has been involved while carrying a firearm in a firearms-related accident resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;

(3) the person has refused to take the preliminary screening test provided for in section 624.7142; or

(4) the screening test was administered and indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

(c) Taking or submitting to a test of the person's blood or urine is mandatory when requested by a peace officer under the conditions described in paragraph (b) if the officer is acting pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18.

Subd. 1a. **Blood or urine test; search warrant required.**

Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this section, a blood or urine test may be conducted only pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, or a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant requirement. When, under the provisions of this section, a search warrant is required for a blood or urine test, that requirement is met if a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant is applicable.

Subd. 2. **Penalties; refusal; revocation.**

(a) If a person refuses to take a test required under subdivision 1, none must be given but the officer shall report the refusal to the sheriff and to the authority having responsibility for prosecution of misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred that gave rise to the test demand and refusal. On certification by the officer that probable cause existed to believe the person had been carrying a pistol on or about the person's clothes or person in a public place while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, that in the case of a blood or urine test the officer was acting pursuant to a search warrant, and that the person refused to submit to testing, a court may impose a civil penalty of $500 and may revoke the person's authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise for a period of one year from the date of the refusal. The person shall be accorded notice and an opportunity to be heard prior to imposition of the civil penalty or the revocation.

(b) Revocations under this subdivision must be reported in the same manner as in section 624.714, subdivision 12a.

Subd. 3. **Rights and obligations.**

At the time a test is requested, the person must be informed that:

(1) Minnesota law requires a person to take a test to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;

(2) if the person refuses to take the test, the person is subject to a civil penalty of $500 and is prohibited for a period of one year from carrying a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person, as provided under subdivision 2; and

(3) that, in the case of a breath test, the person has the right to consult with an attorney, but that this right is limited to the extent it cannot unreasonably delay administration of the test or the person will be deemed to have refused the test.

Subd. 4. **Type of test.**

(a) A peace officer who directs a test pursuant to this section may direct a breath test.

(b) A peace officer, acting pursuant to a search warrant, may direct a blood or urine test as provided in the warrant. If the warrant authorizes either a blood or urine test, the officer may direct whether the test is of blood or urine. If the person to whom the test is directed objects to the test, the officer shall offer the person an alternative test of either blood or urine.

(c) If there is probable cause to believe there is impairment by a controlled substance that is not subject to testing by a breath test, a blood or urine test may be required pursuant to a search warrant even after a breath test has been administered.

(d) Action under this section may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if an alternative test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if an alternative test was offered.

Subd. 5. **Chemical tests.**

Chemical tests administered under this section are governed by section 169A.51 in all aspects that are not inconsistent with this section.

624.7144 ALLOWING AN INELIGIBLE PERSON ACCESS TO FIREARMS.

A person who accepts a transferred firearm from an abusing party or offender pursuant to section 260C.201, subdivision 3; 518B.01, subdivision 6; 609.2242, subdivision 3; or 609.749, subdivision 8, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** if the abusing party or offender obtains possession of the transferred firearm while the person is prohibited from possessing firearms. It is an affirmative defense to a violation of this section that the third party who accepted the transferred firearm exercised due care to ensure that the abusing party or offender could not access the firearm. The third party shall not return the firearm to the abusing party or offender until the prohibiting time period imposed under section 260C.201, subdivision 3; 518B.01, subdivision 6; 609.2242, subdivision 3; or 609.749, subdivision 8, has expired and the abusing party or offender presents a current, valid transferee permit or passes a federal background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The third party may rely on a court order describing the length of the prohibiting time period as conclusive evidence that the prohibiting time period has expired, unless otherwise notified by the court.

624.715 EXEMPTIONS; ANTIQUES AND ORNAMENTS.

Sections 624.713 and 624.714 shall not apply to antique firearms which are carried or possessed as curiosities or for their historical significance or value, or to ammunition or primers, projectiles, or propellent powder designed solely for use in an antique firearm.

624.7152 LAWFUL CANNABIS USERS.

(a) **A person may not be denied** the right to purchase, own, possess, or carry a firearm solely on the basis that the person is a patient in the registry program.

(b) A person may not be denied the right to purchase, own, possess, or carry a firearm solely on the basis that the person is 21 years of age or older and uses adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

(c) A state or local agency may not access a database containing the identities of patients in the registry program to obtain information for the purpose of approving or disapproving a person from purchasing, owning, possessing, or carrying a firearm.

(d) A state or local agency may not use information gathered from a database containing the identities of patients in the registry program to obtain information for the purpose of approving or disapproving a person from purchasing, owning, possessing, or carrying a firearm.

(e) A state or local agency may not inquire about a person's status as a patient in the registry program for the purpose of approving or disapproving the person from purchasing, owning, possessing, or carrying a firearm.

(f) A state or local agency may not inquire about the use of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products by a person 21 years of age or older for the purpose of approving or disapproving the person from purchasing, owning, possessing, or carrying a firearm.

624.716 SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS PROHIBITED; PENALTY.

Any federally licensed firearms dealer who sells a Saturday night special pistol, or any person who manufactures or assembles a Saturday night special pistol in whole or in part, shall be guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

624.7161 FIREARMS DEALERS; CERTAIN SECURITY MEASURES REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Firearms dealer" means a dealer federally licensed to sell pistols who operates a retail business in which pistols are sold from a permanent business location other than the dealer's home.

(c) "Small firearms dealer" means a firearms dealer who operates a retail business at which no more than 50 pistols are displayed for sale at any time.

(d) "Large firearms dealer" means a firearms dealer who operates a retail business at which more than 50 pistols are displayed for sale at any time.

Subd. 2. **Security measures required.**

After business hours when the dealer's place of business is unattended, a small firearms dealer shall place all pistols that are located in the dealer's place of business in a locked safe or locked steel gun cabinet, or on a locked, hardened steel rod or cable that runs through the pistol's trigger guards. The safe, gun cabinet, rod, or cable must be anchored to prevent its removal from the premises.

Subd. 3. **Security standards.**

The commissioner shall adopt standards specifying minimum security requirements for small and large firearms dealers. By January 1, 1993, all firearms dealers shall comply with the standards. The standards may provide for:

(1) alarm systems for small and large firearms dealers;

(2) site hardening and other necessary and effective security measures required for large firearms dealers;

(3) a system of inspections, during normal business hours, by local law enforcement officials for compliance with the standards; and

(4) other reasonable requirements necessary and effective to reduce the risk of burglaries at firearms dealers' business establishments.

624.7162 FIREARMS DEALERS; SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Firearms dealers.**

For purposes of this section, a firearms dealer is any person who is federally licensed to sell firearms from any location.

Subd. 2. **Notice required.**

In each business location where firearms are sold by a firearms dealer, the dealer shall post in a conspicuous location the following warning in block letters not less than one inch in height: "IT IS UNLAWFUL TO STORE OR LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WHERE A CHILD CAN OBTAIN ACCESS."

Subd. 3. **Fine.**

A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and may be fined not more than $300.

624.717 LOCAL REGULATION.

Sections 624.711 to 624.716 shall be construed to supersede municipal or county regulation of the carrying or possessing of pistols and the regulation of Saturday night special pistols.

"RED FLAG" LAW

624.7171 EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) As used in sections 624.7171 to 624.7178, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Family or household members" means:

(1) spouses and former spouses of the respondent;

(2) parents and children of the respondent;

(3) persons who are presently residing with the respondent; or

(4) a person involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship with the respondent.

In determining whether persons are in a significant romantic or sexual relationship under clause (4), the court shall consider the length of time of the relationship; type of relationship; and frequency of interaction between the parties.

(c) "Firearm" has the meaning given in section 609.666, subdivision 1, paragraph (a).

(d) "Mental health professional" has the meaning given in section 245I.02, subdivision 27.

Subd. 2.**Court jurisdiction.**

(a) An application for relief under sections 624.7172 and 624.7174 may be filed in the county of residence of the respondent except as provided for in paragraph (b). Actions under sections 624.7172 and 624.7174 shall be given docket priorities by the court.

(b) At the time of filing, a petitioner may request that the court allow the petitioner to appear virtually at all proceedings. If the court denies the petitioner's request for virtual participation, the petitioner may refile the petition in the county where the petitioner resides or is officed.

Subd. 3.**Information on petitioner's location or residence.**

Upon the petitioner's request, information maintained by the court regarding the petitioner's location or residence is not accessible to the public and may be disclosed only to court personnel or law enforcement for purposes of service of process, conducting an investigation, or enforcing an order.

Subd. 4.**Generally.**

(a) There shall exist an action known as a petition for an extreme risk protection order, which order shall enjoin and prohibit the respondent from possessing or purchasing firearms for as long as the order remains in effect.

(b) A petition for relief under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 may be made by the chief law enforcement officer, the chief law enforcement officer's designee, a city or county attorney, any family or household members of the respondent, or a guardian, as defined in section 524.1-201, clause (27), of the respondent.

(c) A petition for relief shall allege that the respondent poses a significant danger of bodily harm to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm. The petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating specific facts and circumstances forming a basis to allege that an extreme risk protection order should be granted. The affidavit may include but is not limited to evidence showing any of the factors described in section 624.7172, subdivision 2.

(d) A petition for emergency relief under section 624.7174 shall additionally allege that the respondent presents an immediate and present danger of either bodily harm to others or of taking their life.

(e) A petition for relief must describe, to the best of the petitioner's knowledge, the types and location of any firearms believed by the petitioner to be possessed by the respondent.

(f) The court shall provide simplified forms and clerical assistance to help with the writing and filing of a petition under this section.

(g) The state court administrator shall create all forms necessary under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178.

(h) The filing fees for an extreme risk protection order under this section are waived for the petitioner and respondent. The court administrator, the sheriff of any county in this state, and other law enforcement and corrections officers shall perform their duties relating to service of process without charge to the petitioner. The court shall direct payment of the reasonable costs of service of process if served by a private process server when the sheriff or other law enforcement or corrections officer is unavailable or if service is made by publication, without requiring the petitioner to make application under section 563.01.

(i) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to serve the respondent by alternate notice under section 624.7172, subdivision 1, paragraph (e), if the respondent is avoiding personal service by concealment or otherwise, and shall assist in the writing and filing of the affidavit.

(j) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request a hearing under section 624.7174. If the petitioner does not request a hearing, the court shall advise the petitioner that the respondent may request a hearing and that notice of the hearing date and time will be provided to the petitioner by mail at least five days before the hearing.

(k) Any proceeding under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 shall be in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.

(l) All health records and other health information provided in a petition or considered as evidence in a proceeding under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 shall be protected from public disclosure but may be provided to law enforcement agencies as described in this section.

(m) Any extreme risk protection order or subsequent extension issued under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 shall be forwarded by the court administrator within 24 hours to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the residence of the respondent and electronically transmitted within three business days to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. When an order expires or is terminated by the court, the court must submit a request that the order be removed from the National Instant Background Check System. Each appropriate law enforcement agency shall make available to other law enforcement officers, through a system for verification, information as to the existence and status of any extreme risk protection order issued under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178.

Subd. 5.**Mental health professionals.**

When a mental health professional has a statutory duty to warn another of a client's serious threat of physically violent behavior or determines that a client presents a significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm, the mental health professional must communicate the threat or risk to the sheriff of the county where the client resides and make a recommendation to the sheriff regarding the client's fitness to possess firearms.

624.7172 EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS ISSUED AFTER HEARING.

Subdivision 1.**Hearing.**

(a) Upon receipt of the petition for an order after a hearing, the court must schedule and hold a hearing within 14 days from the date the petition was received.

(b) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request an emergency extreme risk protection order under section 624.7174 separately from or simultaneously with the petition under this subdivision.

(c) The petitioning agency shall be responsible for service of an extreme risk protection order issued by the court and shall further be the agency responsible for the execution of any legal process required for the seizure and storage of firearms subject to the order. Nothing in this provision limits the ability of the law enforcement agency of record from cooperating with other law enforcement entities. When a court issues an extreme risk protection order for a person who resides on Tribal territory, the chief law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency responsible for serving the order must request the assistance and counsel of the appropriate Tribal police department prior to serving the respondent. When the petitioner is a family or household member of the respondent, the primary law enforcement agency serving the jurisdiction of residency of the respondent shall be responsible for the execution of any legal process required for the seizure and storage of firearms subject to the order.

(d) Personal service of notice for the hearing may be made upon the respondent at any time up to 48 hours prior to the time set for the hearing, provided that the respondent at the hearing may request a continuance of up to 14 days if the respondent is served less than five days prior to the hearing, which continuance shall be granted unless there are compelling reasons not to do so. If the court grants the requested continuance, and an existing emergency order under section 624.7174 will expire due to the continuance, the court shall also issue a written order continuing the emergency order pending the new time set for the hearing.

(e) If personal service cannot be made, the court may order service of the petition and any order issued under this section by alternate means. The application for alternate service must include the last known location of the respondent; the petitioner's most recent contacts with the respondent; the last known location of the respondent's employment; the names and locations of the respondent's parents, siblings, children, and other close relatives; the names and locations of other persons who are likely to know the respondent's whereabouts; and a description of efforts to locate those persons. The court shall consider the length of time the respondent's location has been unknown, the likelihood that the respondent's location will become known, the nature of the relief sought, and the nature of efforts made to locate the respondent. The court shall order service by first class mail, forwarding address requested, to any addresses where there is a reasonable possibility that mail or information will be forwarded or communicated to the respondent. The court may also order publication, within or without the state, but only if it might reasonably succeed in notifying the respondent of the proceeding. Service shall be deemed complete 14 days after mailing or 14 days after court-ordered publication.

(f) When a petitioner who is not the sheriff of the county where the respondent resides, the sheriff's designee, or a family or household member files a petition, the petitioner must provide notice of the action to the sheriff of the county where the respondent resides. When a family or household member is the petitioner, the court must provide notice of the action to the sheriff of the county where the respondent resides.

Subd. 2.**Relief by court.**

(a) At the hearing, the petitioner must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent poses a significant danger to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm.

(b) In determining whether to grant the order after a hearing, the court shall consider evidence of the following, whether or not the petitioner has provided evidence of the same:

(1) a history of threats or acts of violence by the respondent directed toward another person;

(2) the history of use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force by the respondent against another person;

(3) a violation of any court order, including but not limited to orders issued under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 or chapter 260C or 518B;

(4) a prior arrest for a violent felony offense;

(5) a conviction or prior arrest for a violent misdemeanor offense, for a stalking offense under section 609.749, or for domestic assault under section 609.2242;

(6) a conviction for an offense of cruelty to animals under chapter 343;

(7) the unlawful and reckless use, display, or brandishing of a firearm by the respondent;

(8) suicide attempts by the respondent or a serious mental illness; and

(9) whether the respondent is named in an existing order in effect under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 or chapter 260C or 518B, or party to a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition, or other action under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 or chapter 518B.

(c) In determining whether to grant the order after a hearing, the court may:

(1) subpoena peace officers who have had contact with the respondent to provide written or sworn testimony regarding the officer's contacts with the respondent; and

(2) consider any other evidence that bears on whether the respondent poses a danger to others or is at risk of suicide.

(d) If the court finds there is clear and convincing evidence to issue an extreme risk protection order, the court shall issue the order prohibiting the person from possessing or purchasing a firearm for the duration of the order. The court shall inform the respondent that the respondent is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms and shall issue a transfer order under section 624.7175. The court shall also give notice to the county attorney's office, which may take action as it deems appropriate.

(e) The court shall determine the length of time the order is in effect, but may not set the length of time for less than six months or more than one year, subject to renewal or extension under section 624.7173.

(f) If there is no existing emergency order under section 624.7174 at the time an order is granted under this section, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the respondent presents an immediate and present danger of bodily harm. If the court so determines, the transfer order shall include the provisions described in section 624.7175, paragraph (d).

(g) If, after a hearing, the court does not issue an order of protection, the court shall vacate any emergency extreme risk protection order currently in effect.

(h) A respondent may waive the respondent's right to contest the hearing and consent to the court's imposition of an extreme risk protection order. The court shall seal the petition filed under this section and section 624.7174 if a respondent who consents to imposition of an extreme risk protection order requests that the petition be sealed, unless the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence that the interests of the public and public safety outweigh the disadvantages to the respondent of not sealing the petition. All extreme risk protection orders based on the respondent being a danger to others shall remain public. Extreme risk protection orders issued for respondents who are solely at risk of suicide shall not be public.

624.7173 SUBSEQUENT EXTENSIONS AND TERMINATION.

(a) Upon application by any party entitled to petition for an order under section 624.7172, and after notice to the respondent and a hearing, the court may extend the relief granted in an existing order granted after a hearing under section 624.7172. Application for an extension may be made any time within the three months before the expiration of the existing order. The court may extend the order if the court makes the same findings by clear and convincing evidence as required for granting of an initial order under section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraph (d). The minimum length of time of an extension is six months and the maximum length of time of an extension is one year. The court shall consider the same types of evidence as required for the initial order under section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) Upon application by the respondent to an order issued under section 624.7172, the court may terminate an order after a hearing at which the respondent shall bear the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent does not pose a significant danger to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm. Application for termination may be made one time for every six months an order is in effect. If an order has been issued for a period of six months, the respondent may apply for termination one time.

624.7174 EMERGENCY ISSUANCE OF EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.

(a) In determining whether to grant an emergency extreme risk protection order, the court shall consider evidence of all facts identified in section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request an order after a hearing under section 624.7172 separately from or simultaneously with the petition.

(c) If the court finds there is probable cause that (1) the respondent poses a significant danger of bodily harm to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm, and (2) the respondent presents an immediate and present danger of either bodily harm to others or of taking their life, the court shall issue an ex parte emergency order prohibiting the respondent from possessing or purchasing a firearm for the duration of the order. The order shall inform the respondent that the respondent is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms and shall issue a transfer order under section 624.7175, paragraph (d).

(d) A finding by the court that there is a basis for issuing an emergency extreme risk protection order constitutes a finding that sufficient reasons exist not to require notice under applicable court rules governing applications for ex parte relief.

(e) The emergency order shall have a fixed period of 14 days unless a hearing is set under section 624.7172 on an earlier date, in which case the order shall expire upon a judge's finding that no order is issued under section 624.7172.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (g), the respondent shall be personally served immediately with a copy of the emergency order and a copy of the petition and, if a hearing is requested by the petitioner under section 624.7172, notice of the date set for the hearing. If the petitioner does not request a hearing under section 624.7172, an order served on a respondent under this section must include a notice advising the respondent of the right to request a hearing challenging the issuance of the emergency order, and must be accompanied by a form that can be used by the respondent to request a hearing.

(g) Service of the emergency order may be made by alternate service as provided under section 624.7172, subdivision 1, paragraph (e), provided that the petitioner files the affidavit required under that subdivision. If the petitioner does not request a hearing under section 624.7172, the petition mailed to the respondent's residence, if known, must be accompanied by the form for requesting a hearing described in paragraph (f).

624.7175 TRANSFER OF FIREARMS.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), upon issuance of an extreme risk protection order, the court shall direct the respondent to transfer any firearms the person possesses as soon as reasonably practicable, but in no case later than 24 hours, to a federally licensed firearms dealer or a law enforcement agency. If the respondent elects to transfer the respondent's firearms to a law enforcement agency, the agency must accept the transfer. The transfer may be permanent or temporary. A temporary firearm transfer only entitles the receiving party to possess the firearm and does not transfer ownership or title. If the respondent makes a temporary transfer to a federally licensed firearms dealer, the dealer may charge the respondent a reasonable fee to store the firearms. If the temporary transfer is made to a law enforcement agency, the agency may not charge the respondent any storage or other associated fee. A dealer or agency may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided these policies require that the respondent be notified prior to disposal of abandoned firearms. If a respondent permanently transfers the respondent's firearms to a law enforcement agency, the agency must compensate the respondent at fair market value and may not charge the respondent any processing or other fees.

(b) A person directed to transfer any firearms pursuant to paragraph (a) may transfer any antique firearm, as defined in United States Code, title 18, section 921, paragraph (a), clause (16), as amended, or a curio or relic as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, section 478.11, as amended, to a relative who does not live with the respondent after confirming that the relative may lawfully own or possess a firearm.

(c) The respondent must file proof of transfer as provided in this paragraph.

(1) A law enforcement agency or federally licensed firearms dealer accepting transfer of a firearm pursuant to this section shall provide proof of transfer to the respondent. The proof of transfer must specify whether the firearms were permanently or temporarily transferred and must include the name of the respondent, date of transfer, and the serial number, manufacturer, and model of all transferred firearms. If transfer is made to a federally licensed firearms dealer, the respondent shall, within two business days after being served with the order, file a copy of proof of transfer with the law enforcement agency and attest that all firearms owned or possessed at the time of the order have been transferred in accordance with this section and that the person currently does not possess any firearms. If the respondent claims not to own or possess firearms, the respondent shall file a declaration of nonpossession with the law enforcement agency attesting that, at the time of the order, the respondent neither owned nor possessed any firearms, and that the respondent currently neither owns nor possesses any firearms. If the transfer is made to a relative pursuant to paragraph (b), the relative must sign an affidavit under oath before a notary public either acknowledging that the respondent permanently transferred the respondent's antique firearms, curios, or relics to the relative or agreeing to temporarily store the respondent's antique firearms, curios, or relics until such time as the respondent is legally permitted to possess firearms. To the extent possible, the affidavit shall indicate the serial number, make, and model of all antique firearms, curios, or relics transferred by the respondent to the relative.

(2) The court shall seal affidavits, proofs of transfer, and declarations of nonpossession filed pursuant to this paragraph.

(d) If a court issues an emergency order under section 624.7174, or makes a finding of immediate and present danger under section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraph (f), and there is probable cause to believe the respondent possesses firearms, the court shall issue a search warrant to the local law enforcement agency to take possession of all firearms in the respondent's possession as soon as practicable. The chief law enforcement officer, or the chief's designee, shall notify the respondent of the option to voluntarily comply with the order by surrendering the respondent's firearms to law enforcement prior to execution of the search warrant. Only if the respondent refuses to voluntarily comply with the order to surrender the respondent's firearms shall the officer or officers tasked with serving the search warrant execute the warrant. The local law enforcement agency shall, upon written notice from the respondent, transfer the firearms to a federally licensed firearms dealer. Before a local law enforcement agency transfers a firearm under this paragraph, the agency shall require the federally licensed firearms dealer receiving the firearm to submit a proof of transfer that complies with the requirements for proofs of transfer established in paragraph (c). The agency shall file all proofs of transfer received by the court within two business days of the transfer. A federally licensed firearms dealer who accepts a firearm transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with paragraphs (a) and (c) as if accepting transfer directly from the respondent. A law enforcement agency may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided these policies require that the respondent be notified prior to disposal of abandoned firearms.

624.7176 RETURN OF FIREARMS.

Subdivision 1 .**Law enforcement.**

A local law enforcement agency that accepted temporary transfer of firearms under section 624.7175 shall return the firearms to the respondent after the expiration of the order, provided the respondent is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law.

Subd. 2.**Firearms dealer.**

A federally licensed firearms dealer that accepted temporary transfer of firearms under section 624.7175 shall return the transferred firearms to the respondent upon request after the expiration of the order, provided the respondent is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. A federally licensed firearms dealer returning firearms shall comply with state and federal law as though transferring a firearm from the dealer's own inventory.

624.7177 OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. **False information or harassment.**

A person who petitions for an extreme risk protection order under section 624.7172 or 624.7174, knowing any information in the petition to be materially false or with the intent to harass, abuse, or threaten, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

Subd. 2. **Violation of order.**

A person who possesses a firearm and knows or should have known that the person is prohibited from doing so by an extreme risk protection order under section 624.7172 or 624.7174, or by an order of protection granted by a judge or referee pursuant to a substantially similar law of another state, is guilty of a **misdemeanor** and shall be prohibited from possessing firearms for a period of five years. Each extreme risk protection order granted under this chapter must contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent regarding the penalty for violation of the order.

624.7178 LIABILITY PROTECTION.

Subdivision 1. **Liability protection for petition.**

A chief law enforcement officer, the chief law enforcement officer's designee, or a city or county attorney who, in good faith, decides not to petition for an extreme risk protection order or emergency extreme risk protection order shall be immune from criminal or civil liability.

Subd. 2.**Liability protection for storage of firearms.**

A law enforcement agency shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any damage or deterioration of firearms, ammunition, or weapons stored or transported pursuant to section 624.7175. This subdivision shall not apply if the damage or deterioration occurred as a result of recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct by the law enforcement agency.

Subd. 3.**Liability protection for harm following service of an order or execution of a search warrant.**

A peace officer, law enforcement agency, and the state or a political subdivision by which a peace officer is employed has immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, for harm caused by a person who is the subject of an extreme risk protection order, a search warrant issued pursuant to section 624.7175, paragraph (d), or both, after service of the order or execution of the warrant, whichever comes first, if the peace officer acts in good faith in serving the order or executing the warrant.

Subd. 4.**Liability protection for mental health professionals.**

A mental health professional who provides notice to the sheriff under section 624.7171, subdivision 5, is immune from monetary liability and no cause of action, or disciplinary action by the person's licensing board may arise against the mental health professional for disclosure of confidences to the sheriff, for failure to disclose confidences to the sheriff, or for erroneous disclosure of confidences to the sheriff in a good faith effort to warn against or take precautions against a client's violent behavior or threat of suicide.

624.7181 RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter.

(b) "Carry" does **not** include:

(1) the carrying of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun to, from, or at a place where firearms are repaired, bought, sold, traded, or displayed, or where hunting, target shooting, or other lawful activity involving firearms occurs, or at funerals, parades, or other lawful ceremonies;

(2) the carrying by a person of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun that is unloaded and in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, if the case fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and no portion of the firearm is exposed;

(3) the carrying of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun by a person who has a permit under section 624.714;

(4) the carrying of an antique firearm as a curiosity or for its historical significance or value; or

(5) the transporting of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun in compliance with section 97B.045.

(c) "Public place" means property owned, leased, or controlled by a governmental unit and private property that is regularly and frequently open to or made available for use by the public in sufficient numbers to give clear notice of the property's current dedication to public use but does not include: a person's dwelling house or premises, the place of business owned or managed by the person, or land possessed by the person; a gun show, gun shop, or hunting or target shooting facility; or the woods, fields, or waters of this state where the person is present lawfully for the purpose of hunting or target shooting or other lawful activity involving firearms.

Subd. 2. **Penalties.**

Whoever carries a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun on or about the person in a public place is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**. A person under the age of 21 who carries a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 7, on or about the person in a public place is guilty of a felony.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions.**

This section does not apply to officers, employees, or agents of law enforcement agencies or the armed forces of this state or the United States, or private detectives or protective agents, to the extent that these persons are authorized by law to carry firearms and are acting in the scope of their official duties.

624.719 POSSESSION OF FIREARM BY NONRESIDENT ALIEN.

A nonresident alien may not possess a firearm except to take game as a nonresident under the game and fish laws. A firearm possessed in violation of this section is contraband and may be confiscated.

624.7191 METAL-PENETRATING BULLETS.

Subdivision 1. **Intent.**

This section is designed to give law enforcement officers performing their official duties a reasonable degree of protection from penetration of quality body armor. It is not the intent of this section to restrict the availability of ammunition for personal defense, sporting, or hunting purposes.

Subd. 2. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "**metal-penetrating bullet**" means a handgun bullet of 9 mm, .25, .32, .357, .38, .41, .44, or .451 caliber which is comprised of a hardened core equal to the minimum of the maximum attainable hardness by solid red metal alloys which purposely reduces the normal expansion or mushrooming of the bullet's shape upon impact. "Metal-penetrating bullet" excludes any bullet composed of copper or brass jacket with lead or lead alloy cores and any bullet composed of lead or lead alloys.

Subd. 3. **Use or possession in commission of crime.**

Any person who uses or possesses a metal-penetrating bullet during the commission of a crime is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both. Any imprisonment sentence imposed under this subdivision shall run consecutively to any sentence imposed for the other crime.

Subd. 4. **Local regulation.**

This section shall be construed to supersede any municipal or county regulation of ammunition, including its component parts.

624.7192 AUTHORITY TO SEIZE AND CONFISCATE FIREARMS.

(a) This section applies only during the effective period of a state of emergency proclaimed by the governor relating to a public disorder or disaster.

(b) A peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of the officer's official duties without a warrant may disarm a lawfully detained individual only temporarily and only if the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. Before releasing the individual, the peace officer must return to the individual any seized firearms and ammunition, and components thereof, any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies, and any other personal weapons taken from the individual, unless the officer: (1) takes the individual into physical custody for engaging in criminal activity or for observation pursuant to section 253B.05, subdivision 2; or (2) seizes the items as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of the crime for which the individual was arrested.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no governmental unit, government official, government employee, peace officer, or other person or body acting under governmental authority or color of law may undertake any of the following actions with regard to any firearms and ammunition, and components thereof; any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies; and any other personal weapons:

(1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;

(2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b);

(3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or

(4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.

(d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).

(e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.

(2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.

(3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.

OTHER PROVISIONS

624.72 INTERFERENCE WITH USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **Right to petition.**

The state of Minnesota acknowledges and reaffirms the right of its citizens to petition, peacefully and in an orderly manner, all levels and units of government for the redress of grievances of whatever nature, but also affirms that functions and proceedings of governmental bodies and agencies must remain free from organized or calculated confusion, disturbance or delay, and that to this end rules and regulations for the governance of public property and business lawfully promulgated must be observed.

Subd. 2. **Public property.**

As used in this section, "public property" means any building or other property owned by or in control of the state or any of its political subdivisions or of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota.

Subd. 3. **Rules.**

For the purpose of protecting the free, proper and lawful access to, egress from and proper use of public property, and for the purpose of protecting the conduct of public business therein or thereon, free from interference, or disruption or the threat thereof, the legislature or any public officer, agency or board having the supervision thereof may to that end promulgate reasonable rules and regulations.

Subd. 4. **Rule violation.**

Violation of a rule or regulation which has been published, posted, or announced in a reasonable manner at the time of such conduct shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate this section.

Subd. 5. **Deny free access; penalty.**

Whoever, intentionally, or through coercion, force or intimidation, denies or interferes with the lawful right of another to the free access to or egress from or to use or remain in or upon public property or in like manner interferes with the transaction of public business therein or thereon may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 364 days or a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.

Subd. 6. **Not to affect chapter 179.**

Nothing contained herein shall in any way affect the provisions of chapter 179 (Labor Relations).

624.731 TEAR GAS AND TEAR GAS COMPOUNDS; ELECTRONIC INCAPACITATION DEVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For the purposes of this section:

(1) "authorized tear gas compound" means a lachrymator or any substance composed of a mixture of a lachrymator including chloroacetophenone, alpha-chloroacetophenone; phenylchloromethylketone, orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile or oleoresin capsicum, commonly known as tear gas; and

(2) "electronic incapacitation device" means a portable device which is designed or intended by the manufacturer to be used, offensively or defensively, to temporarily immobilize or incapacitate persons by means of electric pulse or current, including devices operating by means of carbon dioxide propellant. "Electronic incapacitation device" does not include cattle prods, electric fences, or other electric devices when used in agricultural, animal husbandry, or food production activities.

Subd. 2. **Authorized possession; use.**

(a) A person may possess and use an authorized tear gas compound in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or the person's property only if it is propelled from an aerosol container, labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use, and dated to indicate its anticipated useful life.

(b) A person may possess and use an electronic incapacitation device in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or the person's property only if the electronic incapacitation device is labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use.

Subd. 3. **Prohibited possession; use.**

(a) **No person under the age of 16** may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound except by written permission of a parent or guardian, and **no person under the age of 18 may possess or use an electronic incapacitation device**.

(b) **No person prohibited from possessing a pistol** pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (2), may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device.

(c) **No person prohibited from possessing a pistol** pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, clauses (3) to (5), may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device, except that the certificate or other proof required for possession of a handgun shall not apply.

(d) No person shall possess or use tear gas or a tear gas compound other than an authorized tear gas compound.

Subd. 4. **Prohibited use.**

(a) No person shall knowingly, or with reason to know, use tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device on or against a peace officer who is in the performance of duties.

(b) No person shall use tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device except as authorized in subdivision 2 or 6.

(c) Tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device shall legally constitute a weapon when it is used in the commission of a crime.

(d) No person shall use tear gas or a tear gas compound in an immobilizing concentration against another person, except as otherwise permitted by subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. **Prohibited sale.**

Except as permitted by subdivision 6, no person shall knowingly furnish or sell tear gas or a tear gas compound to another person. No person shall knowingly furnish or sell an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device to a person prohibited from possessing it by subdivision 3. No person shall knowingly furnish or sell an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device which fails to meet the requirements of subdivision 2. No tear gas, tear gas compound, authorized tear gas compound, or electronic incapacitation device shall be sold or furnished on premises where 3.2 percent malt liquor as defined in section 340A.101, subdivision 19, is sold on an on-sale basis or where intoxicating liquor as defined in section 340A.101, subdivision 13, is sold on an on-sale or off-sale basis. No person shall sell tear gas, a tear gas compound, authorized tear gas compound, or electronic incapacitation device in violation of local licensing requirements.

Subd. 6. **Exceptions.**

Nothing in this section shall prohibit the possession or use of by, or the sale or furnishing of, tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or electronic incapacitation device to, a law enforcement agency, peace officer, the National Guard or reserves, or a member of the National Guard or reserves for use in their official duties, except that counties and municipalities may impose licensing requirements on sellers pursuant to subdivision 9.

Subd. 7. **Exemption.**

Tear gas, tear gas compounds, and authorized tear gas compounds shall not be classified as an obnoxious or harmful gas, fluid, or substance under section 624.732.

Subd. 8. **Penalties.**

(a) The following violations of this section shall be considered a **felony**:

(1) The possession or use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device by a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (b).

(2) Knowingly selling or furnishing of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device to a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (b).

(3) The use of an electronic incapacitation device as prohibited in subdivision 4, paragraph (a).

(4) The use of tear gas or a tear gas compound as prohibited in subdivision 4, paragraph (d).

(b) The following violations of this section shall be considered a **gross misdemeanor**: (1) the prohibited use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an authorized tear gas compound as specified in subdivision 4, paragraph (a); (2) the use of an electronic incapacitation device except as allowed by subdivision 2 or 6.

(c) The following violations of this section shall be considered a **misdemeanor**:

(1) The possession or use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device which fails to meet the requirements of subdivision 2 by any person except as allowed by subdivision 6.

(2) The possession or use of an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device by a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (c).

(3) The use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an authorized tear gas compound except as allowed by subdivision 2 or 6.

(4) Knowingly selling or furnishing an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device to a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (c).

(5) Selling or furnishing of tear gas or a tear gas compound other than an authorized tear gas compound to any person except as allowed by subdivision 6.

(6) Selling or furnishing of an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device on premises where intoxicating liquor is sold on an on-sale or off-sale basis or where 3.2 percent malt liquor is sold on an on-sale basis.

(7) Selling an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device in violation of local licensing requirements.

Subd. 9. **Local licensing.**

(a) For purposes of this section, "municipality" means statutory or home rule charter city or town.

(b) There is hereby conferred upon the governing body of each county, statutory or home rule charter city and town in the state the authority to license the business of vendors of tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, or electronic incapacitation devices within their respective jurisdictions, to impose a license fee therefor, to impose qualifications for obtaining a license, the duration of licenses and to restrict the number of licenses the governing body will issue.

(c) Every person desiring a license from a local governing body shall file with the clerk of the municipality or the county board in the case of application to a county, a verified written application in the form to be prescribed by the local governing body.

(d) The local governing body may establish the grounds, notice and hearing procedures for revocation of licenses issued pursuant to this section. The local governing body may also establish penalties for sale of tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, or electronic incapacitation devices in violation of its licensing requirements.

Subd. 10. **Local regulation.**

This section shall be the exclusive regulation of the possession, use, and furnishing of tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices in Minnesota. This section shall supersede and preempt all regulation of the possession, use, and furnishing of tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices by political subdivisions.

624.732 INTENTIONAL RELEASE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Misdemeanor.**

A person is guilty of a **misdemeanor** if the person intentionally exposes another or the other's property to an obnoxious or harmful gas, fluid, or substance, with intent to injure, molest, or coerce.

Subd. 2.**Felony.**

A person who violates subdivision 1 and knows that doing so creates a risk of death or bodily harm or serious property damage is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

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CHAPTER 626. PEACE OFFICERS; SEARCHES; PURSUIT; MANDATORY REPORTING

SEARCH WARRANTS

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CHAPTER 626. PEACE OFFICERS; SEARCHES; PURSUIT; MANDATORY REPORTING

SEARCH WARRANTS

626.04 PROPERTY; SEIZURE, KEEPING, AND DISPOSAL.

(a) When any officer seizes, with or without warrant, any property or thing, it shall be safely kept by direction of the court as long as necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial. If the owner of the property makes a written request to the seizing officer's agency for return of the property, and the property has not been returned within 48 hours of the request, excluding Saturday, Sunday, or legal holidays, the person whose property has been seized may file a petition for the return of the property in the district court in the district in which the property was seized. The court administrator shall provide a form for use as a petition under this section. A filing fee, equal to the civil motion filing fee, shall be required for filing the petition. The district court shall send a copy of the petition to the agency acting as custodian of the property with at least ten days' notice of a hearing date. A hearing on the petition shall be held within 30 days of filing unless good cause is shown for an extension of time. The determination of the petition must be without jury trial and by a simple and informal procedure. At the hearing, the court may receive relevant evidence on any issue of fact necessary to the decision on the petition without regard to whether the evidence would be admissible under the Minnesota Rules of Evidence. The court shall allow if requested, or on its own motion may require, the custodian or the custodian's designee to summarize the status and progress of an ongoing investigation that led to the seizure. Any such summary shall be done ex parte and only the custodian, the custodian's designee, and their attorneys may be present with the court and court staff. The court shall seal the ex parte record. After a hearing, the court shall not order the return if it finds that:

(1) the property is being held in good faith as potential evidence in any matter, charged or uncharged;

(2) the property may be subject to forfeiture proceedings;

(3) the property is contraband or may contain contraband; or

(4) the property is subject to other lawful retention.

(b) The court shall make findings on each of these issues as part of its order. If the property is ordered returned, the petitioner shall not be liable for any storage costs incurred from the date the petition was filed. If the petition is denied, the court may award reasonable costs and attorney fees. After the trial for which the property was being held as potential evidence, and the expiration date for all associated appeals, the property or thing shall, unless otherwise subject to lawful detention, be returned to its owner or any other person entitled to possess it. Any property or thing seized may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the court. Any money found in gambling devices when seized shall be paid into the county treasury. If the gambling devices are seized by a police officer of a municipality, the money shall be paid into the treasury of the municipality.

626.05 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Search warrant.**

A "search warrant" is an order in writing, in the name of the state, signed by a court other than a court exercising probate jurisdiction, directed to a peace officer, commanding the peace officer to make a search as authorized by law and hold any item seized, subject to the order of a court.

Subd. 2. **Peace officer.**

The term "peace officer," as used in sections 626.04 to 626.17, means a person who is licensed as a peace officer in accordance with section 626.84, subdivision 1, and who serves as a sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, conservation officer, agent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, agent of the Division of Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement, peace officer of the Commerce Fraud Bureau, University of Minnesota peace officer, Metropolitan Transit police officer, Minnesota Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit member, or State Patrol trooper as authorized by section 299D.03, or railroad peace officer as authorized by section 219.995 and United States Code, title 49, section 28101.

Subd. 3. **Crime.**

The term "crime," as used in sections 626.04 to 626.17, includes (1) those offenses defined as crimes in section 609.02, subdivision 1, and (2) all violations of municipal ordinances for which a misdemeanor sentence may be imposed.

626.06 JURISDICTION TO ISSUE.

Search warrants may be issued by any court, other than a court exercising probate jurisdiction, having jurisdiction in the area where the place to be searched is located.

626.07 GROUNDS FOR ISSUANCE.

A search warrant may be issued upon any of the following grounds:

(1) the property or things were **stolen or embezzled**; **(Stolen Property)**

(2) the property or things were used as the **means of committing a crime**; **(Evidence)**

(3) the possession of the property or things **constitutes a crime**; **(Contraband)**

(4) the property or things are in the possession of any person with the intent to use them as a means of committing a crime, or the property or things so intended to be used are in the possession of another to whom they have been delivered for the purpose of concealing them or preventing their being discovered;

(5) the property or things to be seized consist of any item or constitute any evidence which tends to show a crime has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a crime.

The property or things described in this section may be taken pursuant to the warrant from any place, or from any person in whose possession they may be.

626.08 PROBABLE CAUSE.

A search warrant cannot be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person, and particularly describing the property or thing to be seized, and particularly describing the place to be searched.

626.085 SEARCH WARRANT REQUIRED FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION INFORMATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(1) "electronic communication" means the transfer of signs, signals, writings, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectric, or photo-optical system;

(2) "electronic communication information" means any information about an electronic communication or the use of an electronic communication service, limited to the contents of electronic communications and precise or approximate location of the sender or recipients at any point during the communication;

(3) "electronic communication service" has the meaning given in section 626A.01, subdivision 17; and

(4) "government entity" has the meaning given in section 626A.42, subdivision 1, paragraph (d).

Subd. 2. **Warrant required; exceptions.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a government entity **must** obtain a search warrant to require disclosure of electronic communication information.

(b) A government entity may request disclosure of electronic communication information without a search warrant if the agency has valid consent from one authorized to give it, or exigent circumstances exist where there is a danger to the life or physical safety of an individual.

Subd. 3. **Notice to subject.**

A government entity accessing electronic communication information under subdivision 2 must provide notice to the subject of the information consistent with the requirements of subdivision 4 and section 626.16.

Subd. 4. **Notice; temporary nondisclosure of search warrant.**

(a) Within a reasonable time but not later than 90 days after the court unseals the search warrant under this subdivision, the issuing or denying judge shall cause to be served on the persons named in the warrant and the application an inventory which shall include notice of:

(1) the issuance of the warrant or the application;

(2) the date of issuance and the period of authorized, approved, or disapproved collection of electronic communication information, or the denial of the application; and

(3) whether electronic communication information was or was not collected during the period.

(b) A search warrant authorizing collection of electronic communication information must direct that:

(1) the warrant be sealed for a period of 90 days or until the objective of the warrant has been accomplished, whichever is shorter; and

(2) the warrant be filed with the court administrator within ten days of the expiration of the warrant.

(c) The prosecutor may request that the search warrant, supporting affidavits, and any order granting the request not be filed. An order must be issued granting the request in whole or in part if, from affidavits, sworn testimony, or other evidence, the court finds reasonable grounds exist to believe that filing the warrant may cause the search or a related search to be unsuccessful, create a substantial risk of injury to an innocent person, or severely hamper an ongoing investigation.

(d) The search warrant must direct that following the commencement of any criminal proceeding utilizing evidence obtained in or as a result of the search, the supporting application or affidavit must be filed either immediately or at any other time as the court directs. Until the filing, the documents and materials ordered withheld from filing must be retained by the judge or the judge's designee.

Subd. 5. **Reports.**

(a) At the same time as notice is provided according to the requirements of subdivision 4, the issuing or denying judge shall report to the state court administrator:

(1) that a warrant was applied for under this section;

(2) whether the warrant was granted as applied for, was modified, or was denied;

(3) the period of collection of electronic communication information authorized by the warrant, and the number and duration of any extensions of the warrant;

(4) the offense specified in the warrant or application or extension of a warrant; and

(5) the identity of the applying investigative or peace officer and agency making the application and the person authorizing the application.

(b) On or before November 15 of each even-numbered year, the state court administrator shall transmit to the legislature a report concerning: (1) all warrants authorizing the collection of electronic communication information during the two previous calendar years; and (2) all applications that were denied during the two previous calendar years. Each report shall include a summary and analysis of the data required to be filed under this section. The report is public and must be available for public inspection at the Legislative Reference Library and the state court administrator's office and website.

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits or restricts a service provider from producing an annual report summarizing the demands or requests it receives under this section.

626.09 EXAMINATION OF PARTIES MAKING REQUEST.

The court may, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the person seeking the warrant and any witnesses the person may produce. It shall take the affidavits in writing, and cause them to be subscribed to by the party or parties making them.

626.10 AFFIDAVIT; CONTENT.

The affidavit or affidavits must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application, or probable cause for believing that they exist.

626.11 ISSUANCE OF WARRANT.

(a) If the judge is satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, the judge must issue a signed search warrant, naming the judge's judicial office, to a peace officer inside or outside the officer's jurisdiction. The warrant shall direct the officer to search the person or place named for the property or things specified, and to retain the property or things in the officer's custody subject to order of the court issuing the warrant.

(b) Nothing in sections 626.04 to 626.17 is meant to supersede another law or statute that limits a peace officer's authority to obtain, serve, or execute a search warrant.

626.12 APPLICANTS; NAMES ON WARRANT.

The warrant, in addition, shall contain the names of the persons presenting affidavits in support of the application, and the grounds for its issuance.

626.13 SERVICE; PERSONS MAKING.

A search warrant may in all cases be served anywhere within the issuing judge's jurisdiction by any of the officers mentioned in its directions, but by no other person, except in aid of the officer on the officer's requiring it, the officer being present and acting in its execution. An officer serving and executing a warrant shall notify the chief of police of an organized full-time police department of the municipality or, if there is no such local chief of police, the sheriff or a deputy sheriff of the county in which service is to be made prior to service and execution.

626.14 TIME AND MANNER OF SERVICE; NO-KNOCK SEARCH WARRANTS.

Subdivision 1. **Time.**

A search warrant may be served only between the hours of **7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. unless** the court determines on the basis of facts stated in the affidavits that a nighttime search outside those hours is necessary to prevent the loss, destruction, or removal of the objects of the search or to protect the searchers or the public. The search warrant shall state that it may be served only between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. unless a nighttime search outside those hours is authorized.

Subd. 2.**Definition.**

For the purposes of this section, "no-knock search warrant" means a search warrant authorizing peace officers to enter certain premises without first loudly and understandably announcing the officer's presence or purpose and waiting an objectively reasonable amount of time thereafter for the occupant to comply, based on a totality of the circumstances, prior to entering the premises.

Subd. 2a. **No-knock search warrants.**

A court may not issue or approve a no-knock search warrant unless the judge determines that the applicant has articulated specific, objective facts that establish probable cause for belief that:

(1) the search cannot be executed while the premises is unoccupied; and

(2) the occupant or occupants in the premises present an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the officers executing the warrant or other persons.

Subd. 3.**Requirements for a no-knock search warrant.**

(a) No peace officer shall seek a no-knock search warrant **unless** the warrant application includes at a minimum:

(1) all documentation and materials the issuing court requires;

(2) the information specified in paragraph (b); and

(3) a sworn affidavit as provided in section 626.08.

(b) Each warrant application seeking a no-knock entry must include, in detailed terms, the following:

(1) why peace officers are seeking the use of a no-knock entry and are unable to detain the suspect or search the premises safely through the use of a knock and announce warrant;

(2) what investigative activities have taken place to support issuance of the no-knock search warrant, or why no investigative activity is needed or able to be performed;

(3) the known or suspected occupant or occupants of the premises, including the number of occupants under age 18; and

(4) whether the warrant can be effectively executed during daylight hours according to subdivision 1.

(c) The chief law enforcement officer or designee and another superior officer must review and approve each warrant application. The agency must document the approval of both reviewing parties.

(d) **A no-knock search warrant shall not be issued** when the only crime alleged is possession of a controlled substance unless there is probable cause to believe that the controlled substance is for other than personal use.

Subd. 4.**Reporting requirements regarding no-knock search warrants.**

(a) Law enforcement agencies shall report to the commissioner of public safety regarding the use of no-knock search warrants in a format prescribed by the commissioner. An agency must report the use of a no-knock search warrant to the commissioner no later than three months after the date the warrant was issued. The report shall include the following information:

(1) the number of no-knock search warrants requested;

(2) the number of no-knock search warrants the court issued;

(3) the number of no-knock search warrants executed;

(4) the number of injuries and fatalities suffered, if any, by peace officers and by civilians in the execution of no-knock search warrants; and

(5) any other information the commissioner requests.

(b) The commissioner of public safety shall report the information provided under paragraph (a) annually to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over public safety.

626.15 EXECUTION AND RETURN OF WARRANT; TIME.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), a search warrant must be executed and returned to the court which issued it within ten days after its date. After the expiration of this time, the warrant is void unless previously executed.

(b) A search warrant on a financial institution for financial records is valid for 30 days.

(c) A district court judge may grant an extension of a warrant on a financial institution for financial records upon an application under oath stating that the financial institution has not produced the requested financial records within the 30-day period and that an extension is necessary to achieve the purposes for which the search warrant was granted. Each extension may not exceed 30 days.

(d) For the purposes of this section, "financial institution" has the meaning given in section 13A.01, subdivision 2, and "financial records" has the meaning given in section 13A.01, subdivision 3.

626.16 DELIVERY OF COPY OF WARRANT AND RECEIPT.

When the officer conducts the search the officer **must** give a copy of the warrant and, when property or things are taken, a receipt therefor (specifying it in detail) to the person in whose possession the premises or the property or things taken were found; or, in the absence of any person, the officer **must** leave such copy of the warrant and receipt in the place where the property or things were found. Such delivery of a copy of the warrant shall constitute service.

626.17 RETURN AND INVENTORY.

The officer **must** immediately return the warrant to the court and deliver to it a written inventory of the property or things taken, verified by the certificate of the officer at the foot of the inventory.

626.18 SEARCH WARRANTS RELATING TO ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION SERVICES AND REMOTE COMPUTING SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(a) The terms "**electronic communication services**" and "**remote computing services**" shall be construed in accordance with United States Code, title 18, sections 2701 to 2711, as amended through March 1, 2001. This section does not apply to corporations that do not provide those services to the general public.

(b) An "**adverse result**" occurs when notification of the existence of a search warrant results in:

(1) danger to the life or physical safety of an individual;

(2) a flight from prosecution;

(3) the destruction of or tampering with evidence;

(4) the intimidation of potential witnesses; or

(5) serious jeopardy to an investigation or undue delay of a trial.

(c) "**Applicant**" means a peace officer as defined in section 626.05, to whom a search warrant is issued pursuant to this chapter.

(d) "Minnesota corporation" refers to any corporation or other entity that is subject to section 5.25, excluding foreign corporations.

(e) A "**foreign corporation**" is considered to be doing business in Minnesota if it makes a contract or engages in a terms of service agreement with a resident of Minnesota to be performed in whole or in part by either party in Minnesota. The making of the contract or terms of service agreement is considered to be the agreement of the foreign corporation that any administrative subpoena or search warrant properly served on it has the same legal force and effect as if served personally on it within the state of Minnesota.

(f) "**Properly served**" means that a search warrant has been delivered by hand, or in a manner reasonably allowing for proof of delivery if delivered by United States mail, overnight delivery service, or facsimile to a person or entity listed in section 5.25 or covered by this statute.

Subd. 2. **Application.**

(a) The following provisions shall apply to any search warrant issued under this chapter allowing a search for records that are in the actual or constructive possession of a foreign corporation that provides electronic communication services or remote computing services to the general public, where those records would reveal the identity of the customers using those services; data stored by, or on behalf of, the customer; the customer's usage of those services; the recipient or destination of communications sent to or from those customers; or the content of those communications.

(b) When properly served with a search warrant issued by the Minnesota court, a foreign corporation subject to this section shall provide to the applicant all records sought pursuant to that warrant within eight business days of receipt, including those records maintained or located outside this state.

(c) Where the applicant makes a showing and the judge finds that failure to produce records within less than eight business days would cause an adverse result, the warrant may require production of records within less than eight business days. A court may reasonably extend the time required for production of the records upon finding that the foreign corporation has shown good cause for that extension and that an extension of time would not cause an adverse result.

(d) A foreign corporation seeking to quash the warrant must seek relief from the court that issued the warrant within the time required for production of records under this section. The issuing court shall hear and decide that motion no later than eight court days after the motion is filed.

(e) The foreign corporation shall verify the authenticity of records that it produces by providing a written affidavit or statement to that effect.

Subd. 3. **Warrant of another state.**

A Minnesota corporation that provides electronic communication services or remote computing services to the general public, when served with a warrant issued by another state to produce records that would reveal the identity of the customers using those services; data stored by, or on behalf of, the customer; the customer's usage of those services; the recipient or destination of communications sent to or from those customers; or the content of those communications, shall produce those records as if that warrant had been issued by a Minnesota court.

Subd. 4. **Immunity.**

No cause of action shall lie against any foreign or Minnesota corporation subject to this section, its officers, employees, agents, or other specified persons for providing records, information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a warrant issued pursuant to this chapter.

626.19 USE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES. (DRONES)

Subdivision 1. **Application; definitions.**

(a) This section applies to unmanned aerial vehicle data collected, created, or maintained by a law enforcement agency and to law enforcement agencies that maintain, use, or plan to use an unmanned aerial vehicle in investigations, training, or in response to emergencies, incidents, and requests for service. Unmanned aerial vehicle data collected, created, or maintained by a government entity is classified under chapter 13.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "government entity" has the meaning given in section 13.02, subdivision 7a, except that it does not include a law enforcement agency;

(2) "law enforcement agency" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1;

(3) "unmanned aerial vehicle" or "UAV" means an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft; and

(4) "terrorist attack" means a crime that furthers terrorism as defined in section 609.714, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. **Use of unmanned aerial vehicles limited.**

Except as provided in subdivision 3, a law enforcement agency must not use a UAV without a search warrant issued under this chapter.

Subd. 3. **Authorized use.**

A law enforcement agency may use a UAV:

(1) during or in the aftermath of an emergency situation that involves the risk of death or bodily harm to a person;

(2) over a public event where there is a heightened risk to the safety of participants or bystanders;

(3) to counter the risk of a terrorist attack by a specific individual or organization if the agency determines that credible intelligence indicates a risk;

(4) to prevent the loss of life and property in natural or man-made disasters and to facilitate operational planning, rescue, and recovery operations in the aftermath of these disasters;

(5) to conduct a threat assessment in anticipation of a specific event;

(6) to collect information from a public area if there is reasonable suspicion of criminal activity;

(7) to collect information for crash reconstruction purposes after a serious or deadly collision occurring on a public road;

(8) over a public area for officer training or public relations purposes; and

(9) for purposes unrelated to law enforcement at the request of a government entity provided that the government entity makes the request in writing to the law enforcement agency and specifies the reason for the request and proposed period of use.

Subd. 4. **Limitations on use.**

(a) A law enforcement agency using a UAV must comply with all Federal Aviation Administration requirements and guidelines.

(b) A law enforcement agency must not deploy a UAV with facial recognition or other biometric-matching technology unless expressly authorized by a warrant.

(c) A law enforcement agency must not equip a UAV with weapons.

(d) A law enforcement agency must not use a UAV to collect data on public protests or demonstrations unless expressly authorized by a warrant or an exception applies under subdivision 3.

Subd. 5. **Documentation required.**

A law enforcement agency must document each use of a UAV, connect each deployment to a unique case number, provide a factual basis for the use of a UAV, and identify the applicable exception under subdivision 3 unless a warrant was obtained.

Subd. 6. **Data classification; retention.**

(a) Data collected by a UAV are private data on individuals or nonpublic data, subject to the following:

(1) if the individual requests a copy of the recording, data on other individuals who do not consent to its release must be redacted from the copy;

(2) UAV data may be disclosed as necessary in an emergency situation under subdivision 3, clause (1);

(3) UAV data may be disclosed to the government entity making a request for UAV use under subdivision 3, clause (9);

(4) UAV data that are criminal investigative data are governed by section 13.82, subdivision 7; and

(5) UAV data that are not public data under other provisions of chapter 13 retain that classification.

(b) Section 13.04, subdivision 2, does not apply to data collected by a UAV.

(c) Notwithstanding section 138.17, a law enforcement agency must delete data collected by a UAV as soon as possible, and in no event later than seven days after collection unless the data is part of an active criminal investigation.

Subd. 7. **Evidence.**

Information obtained or collected by a law enforcement agency in violation of this section is not admissible as evidence in a criminal, administrative, or civil proceeding against the data subject.

Subd. 8. **Remedies.**

In addition to any other remedies provided by law, including remedies available under chapter 13, an aggrieved party may bring a civil action against a law enforcement agency to prevent or remedy a violation of this section.

Subd. 9. **Public comment.**

A law enforcement agency must provide an opportunity for public comment before it purchases or uses a UAV. At a minimum, the agency must accept public comments submitted electronically or by mail. The governing body with jurisdiction over the budget of a local law enforcement agency must provide an opportunity for public comment at a regularly scheduled meeting.

Subd. 10. **Written policies and procedures required.**

Prior to the operation of a UAV, the chief officer of every state and local law enforcement agency that uses or proposes to use a UAV must establish and enforce a written policy governing its use, including requests for use from government entities. In developing and adopting the policy, the law enforcement agency must provide for public comment and input as described in subdivision 9. The written policy must be posted on the agency's website, if the agency has a website.

Subd. 11. **Notice; disclosure of warrant.**

(a) Within a reasonable time but not later than 90 days after the court unseals a warrant under this subdivision, the issuing or denying judge shall cause to be served on the persons named in the warrant and the application an inventory that shall include notice of:

(1) the issuance of the warrant or application;

(2) the date of issuance and the period of authorized, approved, or disapproved collection of information, or the denial of the application; and

(3) whether information was or was not collected during the period.

(b) A warrant authorizing collection of information with a UAV must direct that:

(1) the warrant be sealed for a period of 90 days or until the objective of the warrant has been accomplished, whichever is shorter; and

(2) the warrant be filed with the court administrator within ten days of the expiration of the warrant.

(c) The prosecutor may request that the warrant, supporting affidavits, and any order granting the request not be filed. An order must be issued granting the request in whole or in part if, from affidavits, sworn testimony, or other evidence, the court finds reasonable grounds exist to believe that filing the warrant may cause the search or a related search to be unsuccessful, create a substantial risk of injury to an innocent person, or severely hamper an ongoing investigation.

(d) The warrant must direct that, following the commencement of any criminal proceeding using evidence obtained in or as a result of the search, the supporting application or affidavit must be filed either immediately or at any other time as the court directs. Until the filing, the documents and materials ordered withheld from filing must be retained by the judge or the judge's designee.

Subd. 12. **Reporting.**

(a) By January 15 of each year, each law enforcement agency that maintains or uses a UAV shall report to the commissioner of public safety the following information for the preceding calendar year:

(1) the number of times a UAV was deployed without a search warrant issued under this chapter, identifying the date of deployment and the authorized use of the UAV under subdivision 3; and

(2) the total cost of the agency's UAV program.

(b) By June 15 of each year, the commissioner of public safety shall compile the reports submitted to the commissioner under paragraph (a), organize the reports by law enforcement agency, submit the compiled report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over data practices and public safety, and make the compiled report public on the department's website.

(c) By January 15 of each year, a judge who has issued or denied approval of a warrant under this section that expired during the preceding year shall report to the state court administrator:

(1) that a warrant or extension was applied for;

(2) the type of warrant or extension applied for;

(3) whether the warrant or extension was granted as applied for, modified, or denied;

(4) the period of UAV use authorized by the warrant and the number and duration of any extensions of the warrant;

(5) the offense specified in the warrant or application or extension of a warrant; and

(6) the identity of the law enforcement agency making the application and the person authorizing the application.

(d) By June 15 of each year, the state court administrator shall submit to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees or divisions having jurisdiction over data practices and public safety and post on the supreme court's website a full and complete report concerning the number of applications for warrants authorizing or approving use of UAVs or disclosure of information from the use of UAVs under this section and the number of warrants and extensions granted or denied under this section during the preceding calendar year. The report must include a summary and analysis of the data required to be filed with the state court administrator under paragraph (c).

UNLAWFUL SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

626.21 RETURN OF PROPERTY AND SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE.

(a) A person aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure may move the district court for the district in which the property was seized or the district court having jurisdiction of the substantive offense for the return of the property and to suppress the use, as evidence, of anything so obtained on the ground that:

(1) the property was illegally seized;

(2) the property was illegally seized without warrant;

(3) the warrant is insufficient on its face;

(4) the property seized is not that described in the warrant;

(5) there was not probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued;

(6) the warrant was illegally executed;

(7) the warrant was improvidently issued; or

(8) the warrant was executed or served in violation of section 626.14.

(b) The judge shall receive evidence on any issue of fact necessary to the decision of the motion. If the motion is granted the property shall be restored unless otherwise subject to lawful detention, and it shall not be admissible in evidence at any hearing or trial. The motion to suppress evidence may also be made in the district where the trial is to be had. The motion shall be made before trial or hearing unless opportunity therefor did not exist or the defendant was not aware of the grounds for the motion, but the court in its discretion may entertain the motion at the trial or hearing.

626.22 MALICIOUSLY PROCURING SEARCH WARRANT; MISCONDUCT IN USE.

Every person who shall maliciously and without probable cause procure a search warrant to be issued and executed, and every officer who, in executing a search warrant, shall willfully exceed the officer's authority, or exercise it with unnecessary severity, shall be guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

626.223 ODOR OF CANNABIS; SEARCH PROHIBITED.

A peace officer's perception of the odor of cannabis **shall not** serve as the sole basis to search a motor vehicle, or to search the driver, passengers, or any of the contents of a motor vehicle.

REPORTING

626.52 SUSPICIOUS WOUNDS; REPORTING BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "health professional" means a physician, surgeon, person authorized to engage in the practice of healing, superintendent or manager of a hospital, nurse, or pharmacist.

Subd. 2. **Health professionals required to report.**

A health professional **shall** immediately report, as provided under section 626.53, to the local police department or county sheriff **all bullet wounds, gunshot wounds, powder burns, or any other injury arising from, or caused by the discharge of any gun, pistol, or any other firearm**, which wound the health professional is called upon to treat, dress, or bandage.

A health professional shall report to the proper police authorities any wound that the reporter has reasonable cause to believe has been inflicted on a perpetrator of a crime by a dangerous weapon other than a firearm as defined under section 609.02, subdivision 6.

Subd. 3. **Reporting burns.**

A health professional **shall** file a written report with the state fire marshal within 72 hours after being notified of a burn injury or wound that the professional is called upon to treat, dress, or bandage, if the victim has sustained second- or third-degree burns to five percent or more of the body, the victim has sustained burns to the upper respiratory tract or sustained laryngeal edema from inhaling superheated air, or the victim has sustained a burn injury or wound that may result in the victim's death. The state fire marshal shall provide the form for the report.

Subd. 4. **Immunity from liability.**

Any person reporting in good faith and exercising due care shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might result by reason of the person's actions pursuant to this section or section 626.53. No cause of action may be brought against any person for not making a report pursuant to this section or section 626.53.

626.53 REPORT BY TELEPHONE AND LETTER.

Subdivision 1. **Reports to sheriffs and police chiefs.**

The report required by section 626.52, subdivision 2, shall be made forthwith by telephone or in person, and shall be promptly supplemented by letter, enclosed in a securely sealed, postpaid envelope, addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the wound is examined, dressed, or otherwise treated; except that, if the place in which the patient is treated for such injury or the patient's wound dressed or bandaged be in a city of the first, second, or third class, such report shall be made and transmitted as herein provided to the chief of police of such city instead of the sheriff. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2, the office of any such sheriff and of any such chief of police shall keep the report as a confidential communication and shall not disclose the name of the person making the same, and the party making the report shall not by reason thereof be subpoenaed, examined, or forced to testify in court as a consequence of having made such a report.

Subd. 2. **Reports to Department of Health.**

Upon receiving a report of a wound caused by or arising from the discharge of a firearm, the sheriff or chief of police shall forward the information contained in the report to the commissioner of health. The commissioner of health shall keep the report as a confidential communication, as provided under subdivision 1. The commissioner shall maintain a statewide, computerized record system containing summary data, as defined in section 13.02, on information received under this subdivision.

626.54 APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 626.52 TO 626.55.

The requirements of sections 626.52 to 626.55 shall not apply to a nurse employed in a hospital nor to a nurse regularly employed by a physician, surgeon, or other person practicing healing, where the employer has made a proper report in compliance therewith.

626.55 PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. **Gross misdemeanor.**

Any person who violates any provision of sections 626.52 to 626.55, other than section 626.52, subdivision 3, is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

626.553 GUNSHOT WOUNDS; PEACE OFFICERS, DISCHARGING FIREARMS; INVESTIGATIONS; REPORTS.

Subdivision 1. **Report; wounds; investigation.**

Upon receipt of the report required in sections 626.52 and 626.53, the sheriff or chief of police receiving the report shall determine the general cause of the wound, and upon determining that the wound was caused by an action connected with the occupation or sport of hunting or shooting the sheriff or chief of police shall immediately conduct a detailed investigation into the facts surrounding the incident or occurrence which occasioned the injury or death reported. The investigating officer shall report the findings of the investigation to the commissioner of natural resources on forms provided by the commissioner for this purpose.

Subd. 2. **Discharge firearm; kill animal.**

Whenever a peace officer discharges a firearm in the course of duty, other than for training purposes or the killing of an animal that is sick, injured, or dangerous, notification shall be filed within 30 days of the incident by the officer's department head with the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner of public safety shall forward a copy of the filing to the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training. The notification shall contain information concerning the reason for and circumstances surrounding discharge of the firearm. The commissioner of public safety shall file a report with the legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year containing summary information concerning use of firearms by peace officers.

626.5531 REPORTING OF CRIMES MOTIVATED BY BIAS.

Subdivision 1. **Reports required.**

A peace officer **must** report to the head of the officer's department every violation of chapter 609 or a local criminal ordinance **if the officer has reason to believe, or if the victim alleges**, that the act was committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03. The superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall adopt a reporting form to be used by law enforcement agencies in making the reports required under this section. The reports must include for each incident all of the following:

(1) the date of the offense;

(2) the location of the offense;

(3) whether the target of the incident is a person, private property, or public property;

(4) the crime committed;

(5) the type of bias and information about the offender and the victim that is relevant to that bias;

(6) any organized group involved in the incident;

(7) the disposition of the case;

(8) whether the determination that the offense was motivated by bias was based on the officer's reasonable belief or on the victim's allegation; and

(9) any additional information the superintendent deems necessary for the acquisition of accurate and relevant data.

Subd. 2. **Use of information collected.**

The head of a local law enforcement agency or state law enforcement department that employs peace officers licensed under section 626.843 must file a monthly report describing crimes reported under this section with the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The commissioner of public safety must summarize and analyze the information received and file an annual report with the Department of Human Rights and the legislature. The commissioner may include information in the annual report concerning any additional criminal activity motivated by bias that is not covered by this section.

626.5532 PURSUIT OF FLEEING SUSPECTS BY PEACE OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Reports.**

If a peace officer pursues a fleeing suspect, the officer's department head must file a notice of the incident with the commissioner of public safety within 30 days following the pursuit. A pursuit must be reported under this section if it is a pursuit by a peace officer of a motor vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487. The notice must contain information concerning the reason for and circumstances surrounding the pursuit, including the alleged offense, the length of the pursuit in distance and time, the outcome of the pursuit, any charges filed against the suspect as a result of the pursuit, injuries and property damage resulting from the pursuit, and other information deemed relevant by the commissioner.

626.5533 REPORTING POTENTIAL WELFARE FRAUD.

Subdivision 1. **Reports required.**

A peace officer **must** report to the head of the officer's department every arrest where the person arrested possesses more than one welfare electronic benefit transfer card. Each report must include all of the following:

(1) the name of the suspect;

(2) the suspect's driver's license or state identification card number, where available;

(3) the suspect's home address;

(4) the number on each card;

(5) the name on each electronic benefit card in the possession of the suspect, in cases where the card has a name printed on it;

(6) the date of the alleged offense;

(7) the location of the alleged offense;

(8) the alleged offense; and

(9) any other information the commissioner of human services deems necessary.

Subd. 2. **Use of information collected.**

The head of a local law enforcement agency or state law enforcement department that employs peace officers licensed under section 626.843 must forward the report required under subdivision 1 to the commissioner of human services within 30 days of receiving the report. The commissioner of human services shall use the report to determine whether the suspect is authorized to possess any of the electronic benefit cards found in the suspect's possession.

Subd. 3. **Reporting forms.**

The commissioner of human services, in consultation with the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, shall adopt reporting forms to be used by law enforcement agencies in making the reports required under this section.

626.5534 USE OF FORCE REPORTING; INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATIONS REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Report required.**

A chief law enforcement officer must provide the information requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation about each incident of law enforcement use of force resulting in serious bodily injury or death, as those terms are defined in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's reporting requirements, to the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The superintendent shall adopt a reporting form for use by law enforcement agencies in making the report required under this section. The report must include for each incident all of the information requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subd. 2. **Use of information collected.**

A chief law enforcement officer must file the report under subdivision 1 once a month in the form required by the superintendent. The superintendent must summarize and analyze the information received and submit an annual written report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety. The superintendent shall submit the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subd. 3. **Independent investigations required.**

(a) The Use of Force Investigations Unit within the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension must investigate any officer-involved death as defined in section 299C.80, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), unless the subject of the investigation is a peace officer employed by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Section 299C.80, subdivision 4, applies to an officer-involved death investigation of a peace officer employed by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

(b) Law enforcement agencies must fully cooperate with and promptly respond to requests for information from the entity conducting an investigation mandated under paragraph (a).

(c) An entity that conducts an investigation under this subdivision must prepare a report detailing the entity's investigation and promptly deliver the report to the prosecutor for the county in which the incident occurred. If a prosecuting authority determines that there is no basis to file charges against a peace officer involved in the incident, the prosecutor must simultaneously publicly disclose the prosecutor's determination and all inactive investigative data in the report that are public under section 13.82, subdivision 7, or other applicable law. The prosecutor must cooperate with the entity that conducted the investigation in determining what data in the report must be publicly disclosed.

626.5535 CARJACKING; REPORTING REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1.**Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "carjacking" means a violation of section 609.247.

Subd. 2.**Use of information collected.**

(a) The head of a local law enforcement agency or state law enforcement department that employs peace officers, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), must forward the following carjacking information from the agency's or department's jurisdiction for the previous year to the commissioner of public safety by January 15 each year:

(1) the number of carjacking attempts;

(2) the number of carjackings;

(3) the ages of the offenders;

(4) the number of persons injured in each offense;

(5) the number of persons killed in each offense; and

(6) weapons used in each offense, if any.

(b) The commissioner of public safety must include the data received under paragraph (a) in a separate carjacking category in the department's annual uniform crime report.

626.557 REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT OF VULNERABLE ADULTS.

Subdivision 1. **Public policy.**

The legislature declares that the public policy of this state is to protect adults who, because of physical or mental disability or dependency on institutional services, are particularly vulnerable to maltreatment; to assist in providing safe environments for vulnerable adults; and to provide safe institutional or residential services, community-based services, or living environments for vulnerable adults who have been maltreated.

In addition, it is the policy of this state to require the reporting of suspected maltreatment of vulnerable adults, to provide for the voluntary reporting of maltreatment of vulnerable adults, to require the investigation of the reports, and to provide protective and counseling services in appropriate cases.

Subd. 3. **Timing of report.**

(a) A mandated reporter who has reason to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been maltreated, or who has knowledge that a vulnerable adult has sustained a physical injury which is not reasonably explained shall immediately report the information to the common entry point. If an individual is a vulnerable adult solely because the individual is admitted to a facility, a mandated reporter is not required to report suspected maltreatment of the individual that occurred prior to admission, unless:

(1) the individual was admitted to the facility from another facility and the reporter has reason to believe the vulnerable adult was maltreated in the previous facility; or

(2) the reporter knows or has reason to believe that the individual is a vulnerable adult as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 21, paragraph (a), clause (4).

(b) A person not required to report under the provisions of this section may voluntarily report as described above.

(c) Nothing in this section requires a report of known or suspected maltreatment, if the reporter knows or has reason to know that a report has been made to the common entry point.

(d) Nothing in this section shall preclude a reporter from also reporting to a law enforcement agency.

(e) A mandated reporter who knows or has reason to believe that an error under section 626.5572, subdivision 17, paragraph (d), clause (5), occurred must make a report under this subdivision. If the reporter or a facility, at any time believes that an investigation by a lead investigative agency will determine or should determine that the reported error was not neglect according to the criteria under section 626.5572, subdivision 17, paragraph (d), clause (5), the reporter or facility may provide to the common entry point or directly to the lead investigative agency information explaining how the event meets the criteria under section 626.5572, subdivision 17, paragraph (d), clause (5). The lead investigative agency shall consider this information when making an initial disposition of the report under subdivision 9c.

Subd. 3a. **Report not required.**

The following events **are not required to be reported** under this section:

(1) A circumstance where federal law specifically prohibits a person from disclosing patient identifying information in connection with a report of suspected maltreatment, unless the vulnerable adult, or the vulnerable adult's guardian, conservator, or legal representative, has consented to disclosure in a manner which conforms to federal requirements. Facilities whose patients or residents are covered by such a federal law shall seek consent to the disclosure of suspected maltreatment from each patient or resident, or a guardian, conservator, or legal representative, upon the patient's or resident's admission to the facility. Persons who are prohibited by federal law from reporting an incident of suspected maltreatment shall immediately seek consent to make a report.

(2) Verbal or physical aggression occurring between patients, residents, or clients of a facility, or self-abusive behavior by these persons does not constitute abuse unless the behavior causes serious harm. The operator of the facility or a designee shall record incidents of aggression and self-abusive behavior to facilitate review by licensing agencies and county and local welfare agencies.

(3) **Accidents** as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 3.

(4) Events occurring in a facility that result from an individual's error in the provision of therapeutic conduct to a vulnerable adult, as provided in section 626.5572, subdivision 17, paragraph (d), clause (4).

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a report of financial exploitation, as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 9, solely on the basis of the transfer of money or property by gift or as compensation for services rendered.

Subd. 4. **Reporting.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a mandated reporter shall immediately make a report to the common entry point. To the extent possible, the report must be of sufficient content to identify the vulnerable adult, the caregiver, the nature and extent of the suspected maltreatment, any evidence of previous maltreatment, the name and address of the reporter, the time, date, and location of the incident, and any other information that the reporter believes might be helpful in investigating the suspected maltreatment. A mandated reporter may disclose not public data, as defined in section 13.02, and medical records under sections 144.291 to 144.298, to the extent necessary to comply with this subdivision.

(b) A boarding care home that is licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.58 and certified under Title 19 of the Social Security Act, a nursing home that is licensed under section 144A.02 and certified under Title 18 or Title 19 of the Social Security Act, or a hospital that is licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.58 and has swing beds certified under Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, section 482.66, may submit a report electronically to the common entry point instead of submitting an oral report. The report may be a duplicate of the initial report the facility submits electronically to the commissioner of health to comply with the reporting requirements under Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, section 483.12. The commissioner of health may modify these reporting requirements to include items required under paragraph (a) that are not currently included in the electronic reporting form.

Subd. 4a. **Internal reporting of maltreatment.**

(a) Each facility shall establish and enforce an ongoing written procedure in compliance with applicable licensing rules to ensure that all cases of suspected maltreatment are reported. If a facility has an internal reporting procedure, a mandated reporter may meet the reporting requirements of this section by reporting internally. However, the facility remains responsible for complying with the immediate reporting requirements of this section.

(b) A facility with an internal reporting procedure that receives an internal report by a mandated reporter shall give the mandated reporter a written notice stating whether the facility has reported the incident to the common entry point. The written notice must be provided within two working days and in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the reporter.

(c) The written response to the mandated reporter shall note that if the mandated reporter is not satisfied with the action taken by the facility on whether to report the incident to the common entry point, then the mandated reporter may report externally.

(d) A facility may not prohibit a mandated reporter from reporting externally, and a facility is prohibited from retaliating against a mandated reporter who reports an incident to the common entry point in good faith. The written notice by the facility must inform the mandated reporter of this protection from retaliatory measures by the facility against the mandated reporter for reporting externally.

Subd. 5. **Immunity; protection for reporters.**

(a) A person who makes a good faith report is immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise result from making the report, or from participating in the investigation, or for failure to comply fully with the reporting obligation under section 609.234 or 626.557, subdivision 7.

(b) A person employed by a lead investigative agency or a state licensing agency who is conducting or supervising an investigation or enforcing the law in compliance with this section or any related rule or provision of law is immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise result from the person's actions, if the person is acting in good faith and exercising due care.

(c) A person who knows or has reason to know a report has been made to a common entry point and who in good faith participates in an investigation of alleged maltreatment is immune from civil or criminal liability that otherwise might result from making the report, or from failure to comply with the reporting obligation or from participating in the investigation.

(d) The identity of any reporter may not be disclosed, except as provided in subdivision 12b.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, "person" includes a natural person or any form of a business or legal entity.

Subd. 5a. **Financial institution cooperation.**

Financial institutions shall cooperate with a lead investigative agency, law enforcement, or prosecuting authority that is investigating maltreatment of a vulnerable adult and comply with reasonable requests for the production of financial records as authorized under section 13A.02, subdivision 1. Financial institutions are immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise result from complying with this subdivision.

Subd. 6. **Falsified reports.**

A person or facility who intentionally makes a false report under the provisions of this section shall be liable in a civil suit for any actual damages suffered by the reported facility, person or persons and for punitive damages up to $10,000 and attorney fees.

Subd. 7. **Failure to report.**

A mandated reporter who negligently or intentionally fails to report is liable for damages caused by the failure. Nothing in this subdivision imposes vicarious liability for the acts or omissions of others.

Subd. 8. **Evidence not privileged.**

No evidence regarding the maltreatment of the vulnerable adult shall be excluded in any proceeding arising out of the alleged maltreatment on the grounds of lack of competency under section 595.02.

Subd. 9. **Common entry point designation.**

(a) The commissioner of human services shall establish a common entry point. The common entry point is the unit responsible for receiving the report of suspected maltreatment under this section.

(b) The common entry point must be available 24 hours per day to take calls from reporters of suspected maltreatment. The common entry point shall use a standard intake form that includes:

(1) the time and date of the report;

(2) the name, relationship, and identifying and contact information for the person believed to be a vulnerable adult and the individual or facility alleged responsible for maltreatment;

(3) the name, relationship, and contact information for the:

(i) reporter;

(ii) initial reporter, witnesses, and persons who may have knowledge about the maltreatment; and

(iii) legal surrogate and persons who may provide support to the vulnerable adult;

(4) the basis of vulnerability for the vulnerable adult;

(5) the time, date, and location of the incident;

(6) the immediate safety risk to the vulnerable adult;

(7) a description of the suspected maltreatment;

(8) the impact of the suspected maltreatment on the vulnerable adult;

(9) whether a facility was involved and, if so, which agency licenses the facility;

(10) the actions taken to protect the vulnerable adult;

(11) the required notifications and referrals made by the common entry point; and

(12) whether the reporter wishes to receive notification of the disposition.

(c) The common entry point is not required to complete each item on the form prior to dispatching the report to the appropriate lead investigative agency.

(d) The common entry point shall immediately report to a law enforcement agency any incident in which there is reason to believe a crime has been committed.

(e) If a report is initially made to a law enforcement agency or a lead investigative agency, those agencies shall take the report on the appropriate common entry point intake forms and immediately forward a copy to the common entry point.

(f) The common entry point staff must receive training on how to screen and dispatch reports efficiently and in accordance with this section.

(g) The commissioner of human services shall maintain a centralized database for the collection of common entry point data, lead investigative agency data including maltreatment report disposition, and appeals data. The common entry point shall have access to the centralized database and must log the reports into the database.

(h) When appropriate, the common entry point staff must refer calls that do not allege the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult to other organizations that might resolve the reporter's concerns.

(i) A common entry point must be operated in a manner that enables the commissioner of human services to:

(1) track critical steps in the reporting, evaluation, referral, response, disposition, and investigative process to ensure compliance with all requirements for all reports;

(2) maintain data to facilitate the production of aggregate statistical reports for monitoring patterns of abuse, neglect, or exploitation;

(3) serve as a resource for the evaluation, management, and planning of preventative and remedial services for vulnerable adults who have been subject to abuse, neglect, or exploitation;

(4) set standards, priorities, and policies to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the common entry point; and

(5) track and manage consumer complaints related to the common entry point.

(j) The commissioners of human services and health shall collaborate on the creation of a system for referring reports to the lead investigative agencies. This system shall enable the commissioner of human services to track critical steps in the reporting, evaluation, referral, response, disposition, investigation, notification, determination, and appeal processes.

Subd. 9a. **Evaluation and referral of reports made to common entry point.**

(a) The common entry point must screen the reports of alleged or suspected maltreatment for immediate risk and make all necessary referrals as follows:

(1) if the common entry point determines that there is an immediate need for emergency adult protective services, the common entry point agency shall immediately notify the appropriate county agency;

(2) if the report contains suspected criminal activity against a vulnerable adult, the common entry point shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency;

(3) the common entry point shall refer all reports of alleged or suspected maltreatment to the appropriate lead investigative agency as soon as possible, but in any event no longer than two working days;

(4) if the report contains information about a suspicious death, the common entry point shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agencies, the local medical examiner, and the ombudsman for mental health and developmental disabilities established under section 245.92. Law enforcement agencies shall coordinate with the local medical examiner and the ombudsman as provided by law; and

(5) for reports involving multiple locations or changing circumstances, the common entry point shall determine the county agency responsible for emergency adult protective services and the county responsible as the lead investigative agency, using referral guidelines established by the commissioner.

(b) If the lead investigative agency receiving a report believes the report was referred by the common entry point in error, the lead investigative agency shall immediately notify the common entry point of the error, including the basis for the lead investigative agency's belief that the referral was made in error. The common entry point shall review the information submitted by the lead investigative agency and immediately refer the report to the appropriate lead investigative agency.

Subd. 9b. **Response to reports.**

Law enforcement is the primary agency to conduct investigations of any incident in which there is reason to believe a crime has been committed. Law enforcement shall initiate a response immediately. If the common entry point notified a county agency for emergency adult protective services, law enforcement shall cooperate with that county agency when both agencies are involved and shall exchange data to the extent authorized in subdivision 12b, paragraph (g). County adult protection shall initiate a response immediately. Each lead investigative agency shall complete the investigative process for reports within its jurisdiction. A lead investigative agency, county, adult protective agency, licensed facility, or law enforcement agency shall cooperate with other agencies in the provision of protective services, coordinating its investigations, and assisting another agency within the limits of its resources and expertise and shall exchange data to the extent authorized in subdivision 12b, paragraph (g). The lead investigative agency shall obtain the results of any investigation conducted by law enforcement officials. The lead investigative agency has the right to enter facilities and inspect and copy records as part of investigations. The lead investigative agency has access to not public data, as defined in section 13.02, and medical records under sections 144.291 to 144.298, that are maintained by facilities to the extent necessary to conduct its investigation. Each lead investigative agency shall develop guidelines for prioritizing reports for investigation. When a county acts as a lead investigative agency, the county shall make guidelines available to the public regarding which reports the county prioritizes for investigation and adult protective services.

Subd. 9c. **Lead investigative agency; notifications, dispositions, determinations.**

(a) Upon request of the reporter, the lead investigative agency shall notify the reporter that it has received the report, and provide information on the initial disposition of the report within five business days of receipt of the report, provided that the notification will not endanger the vulnerable adult or hamper the investigation.

(b) In making the initial disposition of a report alleging maltreatment of a vulnerable adult, the lead investigative agency may consider previous reports of suspected maltreatment and may request and consider public information, records maintained by a lead investigative agency or licensed providers, and information from any person who may have knowledge regarding the alleged maltreatment and the basis for the adult's vulnerability.

(c) When the county social service agency does not accept a report for adult protective services or investigation, the agency may offer assistance to the reporter or the person who was the subject of the report.

(d) While investigating reports and providing adult protective services, the lead investigative agency may coordinate with entities identified under subdivision 12b, paragraph (g), and may coordinate with support persons to safeguard the welfare of the vulnerable adult and prevent further maltreatment of the vulnerable adult.

(e) Upon conclusion of every investigation it conducts, the lead investigative agency shall make a final disposition as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 8.

(f) When determining whether the facility or individual is the responsible party for substantiated maltreatment or whether both the facility and the individual are responsible for substantiated maltreatment, the lead investigative agency shall consider at least the following mitigating factors:

(1) whether the actions of the facility or the individual caregivers were in accordance with, and followed the terms of, an erroneous physician order, prescription, resident care plan, or directive. This is not a mitigating factor when the facility or caregiver is responsible for the issuance of the erroneous order, prescription, plan, or directive or knows or should have known of the errors and took no reasonable measures to correct the defect before administering care;

(2) the comparative responsibility between the facility, other caregivers, and requirements placed upon the employee, including but not limited to, the facility's compliance with related regulatory standards and factors such as the adequacy of facility policies and procedures, the adequacy of facility training, the adequacy of an individual's participation in the training, the adequacy of caregiver supervision, the

adequacy of facility staffing levels, and a consideration of the scope of the individual employee's authority; and

(3) whether the facility or individual followed professional standards in exercising professional judgment.

(g) When substantiated maltreatment is determined to have been committed by an individual who is also the facility license holder, both the individual and the facility must be determined responsible for the maltreatment, and both the background study disqualification standards under section 245C.15, subdivision 4, and the licensing actions under section 245A.06 or 245A.07 apply.

(h) The lead investigative agency shall complete its final disposition within 60 calendar days. If the lead investigative agency is unable to complete its final disposition within 60 calendar days, the lead investigative agency shall notify the following persons provided that the notification will not endanger the vulnerable adult or hamper the investigation: (1) the vulnerable adult or the vulnerable adult's guardian or health care agent, when known, if the lead investigative agency knows them to be aware of the investigation; and (2) the facility, where applicable. The notice shall contain the reason for the delay and the projected completion date. If the lead investigative agency is unable to complete its final disposition by a subsequent projected completion date, the lead investigative agency shall again notify the vulnerable adult or the vulnerable adult's guardian or health care agent, when known if the lead investigative agency knows them to be aware of the investigation, and the facility, where applicable, of the reason for the delay and the revised projected completion date provided that the notification will not endanger the vulnerable adult or hamper the investigation. The lead investigative agency must notify the health care agent of the vulnerable adult only if the health care agent's authority to make health care decisions for the vulnerable adult is currently effective under section 145C.06 and not suspended under section 524.5-310 and the investigation relates to a duty assigned to the health care agent by the principal. A lead investigative agency's inability to complete the final disposition within 60 calendar days or by any projected completion date does not invalidate the final disposition.

(i) When the lead investigative agency is the Department of Health or the Department of Human Services, the lead investigative agency shall provide a copy of the public investigation memorandum under subdivision 12b, paragraph (b), clause (1), within ten calendar days of completing the final disposition to the following persons:

(1) the vulnerable adult, or the vulnerable adult's guardian or health care agent, if known, unless the lead investigative agency knows that the notification would endanger the well-being of the vulnerable adult;

(2) the reporter, if the reporter requested notification when making the report, provided this notification would not endanger the well-being of the vulnerable adult;

(3) the person or facility alleged responsible for maltreatment, if known;

(4) the facility; and

(5) the ombudsman for long-term care, or the ombudsman for mental health and developmental disabilities, as appropriate.

(j) When the lead investigative agency is a county agency, within ten calendar days of completing the final disposition, the lead investigative agency shall provide notification of the final disposition to the following persons:

(1) the vulnerable adult, or the vulnerable adult's guardian or health care agent, if known, when the allegation is applicable to the authority of the vulnerable adult's guardian or health care agent, unless the agency knows that the notification would endanger the well-being of the vulnerable adult;

(2) the individual determined responsible for maltreatment, if known; and

(3) when the alleged incident involves a personal care assistant or provider agency, the personal care provider organization under section 256B.0659. Upon implementation of Community First Services and Supports (CFSS), this notification requirement applies to the CFSS support worker or CFSS agency under section 256B.85.

(k) If, as a result of a reconsideration, review, or hearing, the lead investigative agency changes the final disposition, or if a final disposition is changed on appeal, the lead investigative agency shall notify the parties specified in paragraph (i).

(l) The lead investigative agency shall notify the vulnerable adult who is the subject of the report or the vulnerable adult's guardian or health care agent, if known, and any person or facility determined to have maltreated a vulnerable adult, of their appeal or review rights under this section or section 256.021.

(m) The lead investigative agency shall routinely provide investigation memoranda for substantiated reports to the appropriate licensing boards. These reports must include the names of substantiated perpetrators. The lead investigative agency may not provide investigative memoranda for inconclusive or false reports to the appropriate licensing boards unless the lead investigative agency's investigation gives reason to believe that there may have been a violation of the applicable professional practice laws. If the investigation memorandum is provided to a licensing board, the subject of the investigation memorandum shall be notified and receive a summary of the investigative findings.

(n) In order to avoid duplication, licensing boards shall consider the findings of the lead investigative agency in their investigations if they choose to investigate. This does not preclude licensing boards from considering other information.

(o) The lead investigative agency must provide to the commissioner of human services its final dispositions, including the names of all substantiated perpetrators. The commissioner of human services shall establish records to retain the names of substantiated perpetrators.

Subd. 9d. **Administrative reconsideration; review panel.**

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (e), any individual or facility which a lead investigative agency determines has maltreated a vulnerable adult, or the vulnerable adult or an interested person acting on behalf of the vulnerable adult, regardless of the lead investigative agency's determination, who contests the lead investigative agency's final disposition of an allegation of maltreatment, may request the lead investigative agency to reconsider its final disposition. The request for reconsideration must be submitted in writing to the lead investigative agency within 15 calendar days after receipt of notice of final disposition or, if the request is made by an interested person who is not entitled to notice, within 15 days after receipt of the notice by the vulnerable adult or the vulnerable adult's guardian or health care agent. If mailed, the request for reconsideration must be postmarked and sent to the lead investigative agency within 15 calendar days of the individual's or facility's receipt of the final disposition. If the request for reconsideration is made by personal service, it must be received by the lead investigative agency within 15 calendar days of the individual's or facility's receipt of the final disposition. An individual who was determined to have maltreated a vulnerable adult under this section and who was disqualified on the basis of serious or recurring maltreatment under sections 245C.14 and 245C.15, may request reconsideration of the maltreatment determination and the disqualification. The request for reconsideration of the maltreatment determination and the disqualification must be submitted in writing within 30 calendar days of the individual's receipt of the notice of disqualification under sections 245C.16 and 245C.17. If mailed, the request for reconsideration of the maltreatment determination and the disqualification must be postmarked and sent to the lead investigative agency within 30 calendar days of the individual's receipt of the notice of disqualification. If the request for reconsideration is made by personal service, it must be received by the lead investigative agency within 30 calendar days after the individual's receipt of the notice of disqualification.

(b) Except as provided under paragraphs (e) and (f), if the lead investigative agency denies the request or fails to act upon the request within 15 working days after receiving the request for reconsideration, the person or facility entitled to a fair hearing under section 256.045, may submit to the commissioner of human services a written request for a hearing under that statute. The vulnerable adult, or an interested person acting on behalf of the vulnerable adult, may request a review by the Vulnerable Adult Maltreatment Review Panel under section 256.021 if the lead investigative agency denies the request or fails to act upon the request, or if the vulnerable adult or interested person contests a reconsidered disposition. The Vulnerable Adult Maltreatment Review Panel shall not conduct a review if the interested person making the request on behalf of the vulnerable adult is also the individual or facility alleged responsible for the maltreatment of the vulnerable adult. The lead investigative agency shall notify persons who request reconsideration of their rights under this paragraph. The request must be submitted in writing to the review panel and a copy sent to the lead investigative agency within 30 calendar days of receipt of notice of a denial of a request for reconsideration or of a reconsidered disposition. The request must specifically identify the aspects of the lead investigative agency determination with which the person is dissatisfied.

(c) If, as a result of a reconsideration or review, the lead investigative agency changes the final disposition, it shall notify the parties specified in subdivision 9c, paragraph (i).

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, "interested person acting on behalf of the vulnerable adult" means a person designated in writing by the vulnerable adult to act on behalf of the vulnerable adult, or a legal guardian or conservator or other legal representative, a proxy or health care agent appointed under chapter 145B or 145C, or an individual who is related to the vulnerable adult, as defined in section 245A.02, subdivision 13.

(e) If an individual was disqualified under sections 245C.14 and 245C.15, on the basis of a determination of maltreatment, which was serious or recurring, and the individual has requested reconsideration of the maltreatment determination under paragraph (a) and reconsideration of the disqualification under sections 245C.21 to 245C.27, reconsideration of the maltreatment determination and requested reconsideration of the disqualification shall be consolidated into a single reconsideration. If reconsideration of the maltreatment determination is denied and the individual remains disqualified following a reconsideration decision, the individual may request a fair hearing under section 256.045. If an individual requests a fair hearing on the maltreatment determination and the disqualification, the scope of the fair hearing shall include both the maltreatment determination and the disqualification.

(f) If a maltreatment determination or a disqualification based on serious or recurring maltreatment is the basis for a denial of a license under section 245A.05 or a licensing sanction under section 245A.07, the license holder has the right to a contested case hearing under chapter 14 and Minnesota Rules, parts 1400.8505 to 1400.8612. As provided for under section 245A.08, the scope of the contested case hearing must include the maltreatment determination, disqualification, and licensing sanction or denial of a license. In such cases, a fair hearing must not be conducted under section 256.045. Except for family child care and child foster care, reconsideration of a maltreatment determination under this subdivision, and reconsideration of a disqualification under section 245C.22, must not be conducted when:

(1) a denial of a license under section 245A.05, or a licensing sanction under section 245A.07, is based on a determination that the license holder is responsible for maltreatment or the disqualification of a license holder based on serious or recurring maltreatment;

(2) the denial of a license or licensing sanction is issued at the same time as the maltreatment determination or disqualification; and

(3) the license holder appeals the maltreatment determination or disqualification, and denial of a license or licensing sanction.

Notwithstanding clauses (1) to (3), if the license holder appeals the maltreatment determination or disqualification, but does not appeal the denial of a license or a licensing sanction, reconsideration of the maltreatment determination shall be conducted under sections 260E.33 and 626.557, subdivision 9d, and reconsideration of the disqualification shall be conducted under section 245C.22. In such cases, a fair hearing shall also be conducted as provided under sections 245C.27, 260E.33, and 626.557, subdivision 9d.

If the disqualified subject is an individual other than the license holder and upon whom a background study must be conducted under chapter 245C, the hearings of all parties may be consolidated into a single contested case hearing upon consent of all parties and the administrative law judge.

(g) Until August 1, 2002, an individual or facility that was determined by the commissioner of human services or the commissioner of health to be responsible for neglect under section 626.5572, subdivision 17, after October 1, 1995, and before August 1, 2001, that believes that the finding of neglect does not meet an amended definition of neglect may request a reconsideration of the determination of neglect. The commissioner of human services or the commissioner of health shall mail a notice to the last known address of individuals who are eligible to seek this reconsideration. The request for reconsideration must state how the established findings no longer meet the elements of the definition of neglect. The commissioner shall review the request for reconsideration and make a determination within 15 calendar days. The commissioner's decision on this reconsideration is the final agency action.

(1) For purposes of compliance with the data destruction schedule under subdivision 12b, paragraph (d), when a finding of substantiated maltreatment has been changed as a result of a reconsideration under this paragraph, the date of the original finding of a substantiated maltreatment must be used to calculate the destruction date.

(2) For purposes of any background studies under chapter 245C, when a determination of substantiated maltreatment has been changed as a result of a reconsideration under this paragraph, any prior disqualification of the individual under chapter 245C that was based on this determination of maltreatment shall be rescinded, and for future background studies under chapter 245C the commissioner must not use the previous determination of substantiated maltreatment as a basis for disqualification or as a basis for referring the individual's maltreatment history to a health-related licensing board under section 245C.31.

Subd. 9e. **Education requirements.**

(a) The commissioners of health, human services, and public safety shall cooperate in the development of a joint program for education of lead investigative agency investigators in the appropriate techniques for investigation of complaints of maltreatment. This program must be developed by July 1, 1996. The program must include but need not be limited to the following areas: (1) information collection and preservation; (2) analysis of facts; (3) levels of evidence; (4) conclusions based on evidence; (5) interviewing skills, including specialized training to interview people with unique needs; (6) report writing; (7) coordination and referral to other necessary agencies such as law enforcement and judicial agencies; (8) human relations and cultural diversity; (9) the dynamics of adult abuse and neglect within family systems and the appropriate methods for interviewing relatives in the course of the assessment or investigation; (10) the protective social services that are available to protect alleged victims from further abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation; (11) the methods by which lead investigative agency investigators and law enforcement workers cooperate in conducting assessments and investigations in order to avoid duplication of efforts; and (12) data practices laws and procedures, including provisions for sharing data.

(b) The commissioner of human services shall conduct an outreach campaign to promote the common entry point for reporting vulnerable adult maltreatment. This campaign shall use the Internet and other means of communication.

(c) The commissioners of health, human services, and public safety shall offer at least annual education to others on the requirements of this section, on how this section is implemented, and investigation techniques.

(d) The commissioner of human services, in coordination with the commissioner of public safety shall provide training for the common entry point staff as required in this subdivision and the program courses described in this subdivision, at least four times per year. At a minimum, the training shall be held twice annually in the seven-county metropolitan area and twice annually outside the seven-county metropolitan area. The commissioners shall give priority in the program areas cited in paragraph (a) to persons currently performing assessments and investigations pursuant to this section.

(e) The commissioner of public safety shall notify in writing law enforcement personnel of any new requirements under this section. The commissioner of public safety shall conduct regional training for law enforcement personnel regarding their responsibility under this section.

(f) Each lead investigative agency investigator must complete the education program specified by this subdivision within the first 12 months of work as a lead investigative agency investigator.

A lead investigative agency investigator employed when these requirements take effect must complete the program within the first year after training is available or as soon as training is available.

All lead investigative agency investigators having responsibility for investigation duties under this section must receive a minimum of eight hours of continuing education or in-service training each year specific to their duties under this section.

Subd. 10. **Duties of county social service agency.**

(a) When the common entry point refers a report to the county social service agency as the lead investigative agency or makes a referral to the county social service agency for emergency adult protective services, or when another lead investigative agency requests assistance from the county social service agency for adult protective services, the county social service agency shall immediately assess and offer emergency and continuing protective social services for purposes of preventing further maltreatment and for safeguarding the welfare of the maltreated vulnerable adult. The county shall use standardized tools and the data system made available by the commissioner. The information entered by the county into the standardized tool must be accessible to the Department of Human Services. In cases of suspected sexual abuse, the county social service agency shall immediately arrange for and make available to the vulnerable adult appropriate medical examination and treatment. When necessary in order to protect the vulnerable adult from further harm, the county social service agency shall seek authority to remove the vulnerable adult from the situation in which the maltreatment occurred. The county social service agency may also investigate to determine whether the conditions which resulted in the reported maltreatment place other vulnerable adults in jeopardy of being maltreated and offer protective social services that are called for by its determination.

(b) Within five business days of receipt of a report screened in by the county social service agency for investigation, the county social service agency shall determine whether, in addition to an assessment and services for the vulnerable adult, to also conduct an investigation for final disposition of the individual or facility alleged to have maltreated the vulnerable adult.

(c) The county social service agency must investigate for a final disposition the individual or facility alleged to have maltreated a vulnerable adult for each report accepted as lead investigative agency involving an allegation of abuse, caregiver neglect that resulted in harm to the vulnerable adult, financial exploitation that may be criminal, or an allegation against a caregiver under chapter 256B.

(d) An investigating county social service agency must make a final disposition for any allegation when the county social service agency determines that a final disposition may safeguard a vulnerable adult or may prevent further maltreatment.

(e) If the county social service agency learns of an allegation listed in paragraph (c) after the determination in paragraph (a), the county social service agency must change the initial determination and conduct an investigation for final disposition of the individual or facility alleged to have maltreated the vulnerable adult.

(f) County social service agencies may enter facilities and inspect and copy records as part of an investigation. The county social service agency has access to not public data, as defined in section 13.02, and medical records under sections 144.291 to 144.298, that are maintained by facilities to the extent necessary to conduct its investigation. The inquiry is not limited to the written records of the facility, but may include every other available source of information.

(g) When necessary in order to protect a vulnerable adult from serious harm, the county social service agency shall immediately intervene on behalf of that adult to help the family, vulnerable adult, or other interested person by seeking any of the following:

(1) a restraining order or a court order for removal of the perpetrator from the residence of the vulnerable adult pursuant to section 518B.01;

(2) the appointment of a guardian or conservator pursuant to sections 524.5-101 to 524.5-502, or guardianship or conservatorship pursuant to chapter 252A;

(3) replacement of a guardian or conservator suspected of maltreatment and appointment of a suitable person as guardian or conservator, pursuant to sections 524.5-101 to 524.5-502; or

(4) a referral to the prosecuting attorney for possible criminal prosecution of the perpetrator under chapter 609.

The expenses of legal intervention must be paid by the county in the case of indigent persons, under section 524.5-502 and chapter 563.

In proceedings under sections 524.5-101 to 524.5-502, if a suitable relative or other person is not available to petition for guardianship or conservatorship, a county employee shall present the petition with representation by the county attorney. The county shall contract with or arrange for a suitable person or organization to provide ongoing guardianship services. If the county presents evidence to the court exercising probate jurisdiction that it has made a diligent effort and no other suitable person can be found, a county employee may serve as guardian or conservator. The county shall not retaliate against the employee for any action taken on behalf of the person subject to guardianship or conservatorship, even if the action is adverse to the county's interest. Any person retaliated against in violation of this subdivision shall have a cause of action against the county and shall be entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs of the action if the action is upheld by the court.

Subd. 10b. **Investigations; guidelines.**

(a) Each lead investigative agency shall develop guidelines for prioritizing reports for investigation.

(b) When investigating a report, the lead investigative agency shall conduct the following activities as appropriate:

(1) interview of the vulnerable adult;

(2) interview of the reporter and others who may have relevant information;

(3) interview of the individual or facility alleged responsible for maltreatment; and

(4) review of records and pertinent documentation of the alleged incident.

(c) The lead investigative agency shall conduct the following activities as appropriate to further the investigation, to prevent further maltreatment, or to safeguard the vulnerable adult:

(1) examining the environment surrounding the alleged incident;

(2) consulting with professionals; and

(3) communicating with state, federal, tribal, and other agencies including:

(i) service providers;

(ii) case managers;

(iii) ombudsmen; and

(iv) support persons for the vulnerable adult.

(d) The lead investigative agency may decide not to conduct an interview of a vulnerable adult, reporter, or witness under paragraph (b) if:

(1) the vulnerable adult, reporter, or witness declines to have an interview with the agency or is unable to be contacted despite the agency's diligent attempts;

(2) an interview of the vulnerable adult or reporter was conducted by law enforcement or a professional trained in forensic interview and an additional interview will not further the investigation;

(3) an interview of the witness will not further the investigation; or

(4) the agency has a reason to believe that the interview will endanger the vulnerable adult.

Subd. 12b. **Data management.**

(a) In performing any of the duties of this section as a lead investigative agency, the county social service agency shall maintain appropriate records. Data collected by the county social service agency under this section while providing adult protective services are welfare data under section 13.46. Investigative data collected under this section are confidential data on individuals or protected nonpublic data as defined under section 13.02. Notwithstanding section 13.46, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), data under this paragraph that are inactive investigative data on an individual who is a vendor of services are private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02. The identity of the reporter may only be disclosed as provided in paragraph (c).

Data maintained by the common entry point are confidential data on individuals or protected nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02. Notwithstanding section 138.163, the common entry point shall maintain data for three calendar years after date of receipt and then destroy the data unless otherwise directed by federal requirements.

(b) The commissioners of health and human services shall prepare an investigation memorandum for each report alleging maltreatment investigated under this section. County social service agencies must maintain private data on individuals but are not required to prepare an investigation memorandum. During an investigation by the commissioner of health or the commissioner of human services, data collected under this section are confidential data on individuals or protected nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02. Upon completion of the investigation, the data are classified as provided in clauses (1) to (3) and paragraph (c).

(1) The investigation memorandum must contain the following data, which are public:

(i) the name of the facility investigated;

(ii) a statement of the nature of the alleged maltreatment;

(iii) pertinent information obtained from medical or other records reviewed;

(iv) the identity of the investigator;

(v) a summary of the investigation's findings;

(vi) statement of whether the report was found to be substantiated, inconclusive, false, or that no determination will be made;

(vii) a statement of any action taken by the facility;

(viii) a statement of any action taken by the lead investigative agency; and

(ix) when a lead investigative agency's determination has substantiated maltreatment, a statement of whether an individual, individuals, or a facility were responsible for the substantiated maltreatment, if known.

The investigation memorandum must be written in a manner which protects the identity of the reporter and of the vulnerable adult and may not contain the names or, to the extent possible, data on individuals or private data listed in clause (2).

(2) Data on individuals collected and maintained in the investigation memorandum are private data, including:

(i) the name of the vulnerable adult;

(ii) the identity of the individual alleged to be the perpetrator;

(iii) the identity of the individual substantiated as the perpetrator; and

(iv) the identity of all individuals interviewed as part of the investigation.

(3) Other data on individuals maintained as part of an investigation under this section are private data on individuals upon completion of the investigation.

(c) The name of the reporter must be confidential. The subject of the report may compel disclosure of the name of the reporter only with the consent of the reporter or upon a written finding by a court that the report was false and there is evidence that the report was made in bad faith. This subdivision does not alter disclosure responsibilities or obligations under the Rules of Criminal Procedure, except that where the identity of the reporter is relevant to a criminal prosecution, the district court shall do an in-camera review prior to determining whether to order disclosure of the identity of the reporter.

(d) Notwithstanding section 138.163, data maintained under this section by the commissioners of health and human services must be maintained under the following schedule and then destroyed unless otherwise directed by federal requirements:

(1) data from reports determined to be false, maintained for three years after the finding was made;

(2) data from reports determined to be inconclusive, maintained for four years after the finding was made;

(3) data from reports determined to be substantiated, maintained for seven years after the finding was made; and

(4) data from reports which were not investigated by a lead investigative agency and for which there is no final disposition, maintained for three years from the date of the report.

(e) The commissioners of health and human services shall annually publish on their websites the number and type of reports of alleged maltreatment involving licensed facilities reported under this section, the number of those requiring investigation under this section, and the resolution of those investigations.

(f) Each lead investigative agency must have a record retention policy.

(g) Lead investigative agencies, county agencies responsible for adult protective services, prosecuting authorities, and law enforcement agencies may exchange not public data, as defined in section 13.02, with a tribal agency, facility, service provider, vulnerable adult, primary support person for a vulnerable adult, state licensing board, federal or state agency, the ombudsman for long-term care, or the ombudsman for mental health and developmental disabilities, if the agency or authority providing the data determines that the data are pertinent and necessary to prevent further maltreatment of a vulnerable adult, to safeguard a vulnerable adult, or for an investigation under this section. Data collected under this section must be made available to prosecuting authorities and law enforcement officials, local county agencies, and licensing agencies investigating the alleged maltreatment under this section. The lead investigative agency shall exchange not public data with the vulnerable adult maltreatment review panel established in section 256.021 if the data are pertinent and necessary for a review requested under that section. Notwithstanding section 138.17, upon completion of the review, not public data received by the review panel must be destroyed.

(h) Each lead investigative agency shall keep records of the length of time it takes to complete its investigations.

(i) A lead investigative agency may notify other affected parties and their authorized representative if the lead investigative agency has reason to believe maltreatment has occurred and determines the information will safeguard the well-being of the affected parties or dispel widespread rumor or unrest in the affected facility.

(j) Under any notification provision of this section, where federal law specifically prohibits the disclosure of patient identifying information, a lead investigative agency may not provide any notice unless the vulnerable adult has consented to disclosure in a manner which conforms to federal requirements.

Subd. 14. **Abuse prevention plans.**

(a) Each facility, except home health agencies and personal care attendant services providers, shall establish and enforce an ongoing written abuse prevention plan. The plan shall contain an assessment of the physical plant, its environment, and its population identifying factors which may encourage or permit abuse, and a statement of specific measures to be taken to minimize the risk of abuse. The plan shall comply with any rules governing the plan promulgated by the licensing agency.

(b) Each facility, including a home health care agency and personal care attendant services providers, shall develop an individual abuse prevention plan for each vulnerable adult residing there or receiving services from them. The plan shall contain an individualized assessment of: (1) the person's susceptibility to abuse by other individuals, including other vulnerable adults; (2) the person's risk of abusing other vulnerable adults; and (3) statements of the specific measures to be taken to minimize the risk of abuse to that person and other vulnerable adults. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "abuse" includes self-abuse.

(c) If the facility, except home health agencies and personal care attendant services providers, knows that the vulnerable adult has committed a violent crime or an act of physical aggression toward others, the individual abuse prevention plan must detail the measures to be taken to minimize the risk that the vulnerable adult might reasonably be expected to pose to visitors to the facility and persons outside the facility, if unsupervised. Under this section, a facility knows of a vulnerable adult's history of criminal misconduct or physical aggression if it receives such information from a law enforcement authority or through a medical record prepared by another facility, another health care provider, or the facility's ongoing assessments of the vulnerable adult.

Subd. 17. **Retaliation prohibited.**

(a) A facility or person **shall not retaliate** against any person who reports in good faith suspected maltreatment pursuant to this section, or against a vulnerable adult with respect to whom a report is made, because of the report.

(b) In addition to any remedies allowed under sections 181.931 to 181.935, any facility or person which retaliates against any person because of a report of suspected maltreatment is liable to that person for actual damages, punitive damages up to $10,000, and attorney fees.

(c) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any adverse action, as defined below, within 90 days of a report, is retaliatory. For purposes of this clause, the term "adverse action" refers to action taken by a facility or person involved in a report against the person making the report or the person with respect to whom the report was made because of the report, and includes, but is not limited to:

(1) discharge or transfer from the facility;

(2) discharge from or termination of employment;

(3) demotion or reduction in remuneration for services;

(4) restriction or prohibition of access to the facility or its residents; or

(5) any restriction of rights set forth in section 144.651.

Subd. 18. **Outreach.**

The commissioner of human services shall maintain an aggressive program to educate those required to report, as well as the general public, about the requirements of this section using a variety of media. The commissioner of human services shall print and make available the form developed under subdivision 9.

Subd. 20. **Cause of action for financial exploitation; damages.**

(a) A vulnerable adult who is a victim of financial exploitation as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 9, has a cause of action against a person who committed the financial exploitation. In an action under this subdivision, the vulnerable adult is entitled to recover damages equal to three times the amount of compensatory damages or $10,000, whichever is greater.

(b) In addition to damages under paragraph (a), the vulnerable adult is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs, including reasonable fees for the services of a guardian or conservator or guardian ad litem incurred in connection with a claim under this subdivision.

(c) An action may be brought under this subdivision regardless of whether there has been a report or final disposition under this section or a criminal complaint or conviction related to the financial exploitation.

UNIFORM ACT ON FRESH PURSUIT

626.65 UNIFORM ACT ON FRESH PURSUIT; RECIPROCAL.

Any member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit of another state of the United States who enters this state in fresh pursuit, and continues within this state in such fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest the person on the ground that the person is believed to have committed a felony in such other state, shall have the same authority to arrest and hold such person in custody, as has any member of any duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit of this state, to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that the person is believed to have committed a felony in this state; provided, the rights extended by this section shall be extended only to those states granting these same rights to peace officers of this state who may be in fresh pursuit of suspected criminals in such reciprocating states.

626.66 ARREST; HEARING.

If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another state in accordance with the provisions of section 626.65, the officer shall, without unnecessary delay, take the person arrested before a judge of the county in which the arrest was made. The judge shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the judge determines that the arrest was lawful, the judge shall commit the person arrested to await for a reasonable time the issuance of an extradition warrant by the governor of this state, or admit the person arrested to bail for such purpose. If the judge determines that the arrest was unlawful, the judge shall discharge the person arrested.

626.69 FRESH PURSUIT.

The term "fresh pursuit," as used in sections 626.65 to 626.69, includes fresh pursuit as defined by the common law, and also the pursuit of a person who has committed a felony or who is reasonably suspected of having committed a felony. It shall also include the pursuit of a person suspected of having committed a supposed felony, though no felony has actually been committed, if there is reasonable ground for believing that a felony has been committed. Fresh pursuit, as used therein, shall not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

626.71 FRESH PURSUIT IN NONFELONY SITUATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "**fresh pursuit**" means fresh pursuit as defined by the common law and includes the pursuit of a person who has committed or is reasonably believed to have committed a violation in the presence of the peace officer. **Fresh pursuit does not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay**;

(2) "peace officer" means a member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal law enforcement unit; and

(3) "**violation**" includes gross misdemeanors, misdemeanors, and traffic violations.

Subd. 2. **Fresh pursuit authority.**

A peace officer of another state who enters this state while on duty and in fresh pursuit, and who continues in fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest the person for a violation committed in the peace officer's presence, has the same authority to arrest and hold the person in custody as has any peace officer of this state if reciprocal fresh pursuit authority for that type of violation is extended to Minnesota peace officers by the pursuing officer's state.

626.72 PEACE OFFICERS; TRANSPORTATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.

A peace officer, as defined in section 609.487, subdivision 2, clause (2), who enters this state to perform an assigned duty of transporting persons in legal custody for law enforcement purposes has the same authority to transport persons in legal custody as any member of any duly organized state, county, or municipal law enforcement unit of this state if a reciprocal right to transport persons in legal custody is extended to Minnesota peace officers by the peace officer's state or local jurisdiction.

PEACE OFFICERS

626.74 COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY PEACE OFFICERS IN PERFORMING LAW ENFORCEMENT DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

As used in this section:

(1) "**just compensation**" means the compensation owed to an innocent third party under the state constitution by a Minnesota local government unit due to property damage caused by a peace officer in the course of executing a search warrant or apprehending a criminal suspect; and

(2) "peace officer" has the meaning given in section 626.84.

Subd. 2. **Responsible government unit; execution of search warrant.**

If just compensation is owed for damage caused in the execution of a search warrant or the apprehension of a criminal suspect, the Minnesota local government unit employing the peace officer who sought issuance of the warrant or initiated the apprehension is responsible for paying the compensation. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, if the search warrant is executed or the apprehension is accomplished by a peace officer from another Minnesota local government unit in aid of the officer originating the warrant or initiating the apprehension, the responsibility for paying just compensation remains with the Minnesota local government unit employing the officer who originated the warrant or initiated the apprehension. In the event the property damage is caused by the negligence of a peace officer, the Minnesota local government unit employing that peace officer is responsible for paying just compensation.

626.76 RULES AND REGULATIONS; AIDING OTHER OFFICERS; EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

Subdivision 1. **Interagency cooperation.**

Any appointive or elective agency or office of peace officers as defined in subdivision 3 may establish rules or regulations and enter into agreements with other agencies and offices for:

(1) assisting other peace officers in the line of their duty and within the course of their employment; and

(2) exchanging the agency's peace officers with peace officers of another agency or office on a temporary basis. Additionally, the agency or office may establish rules and regulations for assisting probation, parole, and supervised release agents who are supervising probationers, parolees, or supervised releasees in the geographic area within the agency's or office's jurisdiction.

Subd. 2. **Assistance.**

(a) When a peace officer gives assistance to another peace officer, or to a parole, probation, or supervised release agent, within the scope of the rules or regulations of the peace officer's appointive or elected agency or office, any such assistance shall be within the line of duty and course of employment of the officer rendering the assistance.

(b) When a peace officer acts on behalf of another agency or office within the scope of an exchange agreement entered into under subdivision 1, the officer's actions are within the officer's line of duty and course of employment to the same extent as if the officer had acted on behalf of the officer's employing agency.

Subd. 3. **Peace officer.**

For the purposes of this section, "peace officer" means any member of a police department, State Patrol, game warden service, sheriff's office, or any other law enforcement agency, the members of which have, by law, the power of arrest.

Subd. 4. **No enlargement of duties.**

This section shall in no way be construed as extending or enlarging the duties or authority of any peace officer or any other law enforcement agent as defined in subdivision 3 except as provided in this section.

626.77 PEACE OFFICERS FROM ADJOINING STATES; FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Arrest authority.**

A peace officer of a state adjoining Minnesota and a federal law enforcement officer have the same authority to arrest and hold an individual in custody as has any peace officer of this state if all of the following circumstances are present:

(1) the officer is on duty and is acting on a request for assistance by a peace officer of this state;

(2) while in this state, the officer acts under the direction of the peace officer to whom the officer is rendering assistance;

(3) while in this state, the officer acts in accordance with the rules and regulations of the officer's own appointive or elective authority; and

(4) upon effecting an arrest, the officer surrenders custody of the arrested individual to a peace officer of this state without unnecessary delay.

Subd. 2. **Tort liability; indemnification.**

A peace officer from an adjoining state or a federal law enforcement officer who responds to a request for assistance and who acts in accordance with subdivision 1 is serving in the regular line of duty as fully as though the service was within the officer's jurisdiction. For the purposes of section 3.736 and chapter 466, the officer is deemed to be an employee of the elective or appointive agency of the peace officer requesting assistance.

Subd. 3. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "federal law enforcement officer" means an officer or employee whether employed inside or outside the state of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Marshal Service, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the Department of Homeland Security, or the United States Postal Inspection Service, or their successor agencies, who is responsible for the prevention or detection of crimes or for the enforcement of the United States Code and who is authorized to arrest, with or without a warrant, any individual for a violation of the United States Code.

626.84 DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of sections 626.84 to 626.863, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Board" means the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training.

(b) "Director" means the executive director of the board.

(c) "Peace officer" means:

(1) an employee or an elected or appointed official of a political subdivision or law enforcement agency who is licensed by the board, charged with the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state and who has the full power of arrest, and shall also include the Minnesota State Patrol, agents of the Division of Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement, state conservation officers, Metropolitan Transit police officers, Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit officers, and Department of Commerce Fraud Bureau Unit officers, and the statewide coordinator of the Violent Crime Coordinating Council; and railroad peace officers as authorized by section 219.995 and United States Code, title 49, section 28101; and

(2) a peace officer who is employed by a law enforcement agency of a federally recognized tribe, as defined in United States Code, title 25, section 450b(e), and who is licensed by the board.

(d) "Part-time peace officer" means an individual licensed by the board whose services are utilized by law enforcement agencies no more than an average of 20 hours per week, not including time spent on call when no call to active duty is received, calculated on an annual basis, who has either full powers of arrest or authorization to carry a firearm while on active duty. The term shall apply even though the individual receives no compensation for time spent on active duty, and shall apply irrespective of the title conferred upon the individual by any law enforcement agency.

(e) "**Reserve officer**" means an individual whose services are utilized by a law enforcement agency to provide supplementary assistance at special events, traffic or crowd control, and administrative or clerical assistance, and shall include reserve deputies, special deputies, mounted or unmounted patrols, and all other employees or volunteers performing reserve officer functions. A reserve officer's duties do not include enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state, and the officer does not have full powers of arrest or authorization to carry a firearm on duty.

(f) "Law enforcement agency" means:

(1) a unit of state or local government that is authorized by law to grant full powers of arrest and to charge a person with the duties of preventing and detecting crime and enforcing the general criminal laws of the state; and

(2) subject to the limitations in section 626.93, a law enforcement agency of a federally recognized tribe, as defined in United States Code, title 25, section 450b(e).

(3) subject to the limitation of section 219.995, a railroad company.

(g) "Professional peace officer education" means a postsecondary degree program, or a nondegree program for persons who already have a college degree, that is offered by a college or university in Minnesota, designed for persons seeking licensure as a peace officer, and approved by the board.

(h) "Railroad peace officer" means an individual as authorized under United States Code, title 49, section 28101:

(1) employed by a railroad for the purpose of aiding and supplementing law enforcement agencies in the protection of property owned by or in the care, custody, or control of a railroad and to protect the persons and property of railroad passengers and employees; and

(2) licensed by the board.

Subd. 2. **Scope.**

Notwithstanding sections 12.03, subdivision 4, 12.25, or any other law to the contrary, no individual employed or acting as an agent of any political subdivision shall be authorized to carry a firearm when on duty unless the individual has been licensed under sections 626.84 to 626.863. Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring licensure of a security guard as that term is defined in section 626.88, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

626.841 BOARD; MEMBERS.

The Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training shall be composed of the following 17 members:

(1) two members to be appointed by the governor from among the county sheriffs in Minnesota;

(2) four members to be appointed by the governor from among peace officers in Minnesota municipalities, at least two of whom shall be chiefs of police;

(3) two members to be appointed by the governor from among peace officers, at least one of whom shall be a member of the Minnesota State Patrol Association;

(4) the superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension or a designee;

(5) two members appointed by the governor from among peace officers, or former peace officers, who are currently employed on a full-time basis in a professional peace officer education program;

(6) two members to be appointed by the governor, one member to be appointed from among administrators of Minnesota colleges or universities that offer professional peace officer education, and one member to be appointed from among the elected city officials in statutory or home rule charter cities of under 5,000 population outside the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2; and

(7) four members appointed by the governor from among the general public.

A chair shall be appointed by the governor from among the members. In making appointments the governor shall strive to achieve representation from among the geographic areas of the state.

626.843 RULES, STANDARDS; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

Subdivision 1. **Rules required.**

The board shall adopt rules with respect to:

(1) the certification of postsecondary schools to provide programs of professional peace officer education;

(2) minimum courses of study and equipment and facilities to be required at each certified school within the state;

(3) minimum qualifications for coordinators and instructors at certified schools offering a program of professional peace officer education located within this state;

(4) minimum standards of physical, mental, and educational fitness which shall govern the admission to professional peace officer education programs and the licensing of peace officers within the state, by any state, county, municipality, or joint or contractual combination thereof, including members of the Minnesota State Patrol;

(5) board-approved continuing education courses that ensure professional competence of peace officers and part-time peace officers;

(6) minimum standards of conduct which would affect the individual's performance of duties as a peace officer. These standards shall be established and published. The board shall review the minimum standards of conduct described in this clause for possible modification in 1998 and every three years after that time;

(7) a set of educational learning objectives that must be met within a certified school's professional peace officer education program. These learning objectives must concentrate on the knowledge, skills, and abilities deemed essential for a peace officer. Education in these learning objectives shall be deemed satisfactory for the completion of the minimum basic training requirement;

(8) the establishment and use by any political subdivision or state law enforcement agency that employs persons licensed by the board of procedures for investigation and resolution of allegations of misconduct by persons licensed by the board. The procedures shall be in writing and shall be established on or before October 1, 1984;

(9) the issues that must be considered by each political subdivision and state law enforcement agency that employs persons licensed by the board in establishing procedures under section 626.5532 to govern the conduct of peace officers who are in pursuit of a vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487, and requirements for the training of peace officers in conducting pursuits. The adoption of specific procedures and requirements is within the authority of the political subdivision or agency;

(10) supervision of part-time peace officers and requirements for documentation of hours worked by a part-time peace officer who is on active duty. These rules shall be adopted by December 31, 1993;

(11) citizenship requirements for peace officers and part-time peace officers;

(12) driver's license requirements for peace officers and part-time peace officers; and

(13) such other matters as may be necessary consistent with sections 626.84 to 626.863. Rules promulgated by the attorney general with respect to these matters may be continued in force by resolution of the board if the board finds the rules to be consistent with sections 626.84 to 626.863.

Subd. 1b. **Rules governing complaints.**

If the board adopts rules to establish a subcommittee to investigate licensure actions, the subcommittee must have:

(1) one voting board member appointed from the general public; and

(2) three voting board members who are current or former peace officers.

Subd. 1c. **Rules governing certain misconduct.**

No later than January 1, 2024, the board must adopt rules under chapter 14 that permit the board to take disciplinary action on a licensee for a violation of a standard of conduct in Minnesota Rules, chapter 6700, whether or not criminal charges have been filed and in accordance with the evidentiary standards and civil processes for boards under chapter 214.

Subd. 2. **Executive director.**

An executive director shall be appointed by and serve in the unclassified service at the pleasure of the board. The executive director shall perform such duties, on behalf of the board, as the board shall prescribe. The board shall appoint such employees, agents and consultants as deemed necessary, prescribe their duties, and provide for reimbursement of their expenses. Such employees shall be in the classified service.

Subd. 3. **Board authority.**

The board may, in addition:

(1) recommend studies, surveys, and reports to be made by the executive director regarding the carrying out of the objectives and purposes of sections 626.841 to 626.863;

(2) visit and inspect any certified school that offers the professional peace officer education program or for which application for certification has been made;

(3) make recommendations, from time to time, to the executive director, attorney general, and the governor regarding the carrying out of the objectives and purposes of sections 626.841 to 626.863;

(4) perform such other acts as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the powers and duties of the board under sections 626.841 to 626.863; and

(5) cooperate with and receive financial assistance from and join in projects or enter into contracts with the federal government or its agencies for the furtherance of the purposes of Laws 1977, chapter 433.

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POST WILL START INVESTIGATING

214.10 COMPLAINT, INVESTIGATION, AND HEARING.

Subd. 10. **Board of Peace Officers Standards and Training; receipt of complaint.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 to the contrary, when the executive director or any member of the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training produces or receives a written statement or complaint that alleges a violation of a statute or rule that the board is empowered to enforce, the executive director ~~shall designate the appropriate law enforcement agency to investigate the complaint and~~ may order ~~it~~ an appropriate law enforcement agency to conduct an inquiry into the complaint's allegations. If directed to complete an investigation, the investigating agency must complete the inquiry and submit a written summary of it to the executive director within 30 days of the order for inquiry.

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626.8431 AUTOMATIC LICENSE REVOCATION.

The license of a peace officer convicted of a felony is automatically revoked. For purposes of this section, "conviction" includes a finding of guilt, whether or not the adjudication of guilt is stayed or executed, an admission of guilt, or a no contest plea.

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POST BOARD STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

6700.1600 VIOLATION OF STANDARDS OF CONDUCT.

Violation of any of the following standards of conduct by a licensee constitutes grounds for disciplinary action:

A. engaging in conduct prohibited by, or listed as, grounds for disciplinary action in this chapter, Minnesota Statutes, chapter 214, or sections 626.84 to 626.90, or engaging in conduct which violates any statute enforced by the board;
B. obtaining a license from the board by fraud or cheating, or attempting to subvert the examination process;
C. being convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor in this state, or in any other state or federal jurisdiction of an offense that would constitute a felony or gross misdemeanor if committed in Minnesota including a finding or verdict of guilt, whether or not the adjudication of guilt is withheld or not entered, an admission of guilt, or no contest;
D. having been the subject of revocation, suspension, or surrender of a peace officer license or certificate in resolution of a complaint or other adverse action relating to licensing or certification in another jurisdiction;
E. failing to report the revocation, suspension, or surrender of a license or certificate in resolution of a complaint, or other disciplinary or adverse action taken against a licensee in this or another jurisdiction, or having been refused a license or certificate by any other jurisdiction;
F. being convicted of a state or federal narcotics or controlled substance law irrespective of any proceedings under Minnesota Statutes, section 152.18, or any similar law of another state or federal law;
G. being adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within or without the state, as incapacitated, lacking the capacity to serve as a peace officer, chemically dependent, mentally ill and dangerous to the public, or as having a psychopathic personality, or required to register as a predatory offender under Minnesota Statutes, section 243.166 or 243.167;
H. violating any order issued by the board;
I. practicing outside the scope of Minnesota Statutes, section 626.863;
J. making an intentional false statement or misrepresentation to the board;
K. engaging in sexual penetration or contact without consent, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 609.341, or engaging in conduct that violates Minnesota Statutes, section 617.23. Sexual contact does not include contact that is part of standard police procedure such as search and arrest;
L. being convicted, including a finding or verdict of guilt, whether or not the adjudication of guilt is withheld or not entered, an admission of guilt, or a no contest plea of a violation of Minnesota Statutes, sections 169A.27; 518B.01,

subdivision
14; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.23; 609.231; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.3451; 609.43; 609.465; 609.466; 609.52; 609.53; 609.748, subdivision 6; or 626.557;

M. failing to cooperate with an investigation of the board as required by part 6700.1610, subpart 4;

N. engaging in sexual harassment, as defined by Minnesota Statutes, section 363A.03, subdivision 43;

O. using deadly force when not authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section 609.066; or

P. being convicted of solicitation, inducement, or promotion of prostitution in violation of Minnesota Statutes, section 609.322, or any conviction under Minnesota Statutes, section 609.324, or being convicted of similar offenses in another state or federal jurisdiction.

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626.8432 REVOCATION; SUSPENSION; DENIAL.

Subdivision 1. **Grounds for revocation, suspension, or denial.**

(a) The board may refuse to issue, refuse to renew, refuse to reinstate, suspend, revoke eligibility for licensure, or revoke a peace officer or part-time peace officer license for any of the following causes:

(1) fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining a license;

(2) failure to meet licensure requirements;

(3) a violation of section 626.8436, subdivision 1; or

(4) a violation of the standards of conduct set forth in Minnesota Rules, chapter 6700.

(b) Unless otherwise provided by the board, a revocation or suspension applies to each license, renewal, or reinstatement privilege held by the individual at the time final action is taken by the board. A person whose license or renewal privilege has been suspended or revoked shall be ineligible to be issued any other license by the board during the pendency of the suspension or revocation.

Subd. 2. **Discovery of disqualifying conviction after licensure.**

The board may suspend or revoke a peace officer or part-time peace officer license when the licensee has been convicted of a crime recognized by the board as a crime that would disqualify the licensee from participating in a professional peace officer education course, taking the peace officer licensing examination or the part-time peace officer licensing examination, or maintaining eligibility for licensure under Minnesota Rules, chapter 6700. The authority to suspend or revoke a license shall include all individuals who have been granted a license when a disqualifying conviction that would have precluded eligibility for licensure is discovered after licensure.

626.8434 WARRIOR-STYLE TRAINING PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "warrior-style training" means training for peace officers that dehumanizes people or encourages aggressive conduct by peace officers during encounters with others in a manner that deemphasizes the value of human life or constitutional rights, the result of which increases a peace officer's likelihood or willingness to use deadly force.

Subd. 2.**No continuing education credits or tuition reimbursement.**

(a) The board may not certify a continuing education course that includes warrior-style training.

(b) The board may not grant continuing education credit to a peace officer for a course that includes warrior-style training.

(c) The board may not reimburse a law enforcement agency or a peace officer for a course that includes warrior-style training.

Subd. 3. **Training prohibited.**

A law enforcement agency may not provide warrior-style training, directly or through a third party, to a peace officer.

626.8436 HATE OR EXTREMIST GROUPS.

Subdivision 1. **Prohibition.**

(a) A peace officer may not join, support, advocate for, maintain membership, or participate in the activities of:

(1) a hate or extremist group; or

(2) a criminal gang as defined in section 609.229, subdivision 1.

(b) This section does not apply when the conduct is sanctioned by the law enforcement agency as part of the officer's official duties.

Subd. 2.**Definitions.**

(a) "Hate or extremist group" means a group that, as demonstrated by its official statements or principles, the statements of its leaders or members, or its activities:

(1) promotes the use of threats, force, violence, or criminal activity:

(i) against a local, state, or federal entity, or the officials of such an entity;

(ii) to deprive, or attempt to deprive, individuals of their civil rights under the Minnesota or United States Constitution; or

(iii) to achieve goals that are political, religious, discriminatory, or ideological in nature;

(2) promotes seditious activities; or

(3) advocates for differences in the right to vote, speak, assemble, travel, or maintain citizenship based on a person's perceived race, color, creed, religion, national origin, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, public assistance status, or any protected class as defined in Minnesota Statutes or federal law.

(b) For the purposes of this section, advocacy, membership, or participation in a hate or extremist group or criminal gang is demonstrated by:

(1) dissemination of material that promotes:

(i) the use of threats, force, violence, or criminal activity;

(ii) seditious activities; or

(iii) the objectives described in paragraph (a), clause (3);

(2) engagement in cyber or social media posts, chats, forums, and other forms of promotion of the group's activities;

(3) display or use of insignia, colors, tattoos, hand signs, slogans, or codes associated with the group;

(4) direct financial or in-kind contributions to the group;

(5) a physical or cyber presence in the group's events; or

(6) other conduct that could reasonably be considered support, advocacy, or participation in the group's activities.

626.8437 TRAINING IN EXCITED DELIRIUM AND SIMILAR TERMS PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For the purposes of this chapter, "**excited delirium**" means a description of a person's state of agitation, excitability, paranoia, extreme aggression, physical violence, and apparent immunity to pain that is not listed in the most current version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, or for which there is insufficient scientific evidence or diagnostic criteria to be recognized as a medical condition. Excited delirium includes excited delirium syndrome, hyperactive delirium, agitated delirium, exhaustive mania, and similar terms.

Subd. 2. **No continuing education credits or tuition reimbursement.**

(a) The board **may not** certify a continuing education course that includes training on the detection or use of the term excited delirium.

(b) The board may not grant continuing education credit to a peace officer for a course that includes training on the detection or use of the term excited delirium.

(c) The board may not reimburse a law enforcement agency or a peace officer for a course that includes training on the detection or use of the term excited delirium.

Subd. 3. **Training prohibited.**

A law enforcement agency **may not** provide, directly or through a third party, to a peace officer any course that includes training on the detection or use of excited delirium. This section does not prohibit peace officer training in responding to and the proper care of a person in crisis.

626.8443 OPIATE ANTAGONISTS; TRAINING; CARRYING; USE.

Subdivision 1.**Training.**

A chief law enforcement officer must provide basic training to peace officers employed by the chief's agency on:

(1) identifying persons who are suffering from narcotics overdoses; and

(2) the proper use of opiate antagonists to treat a narcotics overdose.

Subd. 2.**Mandatory supply.**

A chief law enforcement officer must maintain a sufficient supply of opiate antagonists to ensure that officers employed by the chief's agency can satisfy the requirements of subdivision 3.

Subd. 3.**Mandatory carrying.**

Each on-duty peace officer who is assigned to respond to emergency calls must have at least two unexpired opiate antagonist doses readily available when the officer's shift begins. An officer who depletes their supply of opiate antagonists during the officer's shift shall replace the expended doses from the officer's agency's supply so long as replacing the doses will not compromise public safety.

Subd. 4.**Authorization of use.**

(a) A chief law enforcement officer must authorize peace officers employed by the chief's agency to perform administration of an opiate antagonist when an officer believes a person is suffering a narcotics overdose.

(b) In order to administer opiate antagonists, a peace officer must comply with section 151.37, subdivision 12, paragraph (b), clause (1).

626.8451 TRAINING IN IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO CERTAIN CRIMES.

Subdivision 1. **Training course; crimes motivated by bias.**

(a) The board must approve a list of training courses to assist peace officers in identifying, responding to, and reporting crimes committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's or another's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03. The course must include material to help officers distinguish bias crimes from other crimes, to help officers in understanding and assisting victims of these crimes, and to ensure that bias crimes will be accurately reported as required under section 626.5531. The board must review the approved courses every three years and update the list of approved courses as the board, in consultation with communities most targeted by hate crimes because of their characteristics as described above, organizations with expertise in providing training on hate crimes, and the statewide coalition of organizations representing communities impacted by hate crimes, considers appropriate.

(b) In updating the list of approved training courses described in paragraph (a), the board must consult and significantly incorporate input from communities most targeted by hate crimes because of their characteristics as described in paragraph (a), organizations with expertise in providing training on hate crimes, and the statewide coalition of organizations representing communities impacted by hate crimes.

Subd. 1a. **Training course; crimes of violence.**

In consultation with the school of law enforcement, the board shall prepare a training course to assist peace officers in responding to crimes of violence and to enhance peace officer sensitivity in interacting with and assisting crime victims. For purposes of this course, harassment and stalking crimes are "crimes of violence." The course must include information about:

(1) the needs of victims of these crimes and the most effective and sensitive way to meet those needs or arrange for them to be met;

(2) the extent and causes of crimes of violence, including physical and sexual abuse, physical violence, harassment and stalking, and neglect;

(3) the identification of crimes of violence and patterns of violent behavior; and

(4) culturally responsive approaches to dealing with victims and perpetrators of violence.

Subd. 2. **Preservice training requirement.**

An individual may not be licensed as a peace officer unless the individual has received the training described in subdivision 1. An individual is not eligible to take the peace officer licensing examination after August 1, 1994, unless the individual has received the training described in subdivision 1a.

Subd. 3. **In-service training; board requirements.**

The board must provide to chief law enforcement officers instructional materials patterned after the materials developed by the board under subdivisions 1 and 1a. These materials must meet board requirements for continuing education credit and be updated periodically as the board considers appropriate. The board must also seek funding for an educational conference to inform and sensitize chief law enforcement officers and other interested persons to the law enforcement issues associated with bias crimes and crimes of violence. If funding is obtained, the board may sponsor the educational conference on its own or with other public or private entities.

Subd. 4. **In-service training; chief law enforcement officer requirements.**

A chief law enforcement officer must inform all peace officers within the officer's agency of (1) the requirements of section 626.5531, (2) the availability of the instructional materials provided by the board under subdivision 3, and (3) the availability of continuing education credit for the completion of these materials. The chief law enforcement officer must also encourage these peace officers to review or complete the materials.

626.8452 DEADLY FORCE AND FIREARMS USE; POLICIES AND INSTRUCTION REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Deadly force policy.**

By January 1, 1992, the head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall establish and enforce a written policy governing the use of force, including deadly force, as defined in section 609.066, by peace officers and part-time peace officers employed by the agency. The policy must be consistent with the provisions of section 609.066, subdivision 2, and may not prohibit the use of deadly force under circumstances in which that force is justified under section 609.066, subdivision 2.

Subd. 1a. **Updated policy required.**

(a) By September 1, 2020, the board, in consultation with interested parties, shall adopt an updated comprehensive written model policy on the use of force, including deadly force, by peace officers, and distribute this policy to the chief law enforcement officer of every law enforcement agency in the state. The model policy must recognize and respect the sanctity and value of all human life and the need to treat everyone with dignity and without prejudice. At a minimum, the policy must include:

(1) a duty for peace officers to intercede when present and observing another peace officer using force that is clearly beyond what is objectively reasonable under the law and the particular circumstances of the case, and in a position to do so;

(2) a duty for peace officers to report any illegal use of force by another peace officer to the officer's chief law enforcement officer; and

(3) a duty for peace officers to only use deadly force including techniques that are restricted by section 609.06, subdivision 3, as authorized in section 609.066. However, even in those circumstances, the policy must require that less lethal measures be considered first by the officer.

(b) The board shall incorporate all applicable standards in sections 609.06, subdivision 3, and 609.066, even if a standard has a delayed effective date. The revised model policy shall clearly identify the effective date of provisions with an effective date beyond September 1, 2020.

(c) By December 15, 2020, the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency must update the policy required under subdivision 1 so that it is identical or substantially similar to the model policy developed by the board under this subdivision. The board must assist the chief law enforcement officer of each state and local law enforcement agency in developing and implementing policies under this subdivision.

Subd. 1b. **Prohibition against retaliation; employers.**

(a) **A law enforcement agency shall not discharge, discipline, threaten, retaliate, otherwise discriminate against, or penalize a peace officer regarding the officer's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because the officer interceded or made a report in compliance with section** 626.8475 or a policy adopted under subdivision 1a regarding another employee or peace officer who used excessive force.

(b) A court may order the law enforcement agency to pay back wages and offer job reinstatement to any officer discharged from employment in violation of paragraph (a).

(c) In addition to any remedies otherwise provided by law, a peace officer injured by a violation of paragraph (a) may bring a civil action for recovery of damages together with costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorney fees, and may receive injunctive and other equitable relief, including reinstatement, as determined by the court.

Subd. 1c. **Prohibition against retaliation; fellow officers.**

(a) **A peace officer or employee of a law enforcement agency may not threaten, harass, retaliate, or otherwise discriminate against a peace officer because the officer interceded or made a report in compliance with section** 626.8475 or a policy adopted under subdivision 1a regarding another employee or peace officer who used excessive force.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is subject to disciplinary action as determined by the chief law enforcement officer of the agency employing the person.

(c) A peace officer who is the victim of conduct prohibited in paragraph (a) may bring a civil action for recovery of damages together with costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorney fees, and may receive injunctive and other equitable relief as determined by the court.

Subd. 2. **Deadly force and firearms use; initial instruction.**

Beginning January 1, 1992, the head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall provide instruction on the use of force, deadly force, and the use of firearms to every peace officer and part-time peace officer newly appointed by or beginning employment with the agency. This instruction must occur before the agency head issues a firearm to the officer or otherwise authorizes the officer to carry a firearm in the course of employment. The instruction must be based on the agency's written policy required in subdivision 1 and on the instructional materials required by the board for peace officer and part-time peace officer licensure.

Subd. 3. **Deadly force and firearms use; continuing instruction.**

Beginning January 1, 1992, the head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall provide the instruction described in subdivision 2 to every peace officer and part-time peace officer currently employed by the agency. This instruction must be provided at least once a year.

Subd. 4. **Record keeping required.**

The head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall maintain written records of the agency's compliance with the requirements of subdivisions 1a, 2, and 3.

Subd. 5. **Licensing sanctions; injunctive relief.**

The board has authority to inspect state and local law enforcement agency policies to ensure compliance with this section. The board may conduct this inspection based upon a complaint it receives about a particular agency or through a random selection process. The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section 214.11 for failure to comply with the requirements of this section.

626.8455 TRAINING IN COMMUNITY POLICING.

Subdivision 1. **Training course.**

The board, in consultation with the Minnesota Institute of Community Policing, **shall** prepare a training course to instruct peace officers in the techniques of community policing. The course must include instruction on at least the following matters:

(1) techniques for expanding the training of peace officers to include problem-solving;

(2) techniques for organizing community members so that they are involved and trained in community policing activities;

(3) techniques for relating to diverse communities; and

(4) techniques for relating to individuals with physical or mental limitations.

The course also must include training on child development issues to enable officers to respond appropriately to perceived child protection situations. The board shall update the training course periodically as it deems appropriate.

Subd. 2. **Preservice training requirement.**

An individual is not eligible to take the peace officer licensing examination after August 1, 1997, unless the individual has received the training described in subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Instructional materials.**

The board shall provide to chief law enforcement officers instructional materials patterned after the materials developed by the board under subdivision 1. These materials must meet board requirements for continuing education credit.

626.8457 PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF PEACE OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Model policy to be developed.**

By March 1, 1996, the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board shall develop and distribute to all chief law enforcement officers a model policy regarding the professional conduct of peace officers. The policy must address issues regarding professional conduct not addressed by the standards of conduct under Minnesota Rules, part 6700.1600. The policy must define unprofessional conduct to include, but not be limited to, conduct prohibited by section 609.43, whether or not there has been a conviction for a violation of that section. The policy must also describe the procedures that a local law enforcement agency may follow in investigating and disciplining peace officers alleged to have behaved unprofessionally.

Subd. 2. **Chief law enforcement officers; written policy required.**

By July 1, 1996, all chief law enforcement officers shall establish and implement a written policy defining unprofessional conduct and governing the investigation and disposition of cases involving alleged unprofessional conduct by peace officers. A chief law enforcement officer shall adopt a policy identical or substantially similar to the model policy developed by the board under subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. **Report on alleged misconduct; database; report.**

(a) A chief law enforcement officer shall report annually to the board summary data regarding the investigation and disposition of cases involving alleged misconduct, indicating the total number of investigations, the total number by each subject matter, the number dismissed as unfounded, and the number dismissed on grounds that the allegation was unsubstantiated.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2021, a chief law enforcement officer, in real time, must submit individual peace officer data classified as public data on individuals, as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 15, or private data on individuals, as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 12, and submitted using encrypted data that the board determines is necessary to:

(1) evaluate the effectiveness of statutorily required training;

(2) assist the Public Safety Advisory Council in accomplishing the council's duties; and

(3) allow for the board, the Public Safety Advisory Council, and the board's complaint investigation committee to identify patterns of behavior that suggest an officer is in crisis or is likely to violate a board-mandated model policy.

(c) The reporting obligation in paragraph (b) is ongoing. A chief law enforcement officer must update data within 30 days of final disposition of a complaint or investigation.

(d) Law enforcement agencies and political subdivisions are prohibited from entering into a confidentiality agreement that would prevent disclosure of the data identified in paragraph (b) to the board. Any such confidentiality agreement is void as to the requirements of this section.

(e) By February 1 of each year, the board shall prepare a report that contains summary data provided under paragraph (b). The board must post the report on its publicly accessible website and provide a copy to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees and divisions having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy.

Subd. 4.**Data to be shared with board.**

(a) Upon receiving written notice that the board is investigating any allegation of misconduct within its regulatory authority, a chief law enforcement officer, city, county, or public official must cooperate with the board's investigation and any data request from the board.

(b) Upon written request from the board that a matter alleging misconduct within its regulatory authority has occurred regarding a licensed peace officer, a chief law enforcement officer, city, county, or public official shall provide the board with all requested public and private data about the alleged misconduct involving the licensed peace officer, including any pending or final disciplinary or arbitration proceeding, any settlement or compromise, and any investigative files including but not limited to body worn camera or other audio or video files. Confidential data must only be disclosed when the board specifies that the particular identified data is necessary to fulfill its investigatory obligation concerning an allegation of misconduct within its regulatory authority.

(c) If a licensed peace officer is discharged or resigns from employment after engaging in any conduct that initiates and results in an investigation of alleged misconduct within the board's regulatory authority, regardless of whether the licensee was criminally charged or an administrative or internal affairs investigation was commenced or completed, a chief law enforcement officer must report the conduct to the board and provide the board with all public and not public data requested under paragraph (b). If the conduct involves the chief law enforcement officer, the overseeing city, county, or public official must report the conduct to the board and provide the board with all public and not public data requested under paragraph (b).

(d) Data obtained by the board shall be classified and governed as articulated in sections 13.03, subdivision 4, and 13.09, as applicable.

(e) A chief law enforcement officer, or city, county, or public official is not required to comply with this subdivision when:

(1) there is an active criminal investigation or active criminal proceeding regarding the same incident or misconduct that is being investigated by the board; or

(2) an active internal investigation exists regarding the same incident or misconduct that is being investigated by the board during 45 days from the time the request was made by the board. The chief law enforcement officer, or city, county, or public official must comply with this subdivision upon completion of the internal investigation or once 45 days has passed, whichever occurs first.

Subd. 5.**Immunity from liability.**

A chief law enforcement officer, city, county, or public official and employees of the law enforcement agency are immune from civil or criminal liability, including any liability under chapter 13, for reporting or releasing public or not public data to the board under subdivisions 3 and 4, unless the chief law enforcement officer, city, county, or public official or employees of the law enforcement agency presented false information to the board with the intention of causing reputational harm to the peace officer.

626.8463 PART-TIME PEACE OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Appointment requirements.**

Any individual appointed or employed as a part-time peace officer shall provide proof to the board that the individual has:

(1) satisfied the selection standards of the board then in effect;

(2) successfully completed board recognized courses in first aid and firearms training, including legal limitations on the justifiable use of deadly force; and

(3) successfully passed a board part-time peace officer licensing examination.

626.8465 PART-TIME OFFICERS; LIMITATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Supervision of powers and duties.**

No law enforcement agency shall utilize the services of a part-time peace officer unless the part-time peace officer exercises the part-time peace officer's powers and duties under the supervision of a licensed peace officer designated by the chief law enforcement officer. Supervision also may be via radio communications. With the consent of the county sheriff, the designated supervising officer may be a member of the county sheriff's department.

Subd. 2. **Part-time peace officer license; restriction.**

Subject to section 626.8468, subdivision 1, any individual licensed by the board as a part-time peace officer shall be eligible for appointment or employment anywhere in the state as a part-time peace officer but not as a peace officer unless the individual meets board training and licensing requirements then in effect for peace officers.

626.8466 RESERVE OFFICERS.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or rule of the board to the contrary, no reserve officer shall be subject to mandatory training, licensing, or continuing education requirements except as may be established by the agency utilizing the services of the reserve officer.

626.8469 TRAINING IN CRISIS RESPONSE, CONFLICT MANAGEMENT, AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY.

Subdivision 1. **In-service training required.**

(a) Beginning July 1, 2018, the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency shall provide in-service training in crisis intervention and mental illness crises; conflict management and mediation; recognizing and valuing community diversity and cultural differences to include implicit bias training; and training to assist peace officers in identifying, responding to, and reporting incidents committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, to every peace officer and part-time peace officer employed by the agency. The training shall comply with learning objectives developed and approved by the board and shall meet board requirements for board-approved continuing education credit. Every three years the board shall review the learning objectives and must consult and collaborate with communities most targeted by hate crimes because of their characteristics as described above, organizations with expertise in providing training on hate crimes, and the statewide coalition of organizations representing communities impacted by hate crimes in identifying appropriate objectives and training courses related to identifying, responding to, and reporting incidents committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's or another's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03. The training shall consist of at least 16 continuing education credits within an officer's three-year licensing cycle. Each peace officer with a license renewal date after June 30, 2018, is not required to complete this training until the officer's next full three-year licensing cycle.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2021, the training mandated under paragraph (a) must be provided by an approved entity. The board shall create a list of approved entities and training courses and make the list available to the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency. Each peace officer (1) with a license renewal date before June 30, 2022, and (2) who received the training mandated under paragraph (a) before July 1, 2021, is not required to receive this training by an approved entity until the officer's next full three-year licensing cycle.

(c) For every peace officer and part-time peace officer with a license renewal date of June 30, 2022, or later, the training mandated under paragraph (a) must:

(1) include a minimum of six hours for crisis intervention and mental illness crisis training that meets the standards established in subdivision 1a; and

(2) include a minimum of four hours to ensure safer interactions between peace officers and persons with autism in compliance with section 626.8474.

Subd. 1a. **Crisis intervention and mental illness crisis training.**

(a) The board, in consultation with the commissioner of human services and mental health stakeholders, shall create a list of approved entities and training courses to instruct peace officers in techniques for responding to a mental illness crisis. A course must include scenario-based instruction and cover most of the following issues:

(1) techniques for relating to individuals with mental illnesses and the individuals' families;

(2) techniques for crisis de-escalation;

(3) techniques for relating to diverse communities and education on mental illness diversity;

(4) mental illnesses and the criminal justice system;

(5) community resources and supports for individuals experiencing a mental illness crisis and for the individuals' families;

(6) psychotropic medications and the medications' side effects;

(7) co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders;

(8) suicide prevention; and

(9) mental illnesses and disorders and the symptoms.

(b) A course must also include training on children and families of individuals with mental illnesses to enable officers to respond appropriately to others who are present during a mental illness crisis. The board shall update the list of approved entities and training courses periodically as it considers appropriate.

Subd. 1b. **Crisis intervention and mental illness crisis training; dementia and Alzheimer's.**

The board, in consultation with stakeholders, including but not limited to the Minnesota Crisis Intervention Team and the Alzheimer's Association, shall create a list of approved entities and training courses primarily focused on issues associated with persons with dementia and Alzheimer's disease. To receive the board's approval, a training course must:

(1) have trainers with at least two years of direct care of a person with Alzheimer's disease or dementia, crisis intervention training, and mental health experience;

(2) cover techniques for responding to and issues associated with persons with dementia and Alzheimer's disease, including at a minimum wandering, driving, abuse, and neglect; and

(3) meet the crisis intervention and mental illness crisis training standards established in subdivision 1a.

Subd. 2. **Record keeping required.**

The head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall maintain written records of the agency's compliance with the requirements of subdivisions 1 and 1a including, at a minimum:

(1) documentation of the training provider;

(2) documentation of the content of the training provided;

(3) documentation that crisis intervention and mental illness crisis training included scenario-based instruction in compliance with the standards described in subdivision 1a;

(4) compiled evaluations; and

(5) explanation of expenditure of funds.

The documentation shall be submitted to the board. The board shall include in the compliance reviews required in section 626.8459 an evaluation of the effectiveness of in-service training provided under this section in reducing officer use of force and diverting people experiencing a mental illness crisis from arrest.

Subd. 3. **Licensing sanctions; injunctive relief.**

The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section 214.11 for failure to comply with the requirements of this section.

626.8471 AVOIDING RACIAL PROFILING; POLICIES AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Purpose.**

The legislature finds that the reality or public perception of racial profiling alienates people from police, hinders community policing efforts, and causes law enforcement to lose credibility and trust among the people law enforcement is sworn to protect and serve. **No stop initiated by a peace officer should be made without a legitimate reason; race, ethnicity, or national origin alone should never provide a sufficient reason**. Law enforcement policies and training programs must emphasize the need to respect the balance between the rights of all persons to be free from unreasonable governmental intrusions and law enforcement's need to enforce the law.

Subd. 2. **Definition.**

"**Racial profiling**" means any action initiated by law enforcement that relies upon the race, ethnicity, or national origin of an individual rather than:

(1) the behavior of that individual; or

(2) information that leads law enforcement to a particular individual who has been identified as being engaged in or having been engaged in criminal activity.

Racial profiling includes use of racial or ethnic stereotypes as factors in selecting whom to stop and search. Racial profiling does not include law enforcement's use of race or ethnicity to determine whether a person matches a specific description of a particular subject.

626.8472 AUTOMATED LICENSE PLATE READER POLICY.

The chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency that maintains an automated license plate reader shall establish and enforce a written policy governing use of the reader. Use of an automated license plate reader without adoption of a written policy under this section is prohibited. At a minimum, the policies and procedures must incorporate the requirements of section 13.824, and the employee discipline standards for unauthorized access to data contained in section 13.09.

626.8473 PORTABLE RECORDING SYSTEMS ADOPTION; WRITTEN POLICY REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

As used in this section, "portable recording system" has the meaning provided in section 13.825, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. **Public comment.**

A local law enforcement agency must provide an opportunity for public comment before it purchases or implements a portable recording system. At a minimum, the agency must accept public comments submitted electronically or by mail, and the governing body with jurisdiction over the budget of the law enforcement agency must provide an opportunity for public comment at a regularly scheduled meeting.

Subd. 3. **Written policies and procedures required.**

(a) The chief officer of every state and local law enforcement agency that uses or proposes to use a portable recording system must establish and enforce a written policy governing its use. In developing and adopting the policy, the law enforcement agency must provide for public comment and input as provided in subdivision 2. Use of a portable recording system without adoption of a written policy meeting the requirements of this section is prohibited. The written policy must be posted on the agency's website, if the agency has a website.

(b) At a minimum, the written policy must incorporate and require compliance with the following:

(1) the requirements of section 13.825 and other data classifications, access procedures, retention policies, and data security safeguards that, at a minimum, meet the requirements of chapter 13 and other applicable law. The policy must prohibit altering, erasing, or destroying any recording made with a peace officer's portable recording system or data and metadata related to the recording prior to the expiration of the applicable retention period under section 13.825, subdivision 3, except that the full, unedited, and unredacted recording of a peace officer using deadly force must be maintained indefinitely;

(2) mandate that a portable recording system be worn at or above the mid-line of the waist in a position that maximizes the recording system's capacity to record video footage of the officer's activities;

(3) mandate that officers assigned a portable recording system wear and operate the system in compliance with the agency's policy adopted under this section while performing law enforcement activities under the command and control of another chief law enforcement officer or federal law enforcement official;

(4) mandate that, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, when an individual dies as a result of a use of force by a peace officer, an involved officer's law enforcement agency must allow the following individuals, upon their request, to inspect all portable recording system data, redacted no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident within five days of the request, except as otherwise provided in this clause and clause (5):

(i) the deceased individual's next of kin;

(ii) the legal representative of the deceased individual's next of kin; and

(iii) the other parent of the deceased individual's child.

A law enforcement agency may deny a request if the agency determines that there is a compelling reason that inspection would interfere with an active investigation. If the agency denies access, the chief law enforcement officer must provide a prompt, written denial to the individual who requested the data with a short description of the compelling reason access was denied and must provide notice that relief may be sought from the district court pursuant to section 13.82, subdivision 7;

(5) mandate that, when an individual dies as a result of a use of force by a peace officer, an involved officer's law enforcement agency shall release all portable recording system data, redacted no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident no later than 14 days after the incident, unless the chief law enforcement officer asserts in writing that the public classification would interfere with an ongoing investigation, in which case the data remain classified by section 13.82, subdivision 7;

(6) procedures for testing the portable recording system to ensure adequate functioning;

(7) procedures to address a system malfunction or failure, including requirements for documentation by the officer using the system at the time of a malfunction or failure;

(8) circumstances under which recording is mandatory, prohibited, or at the discretion of the officer using the system;

(9) circumstances under which a data subject must be given notice of a recording;

(10) circumstances under which a recording may be ended while an investigation, response, or incident is ongoing;

(11) procedures for the secure storage of portable recording system data and the creation of backup copies of the data; and

(12) procedures to ensure compliance and address violations of the policy, which must include, at a minimum, supervisory or internal audits and reviews, and the employee discipline standards for unauthorized access to data contained in section 13.09.

(c) The board has authority to inspect state and local law enforcement agency policies to ensure compliance with this section. The board may conduct this inspection based upon a complaint it receives about a particular agency or through a random selection process. The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section 214.11 for an agency's or licensee's failure to comply with this section.

626.8474 AUTISM TRAINING.

Subdivision 1. **Learning objectives required.**

(a) By January 1, 2021, the board shall prepare learning objectives for preservice and in-service training on ensuring safer interactions between peace officers and persons with autism. At a minimum, the objectives must address the following:

(1) autism overview and behavioral understanding;

(2) best practices for interventions and de-escalation strategies;

(3) prevention and crisis reduction models; and

(4) objective review of tools and technology available.

(b) In developing the learning objectives, the board shall consult with, at a minimum:

(1) individuals with autism;

(2) family members of individuals with autism;

(3) autism experts; and

(4) peace officers.

Subd. 2. **Preservice training required.**

(a) The learning objectives developed pursuant to subdivision 1 must be included in the required curriculum of professional peace officer educational programs.

(b) A person is not eligible to take the peace officer licensing examination after July 1, 2022, unless the individual has received the training described in paragraph (a).

Subd. 3. **In-service training required.**

Beginning July 1, 2021, the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency shall provide in-service autism training to every peace officer and part-time peace officer employed by the agency. The training must comply with the learning objectives developed and approved by the board and must meet board requirements for board-approved continuing education credit. The training must consist of at least four continuing education credits of the credits required under section 626.8469 within an officer's three-year licensing cycle. Each peace officer with a license renewal date after June 30, 2021, is not required to complete this training until the officer's next full three-year licensing cycle.

Subd. 4. **Record keeping required.**

The head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall maintain written records of the agency's compliance with the requirements of subdivision 3. The documentation is subject to periodic review by the board, and must be made available to the board at its request.

Subd. 5. **Licensing sanctions; injunctive relief.**

The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section 214.11 for failure to comply with the requirements of this section.

626.8475 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT.

(a) Regardless of tenure or rank, a peace officer **must** intercede when:

(1) present and observing another peace officer using force in violation of section 609.066, subdivision 2, or otherwise beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances; and

(2) physically or verbally able to do so.

(b) A peace officer who observes another employee or peace officer use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law has the duty to report the incident in writing **within 24 hours** to the chief law enforcement officer of the agency that employs the reporting peace officer.

(c) A peace officer who breaches a duty established in this subdivision is subject to discipline by the board under Minnesota Rules, part 6700.1600.

626.8478 WELLNESS TRAINING.

Subdivision 1.**Learning objectives and training course.**

(a) The board must create learning objectives to prepare peace officers for the stressful and traumatic events that are common to policing and teach officers methods to process and cope with the stress and trauma inherent to policing. The learning objectives must be updated as the board considers appropriate.

(b) The commissioner of public safety, in consultation with the board, must create a training course that incorporates each of the learning objectives established by the board under paragraph (a).

Subd. 2.**Preservice training required.**

(a) The learning objectives developed pursuant to subdivision 1 must be included in the required curriculum of a professional peace officer education program.

(b) A person is not eligible to take the peace officer licensing examination after July 1, 2024, unless the individual has received the training described in paragraph (a).

Subd. 3. **In-service training required.**

Beginning July 1, 2024, the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency shall provide in-service wellness training to every peace officer and part-time peace officer employed by the agency. The training must comply with the learning objectives developed and approved by the board and must meet board requirements for board-approved continuing education credit. A peace officer with a license renewal date after June 30, 2024, is not required to complete this training until the officer's next full three-year licensing cycle.

Subd. 4. **Record keeping required.**

The head of each local and state law enforcement agency shall maintain written records of the agency's compliance with the requirements of subdivision 3. The written records are subject to periodic review by the board and must be made available to the board at its request.

626.8482 SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS; DUTIES; TRAINING; MODEL POLICY.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "School" means an elementary school, middle school, or secondary school, as defined in section 120A.05, subdivisions 9, 11, and 13.

(c) "School resource officer" means a peace officer who is assigned to work in an elementary school, middle school, or secondary school during the regular instructional school day as one of the officer's regular responsibilities through the terms of a contract entered between the peace officer's employer and the designated school district or charter school.

Subd. 2. **Duties.**

(a) A school resource officer's contractual duties with a school district or charter school shall include:

(1) fostering a positive school climate through relationship building and open communication;

(2) protecting students, staff, and visitors to the school grounds from criminal activity;

(3) serving as a liaison from law enforcement to school officials;

(4) providing advice on safety drills;

(5) identifying vulnerabilities in school facilities and safety protocols;

(6) educating and advising students and staff on law enforcement topics; and

(7) enforcement of criminal laws.

(b) A school district or charter school may contract with a school resource officer's employer for the officer to perform additional duties to those described in paragraph (a).

(c) A school resource officer must not use force or the authority of their office solely to enforce school rules or policies or participate in the enforcement of discipline for violations of school rules.

(d) Nothing in this subdivision limits any other duty or responsibility imposed on peace officers; limits the expectation that peace officers will exercise professional judgment and discretion to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public when carrying out their duties; or creates a duty for school resource officers to protect students, staff, or others on school grounds that is different from the duty to protect the public as a whole.

Subd. 3. **Instruction required.**

(a) Except as provided for in paragraphs (b) to (d), beginning September 1, 2025, a peace officer assigned to serve as a school resource officer must complete a training course that provides instruction on the learning objectives identified in subdivision 4 prior to assuming the duties of a school resource officer.

(b) A peace officer who has completed either the School Safety Center standardized Basic School Resource Officer Training or the National School Resource Officer Basic School Resource Officer course prior to September 1, 2025, must complete the training mandated under paragraph (a) before June 1, 2027. A peace officer covered under this paragraph may complete a supplemental training course approved by the board pursuant to subdivision 4, paragraph (b), to satisfy the training requirement.

(c) If an officer's employer is unable to provide the required training course to the officer prior to the officer assuming the duties of a school resource officer, the officer must complete the required training within six months of assuming the duties of a school resource officer. The officer is not required to perform the duties described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (4) or (5), until the officer has completed the required training course. The officer must review any policy adopted by the officer's employer pursuant to subdivision 6 before assuming the other duties of a school resource officer and must comply with that policy.

(d) An officer who is serving as a substitute school resource officer for fewer than 60 student contact days within a school year is not obligated to complete the required training or perform the duties described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (4) or

(5), but must review and comply with any policy adopted pursuant to subdivision 6 by the law enforcement agency that employs the substitute school resource officer.

(e) For each school resource officer employed by an agency, the chief law enforcement officer must maintain a copy of the most recent training certificate issued to the officer for completion of the training mandated under this section.

Subd. 4. **Training course.**

(a) By January 15, 2025, the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety's School Safety Center, shall prepare learning objectives for training courses to instruct peace officers in serving as a school resource officer. At a minimum, the learning objectives must ensure officers receive training on:

(1) the juvenile justice system;

(2) legal standards for peace officers to use force to detain or arrest students in schools;

(3) legal standards for school employees and contractors to use force to detain, discipline, and arrest students in school;

(4) de-escalation techniques and using the least restrictive physical intervention strategies for handling conflicts in schools;

(5) responding to persons experiencing a mental health crisis in a school setting, with an emphasis placed on juveniles;

(6) understanding and working with students with disabilities and students receiving special education services;

(7) juvenile brain development, including limitations on impulse control;

(8) the impact of childhood trauma on juvenile behavior;

(9) responding to threats of violence against students and schools;

(10) detecting juvenile exploitation;

(11) investigating crimes committed in schools, including student and parental rights;

(12) identifying vulnerabilities in school facilities and safety protocols;

(13) mandated safety drills and best practices in conducting safety drills; and

(14) the topics identified in section 626.8469, subdivision 1, as they pertain to juveniles or students.

(b) The Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training may also approve supplemental training courses that are offered by providers who have trained school resource officers in the state prior to development of the learning objectives required under paragraph (a). At a minimum, an approved supplemental course must provide instruction on each of the board's learning objectives that were not covered in the provider's existing school resource officer course curriculum.

Subd. 5. **Model Policy.**

(a) By December 31, 2024, the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training shall develop a model school resource officer policy. In developing the policy, the board must convene a group consisting of representatives from the Department of Public Safety's School Safety Center, the Minnesota School Boards Association, the Minnesota Association of Secondary School Principals, Education Minnesota, the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association, the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, the Minnesota Juvenile Officers Association, the National Association of School Resource Officers, Solutions Not Suspensions, the Minnesota Youth Council, the Minnesota Council on Disability, and one community organization supporting the rights of students receiving special education services. The group must meet at least three times to discuss the topics identified in paragraph (b), address any related issues, and provide advice and direction regarding development of the model policy.

(b) The model policy must cover, at a minimum, the following:

(1) issues to be addressed in a school resource officer contract, including but not limited to the use of plain clothes, modified uniforms, and other changes to school resource officer attire in order to foster a positive school climate, facilitate the establishment of positive relationships with students, and promote open communication;

(2) considerations for the proper use of force on school grounds, including:

(i) the prohibitions on choke holds and other restraints established in section 609.06, subdivision 3;

(ii) the prohibition on using force or the authority of the peace officer's office solely to enforce school rules or policies or participating in the enforcement of discipline for violations of school rules;

(iii) the use of de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force that are appropriate with juveniles and students in a school setting;

(iv) response tactics and strategies that minimize the use and duration of prone restraint, as defined in section 121A.58, and other physical holds of students; and

(v) the duty to render reasonably prompt care, consistent with the officer's training, to a person who an officer physically holds or restrains;

(3) alternative procedures that can be used to de-escalate conflicts in schools and students and others in crisis;

(4) proper procedures and limitations placed on school districts and charter schools to ensure school resource officers are being utilized appropriately and not for school disciplinary purposes;

(5) considerations to build constructive police relationships with students, administrators, and educational staff;

(6) proper procedures for protecting student data; and

(7) how soon after completing the training required under subdivision 3 that a school resource officer must complete a refresher course that covers the learning objectives established in subdivision 4.

Subd. 6. **Policies required.**

By September 1, 2025, each law enforcement agency with a school resource officer program shall develop, adopt, and implement a written policy regarding school resource officers that is identical or, at a minimum, substantially similar to the model policy adopted by the board under subdivision 5.

Subd. 7. **Licensing sanctions; injunctive relief.**

The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section 214.11 for failure to comply with the requirements of this section.

626.8516 INTENSIVE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE OFFICER EDUCATION TRAINING PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1.**Establishment; title.**

A program is established within the Department of Public Safety to fund the intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and training of two- and four-year college graduates. The program shall be known as the intensive comprehensive peace officer education and training program.

Subd. 2.**Purpose.**

The program is intended to address the critical shortage of peace officers in the state. The program shall provide a grant to law enforcement agencies that have developed a plan to recruit, educate, and train highly qualified two- and four-year college graduates to become license-eligible peace officers in the state.

Subd. 3.**Eligibility for grant; grant cap.**

(a) The chief law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency may apply to the commissioner for a grant for the cost of educating, training, and paying an eligible peace officer candidate until the candidate is licensed by the board as a peace officer.

(b) The commissioner must consider all eligible expenses proposed by the chief law enforcement officer in order to issue a grant to the agency for the actual cost of educating, training, and paying an eligible candidate up to $50,000.

(c) The commissioner shall consider geographic diversity in grant distribution based on grant applications received.

Subd. 4.**Forms.**

The commissioner must prepare the necessary grant application forms and make the forms available on the agency's public website no later than December 31, 2023.

Subd. 5.**Intensive education and skills training program.**

No later than December 31, 2023, the commissioner, in consultation with the executive director of the board and the institutions designated as education providers under subdivision 6, shall develop an intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training curriculum that will provide eligible peace officer candidates with the law enforcement education and skills training needed to be licensed as a peace officer. The curriculum must be designed to be completed in eight months or less and shall be offered at the institutions designated under subdivision 6. The curriculum may overlap, coincide with, or draw upon existing law enforcement education and training programs at institutions designated as education providers under subdivision 6. The executive director of the board may designate existing law enforcement education and training programs that are designed to be completed in eight months or less as intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training programs for the purposes of this section.

Subd. 6.**Education providers; sites.**

(a) No later than October 1, 2023, the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities shall designate at least two regionally diverse system campuses to provide the required intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training to eligible peace officer candidates.

(b) In addition to the campuses designated under paragraph (a), the commissioner may designate private, nonprofit postsecondary institutions to provide the required intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training to eligible peace officer candidates.

(c) Effective July 1, 2025, the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota may request that the commissioner designate one or more campuses to provide intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training to eligible peace officer candidates. Upon such a request, the commissioner may designate at least one of the requested campuses.

Subd. 7.**Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety.

(c) "Eligible peace officer candidate" means a person who:

(1) has met all of the hiring requirements to become a peace officer in the state, except for (i) completing a professional peace officer education program, and (ii) passing the licensing exam; and

(2) a chief law enforcement officer has agreed to hire upon completing the training required under this chapter and passing the licensing exam.

(d) "Law enforcement agency" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (f), clause (1).

(e) "Program" means the intensive comprehensive peace officer education and training program.

626.862 POWERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

Except as specifically provided by statute, only a peace officer and part-time peace officer may:

(1) issue a citation in lieu of arrest or continued detention unless specifically authorized by ordinance;

(2) ask a person receiving a citation to give a written promise to appear in court; or

(3) take a person into custody as permitted by section 629.34.

626.863 UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE.

(a) A person who is not a peace officer or part-time peace officer is guilty of a misdemeanor if the person: (1) makes a representation of being a peace officer or part-time peace officer, or (2) performs or attempts to perform an act, duty, or responsibility reserved by law for licensed peace officers and part-time peace officers.

(b) A peace officer who authorizes or knowingly allows a person to violate paragraph (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) The board shall designate the appropriate law enforcement agency to investigate violations of this section. The attorney general shall prosecute violations of this section.

(d) A person who violates this section and who has previously been convicted of a violation of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

626.89 PEACE OFFICER DISCIPLINE PROCEDURES ACT.

"Peace Officers' Bill of Rights"

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

For purposes of this section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(a) "**Administrative hearing**" means a nonjudicial hearing or arbitration authorized to recommend, approve, or order discipline.

(b) "**Formal statement**" means the questioning of an officer in the course of obtaining a recorded, stenographic, or signed statement to be used as evidence in a disciplinary proceeding against the officer.

(c) "**Officer**" means a licensed peace officer or part-time peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraphs (c) and (d), who is employed by a unit of government.

Subd. 2. **Applicability.**

The procedures and provisions of this section apply to law enforcement agencies and government units. The procedures and provisions of this section do not apply to investigations of criminal charges against an officer.

Subd. 3. **Governing formal statement procedures.**

The formal statement of an officer must be taken in accordance with subdivisions 4 to 10.

Subd. 4. **Place of formal statement.**

The formal statement must be taken at a facility of the employing or investigating agency or at a place agreed to by the investigating individual and the investigated officer.

Subd. 5. **Complaint.**

An officer's formal statement may not be taken unless there is filed with the employing or investigating agency a written complaint signed by the complainant stating the complainant's knowledge, and the officer has been given a summary of the allegations. Complaints stating the signer's knowledge also may be filed by members of the law enforcement agency. Before an administrative hearing is begun, the officer must be given a copy of the signed complaint.

Subd. 6. **Witnesses; investigative reports.**

Upon request, the investigating agency or the officer shall provide the other party with a list of witnesses that the agency or officer expects to testify at the administrative hearing and the substance of the testimony. A party is entitled to copies of any witness statements in the possession of the other party and an officer is entitled to a copy of the investigating agency's investigative report, provided that any references in a witness statement or investigative report that would reveal the identity of confidential informants need not be disclosed except upon order of the person presiding over the administrative hearing for good cause shown.

Subd. 7. **Sessions.**

Sessions at which a formal statement is taken must be of reasonable duration and must give the officer reasonable periods for rest and personal necessities. When practicable, sessions must be held during the officer's regularly scheduled work shift. If the session is not held during the officer's regularly scheduled work shift, the officer must be paid by the employing agency at the officer's current compensation rate for time spent attending the session.

Subd. 8. **Record.**

A complete record of sessions at which a formal statement is taken must be made by electronic recording or otherwise. Upon written request of the officer whose statement is taken, a complete copy or transcript must be made available to the officer without charge or undue delay. The session may be tape recorded by the investigating officer and by the officer under investigation.

Subd. 9. **Presence of attorney and union representative.**

The officer whose formal statement is taken has the right to have a union representative or an attorney retained by the officer, or both, present during the session. The officer may request the presence of the attorney or the union representative, or both, at any time before or during the session. When a request under this subdivision is made, no formal statement may be taken until a reasonable opportunity is provided for the officer to obtain the presence of the attorney or the union representative.

Subd. 10. **Admissions.**

Before an officer's formal statement is taken, the officer shall be advised in writing or on the record that admissions made in the course of the formal statement may be used as evidence of misconduct or as a basis for discipline.

Subd. 11. **Disclosure of financial records.**

No employer may require an officer to produce or disclose the officer's personal financial records except pursuant to a valid search warrant or subpoena.

Subd. 12. **Release of photographs.**

No law enforcement agency or governmental unit may publicly release photographs of an officer without the written permission of the officer, except that the agency or unit may display a photograph of an officer to a prospective witness as part of an agency or unit investigation, and the agency or unit may provide a photograph of an officer to the civilian police review authority for it to display to a prospective witness as part of the authority's investigation.

Subd. 13. **Disciplinary letter.**

No disciplinary letter or reprimand may be included in an officer's personnel record unless the officer has been given a copy of the letter or reprimand.

Subd. 14. **Retaliatory action prohibited.**

No officer may be discharged, disciplined, or threatened with discharge or discipline as retaliation for or solely by reason of the officer's exercise of the rights provided by this section.

Subd. 15. **Rights not reduced.**

The rights of officers provided by this section are in addition to and do not diminish the rights and privileges of officers that are provided under an applicable collective bargaining agreement or any other applicable law.

Subd. 16. **Action for damages.**

Notwithstanding section 3.736 or 466.03, a political subdivision or state agency that violates this section is liable to the officer for actual damages resulting from the violation, plus costs and reasonable attorney fees. The political subdivision or the state is deemed to have waived any immunity to a cause of action brought under this subdivision, except that the monetary limits on liability under section 3.736, subdivision 4, or 466.04 apply.

Subd. 17. **Civilian review.**

(a) As used in this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "**civilian oversight council**" means a civilian review board, commission, or other oversight body established by a local unit of government to provide civilian oversight of a law enforcement agency and officers employed by the agency; and

(2) "**misconduct**" means a violation of law, standards promulgated by the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, or agency policy.

(b) A local unit of government may establish a civilian oversight council and grant the council the authority to make a finding of fact or determination regarding a complaint against an officer and recommend discipline for an officer.

(c) At the conclusion of any criminal investigation or prosecution, if any, a civilian oversight council may conduct an investigation into allegations of peace officer misconduct and retain an investigator to facilitate an investigation. Subject to other applicable law, a council may subpoena or compel testimony and documents in an investigation. Upon completion of an investigation, a council may make a finding of misconduct and recommend appropriate discipline against peace officers employed by the agency. A council must submit investigation reports that contain findings of peace officer misconduct to the chief law enforcement officer and the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board's complaint committee. A council may also make policy recommendations to the chief law enforcement officer and the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.

(d) The chief law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency under the jurisdiction of a civilian oversight council **shall cooperate with the council** and facilitate the council's achievement of its goals. However, the officer is under no obligation to agree with individual recommendations of the council and may oppose a recommendation. If the officer elects to not implement a recommendation that is within the officer's authority, the officer shall inform the council of the decision along with the officer's underlying reasons.

(e) Data collected, created, received, maintained, or disseminated by a civilian oversight council related to an investigation of a peace officer are personnel data as defined by section 13.43, subdivision 1, and are governed by that section.

QUICK SIDE NOTE

299A.38 SOFT BODY ARMOR REIMBURSEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**
As used in this section:

(1) "**commissioner**" means the commissioner of public safety;

(2) "**firefighter**" means a volunteer, paid on-call, part-time, or career firefighter serving a general population within the boundaries of the state;

(3) "**peace officer**" means a person who is licensed under section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c);

(4) "**public safety officer**" means a peace officer, firefighter, or qualified emergency medical service provider;

(5) "**qualified emergency medical service provider**" means a person certified under section 144E.28 who is actively employed by a Minnesota licensed ambulance service; and

(6) "**vest**" means bullet-resistant soft body armor that is flexible, concealable, and custom fitted to the public safety officer to provide ballistic and trauma protection.

Subd. 2.**State and local reimbursement.**

Public safety officers and heads of agencies and entities who buy vests for the use of public safety officer employees may apply to the commissioner for reimbursement of funds spent to buy vests. On approving an application for reimbursement, the commissioner shall pay the applicant an amount equal to the lesser of one-half of the vest's purchase price or $600, as adjusted according to subdivision 2a. The agency or entity that employs the public safety officer shall pay at least the lesser of one-half of the vest's purchase price or $600, as adjusted according to subdivision 2a. The employer may not deduct or pay its share of the vest's cost from any clothing, maintenance, or similar allowance otherwise provided to the public safety officer by the employer.

Subd. 2a. **Adjustment of reimbursement amount.**

On October 1, 2006, the commissioner of public safety shall adjust the $600 reimbursement amounts specified in subdivision 2, and in each subsequent year, on October 1, the commissioner shall adjust the reimbursement amount applicable immediately preceding that October 1 date. The adjusted rate must reflect the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, occurring in the one-year period ending on the preceding June 1.

Subd. 3.**Eligibility requirements.**

(a) Only vests that either meet or exceed the requirements of standard 0101.03 of the National Institute of Justice or that meet or exceed the requirements of that standard, except wet armor conditioning, are eligible for reimbursement.

(b) Eligibility for reimbursement is limited to vests bought after December 31, 1986, by or for public safety officers (1) who did not own a vest meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) before the purchase, or (2) who owned a vest that was at least five years old.

(c) The requirement set forth in paragraph (b), clauses (1) and (2), shall not apply to any public safety officer who purchases a vest constructed from a zylon-based material, provided that the public safety officer provides proof of purchase or possession of the vest prior to July 1, 2005.

Subd. 4.**Rules.**

The commissioner may adopt rules under chapter 14 to administer this section.

Subd. 5.**Limitation of liability.**

A state agency, political subdivision of the state, state or local government employee, or other entity that provides reimbursement for purchase of a vest under this section is not liable to a public safety officer or the public safety officer's heirs for negligence in the death of or injury to the public safety officer because the vest was defective or deficient.

Subd. 6.**Right to benefits unaffected.**

A public safety officer who is reimbursed for the purchase of a vest under this section and who suffers injury or death because the officer failed to wear the vest, or because the officer wore a vest that was defective or deficient, may not lose or be denied a benefit or right, including a benefit under section 299A.44, to which the officer, or the officer's heirs, is otherwise entitled.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

299A.41 DEFINITIONS.

Subd. 3.Killed in the line of duty.

(a) "Killed in the line of duty" **does not include** deaths from natural causes, except as provided in this subdivision. In the case of a public safety officer, killed in the line of duty includes the death of a public safety officer caused by accidental means while the public safety officer is acting in the course and scope of duties as a public safety officer. Killed in the line of duty also means if a public safety officer dies as the direct and proximate result of a heart attack, stroke, or vascular rupture, that officer shall be presumed to have died as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty if:

(1) that officer, while on duty:

(i) engaged in a situation, and that engagement involved nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical law enforcement, fire suppression, rescue, hazardous material response, emergency medical services, prison security, disaster relief, or other emergency response activity; or

(ii) participated in a training exercise, and that participation involved nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity;

(2) that officer died as a result of a heart attack, stroke, or vascular rupture suffered:

(i) while engaging or participating under clause (1);

(ii) while still on duty after engaging or participating under clause (1); or

(iii) not later than 24 hours after engaging or participating under clause (1); and

(3) the presumption is not overcome by competent medical evidence to the contrary.

(b) "Killed in the line of duty" also means that the officer died due to suicide:

(1) secondary to a diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder as described in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association; or

(2) within 45 days of the end of exposure, while on duty, to a traumatic event.

Subd. 6.**Traumatic event.**

"**Traumatic event**" means:

(1) a homicide, suicide, or the violent or gruesome death of another individual, including but not limited to a death resulting from a mass casualty event, mass fatality event, or mass shooting;

(2) a harrowing circumstance posing an extraordinary and significant danger or threat to the life of or of serious bodily harm to any individual, including but not limited to a death resulting from a mass casualty event, mass fatality event, or mass shooting; or

(3) an act of criminal sexual violence committed against any individual.

626.96 BLUE ALERT SYSTEM.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment.**

The commissioner of public safety shall establish a Blue Alert system to aid in the identification, location, and apprehension of an individual or individuals suspected of killing or seriously wounding a local, state, or federal law enforcement officer. The commissioner shall coordinate with local law enforcement agencies and public and commercial television and radio broadcasters to provide an effective alert system.

Subd. 2. **Criteria and procedures.**

The commissioner, in consultation with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, the Minnesota Sheriffs Association, the Minnesota chapter of the National Emergency Number Association, the Minnesota chapter of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials, and the commissioner of transportation, shall develop criteria and procedures for the Blue Alert system. By October 1, 2015, the commissioner shall adopt criteria and procedures for the Blue Alert system.

Subd. 3. **Oversight.**

The commissioner shall regularly review the function of the Blue Alert system and revise its criteria and procedures to provide for efficient and effective public notification.

Subd. 4. **Scope.**

The Blue Alert system shall include all state and local agencies capable of providing urgent and timely information to the public, together with broadcasters and other private entities that volunteer to participate in the dissemination of urgent public information.

Subd. 5. **Additional notice.**

The commissioner may notify authorities and entities outside of the state upon verification that the criteria established under this section have been met.

Subd. 6. **False reports.**

A person who knowingly makes a false report that triggers an alert under this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

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CHAPTER 626A. WIRE, ELECTRONIC, OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS; INTERCEPTION

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CHAPTER 626A. WIRE, ELECTRONIC, OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS; INTERCEPTION

626A.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms.**

As used in this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Person.**

"**Person**" means any individual, partnership, corporation, joint stock company, trust, or association, including but not limited to, the subscriber to the telephone or telegraph service involved and any law enforcement officer.

Subd. 3. **Wire communication.**

"**Wire communication**" means any aural transfer made in whole or in part through the use of facilities for the transmission of communications by the aid of wire, cable, or other like connection between the point of origin and the point of reception, including the use of such connection in a switching station. "Wire communication" includes any electronic storage of the communication.

Subd. 4. **Oral communication.**

"**Oral communication**" means any oral communication uttered by a person exhibiting an expectation that such communication is not subject to interception under circumstances justifying such expectation, but the term does not include any electronic communication.

Subd. 5. **Intercept.**

"**Intercept**" means the aural or other acquisition of the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication through the use of any electronic, mechanical, or other device.

Subd. 6. **Electronic, mechanical or other device.**

"**Electronic, mechanical, or other device**" means any device or apparatus which can be used to intercept a wire, electronic, or oral communication other than:

(1) any telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment or facility, or any component thereof, (i) furnished to the subscriber or user by a provider or wire or electronic communications service in the ordinary course of its business and being used by the subscriber or user in the ordinary course of its business or furnished by a subscriber or user for connection to the facilities of service and used in the ordinary course of its business; or (ii) being used by a communications common carrier in the ordinary course of its business, or by an investigative or law enforcement officer in the ordinary course of duties;

(2) a hearing aid or similar device being used to correct subnormal hearing to not better than normal;

(3) that which is specifically designed to only record conversations to which the operator of the device is a party;

(4) that which is used in the normal course of broadcasting by radio or television; or

(5) that which is otherwise commonly used for a purpose or purposes other than overhearing or recording conversations.

In determining whether a device which is alleged to be an electronic, mechanical, or other device is, in fact, such a device there shall be taken into account, among other things, the size, appearance, directivity, range, sensitivity, frequency, power, or intensity, and the representations of the maker or manufacturer as to its performance and use.

Subd. 7. **Investigative or law enforcement officer.**

"**Investigative or law enforcement officer**" means any officer of the United States or of a state or political subdivision thereof, or a University of Minnesota peace officer who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of or to make arrests for offenses enumerated in this chapter, or any attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offenses.

Subd. 8. **Contents.**

"**Contents**," when used with respect to any wire, electronic, or oral communication, includes any information concerning the substance, purport, or meaning of that communication.

Subd. 9. **Aggrieved person.**

"**Aggrieved person**" means a person who was a party to any intercepted wire, electronic, or oral communication or a person against whom the interception was directed.

Subd. 10. **Manufacturer.**

"**Manufacturer**" means any person who is engaged in the business of manufacturing electronic, mechanical or other devices, or who otherwise produces any such device for sale or distribution.

Subd. 11. **Dealer.**

"**Dealer**" means any person not a manufacturer who is engaged in the business of selling electronic, mechanical or other devices. The term "dealer" shall include wholesalers, retailers and dealers in used intercepting devices.

Subd. 12. **Bureau.**

"**Bureau**" means the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

Subd. 13. **Communications common carrier.**

"**Communications common carrier**" means any individual, partnership, corporation, or association which provides telephone or telegraph service to subscribers or users pursuant to tariffs on file with the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission or the Federal Communications Commission.

Subd. 14. **Electronic communication.**

"**Electronic communication**" means transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photooptical system but does not include:

(1) a wire or oral communication;

(2) a communication made through a tone-only paging device; or

(3) a communication from a tracking device, defined as an electronic or mechanical device which permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object.

Subd. 15. **User.**

"**User**" means a person or entity who:

(1) uses an electronic communication service; and

(2) is duly authorized by the provider of the service to engage in the use.

Subd. 16. **Electronic communications system.**

"**Electronic communications system**" means a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photooptical, or photoelectronic facility for the transmission of electronic communications, and a computer facility or related electronic equipment for the electronic storage of communications.

Subd. 17. **Electronic communication service.**

"**Electronic communication service**" means a service that provides to users of the service the ability to send or receive wire or electronic communications.

Subd. 18. **Readily accessible to the general public.**

"**Readily accessible to the general public**" means, with respect to a radio communication, that the communication is not:

(1) scrambled or encrypted;

(2) transmitted using modulation techniques whose essential parameters have been withheld from the public with the intention of preserving the privacy of the communication;

(3) carried on a subcarrier or other signal subsidiary to a radio transmission;

(4) transmitted over a communication system provided by a common carrier, unless the communication is a tone-only paging system communication; or

(5) transmitted on frequencies allocated under part 25, subpart D, E, or F of part 74, or part 94 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, unless in the case of a communication transmitted on a frequency allocated under part 74 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations that is not exclusively allocated to broadcast auxiliary services, the communication is a two-way voice communication by radio.

Subd. 19. **Electronic storage.**

"**Electronic storage**" means:

(1) a temporary, intermediate storage of a wire or electronic communication incidental to the electronic transmission of the communication; and

(2) a storage of communication described in clause (1) by an electronic communication service for purposes of backup protection of the communication.

Subd. 20. **Aural transfer.**

"**Aural transfer**" means a transfer containing the human voice at any point between and including the point of origin and the point of reception.

626A.02 INTERCEPTION AND DISCLOSURE OF WIRE, ELECTRONIC, OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Offenses.**

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter **any person who**:

(1) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, electronic, or oral communication;

(2) intentionally uses, endeavors to use, or procures any other person to use or endeavor to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication when:

(i) such device is affixed to, or otherwise transmits a signal through, a wire, cable, or other like connection used in wire communication; or

(ii) such device transmits communications by radio, or interferes with the transmission of such communication;

(3) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, electronic, or oral communication in violation of this subdivision; or

(4) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire, electronic, or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, electronic, or oral communication in violation of this subdivision; shall be punished as provided in subdivision 4, or shall be subject to suit as provided in subdivision 5.

Subd. 2. **Exemptions.**

(a) It is **not unlawful** under this chapter for an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of a provider of wire or electronic communication service, whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire communication, to intercept, disclose, or use that communication in the normal course of employment while engaged in any activity which is a necessary incident to the rendition of service or to the protection of the rights or property of the provider of that service, except that a provider of wire communication service to the public shall not utilize service observing or random monitoring except for mechanical or service quality control checks.

(b) It is **not unlawful** under this chapter for an officer, employee, or agent of the Federal Communications Commission, in the normal course of employment and in discharge of the monitoring responsibilities exercised by the commission in the enforcement of chapter 5 of title 47 of the United States Code, to intercept a wire or electronic communication, or oral communication transmitted by radio, or to disclose or use the information thereby obtained.

(c) It is **not unlawful** under this chapter for a person acting under color of law to intercept a wire, electronic, or oral communication, where such person is a party to the communication or one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception.

(d) It is **not unlawful** under this chapter for a person not acting under color of law to intercept a wire, electronic, or oral communication where such person is a party to the communication or where one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception unless such communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal or tortious act in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States or of any state.

(e) It is **not a violation** of this chapter for a person:

(1) to intercept or access an electronic communication made through an electronic communication system that is configured so that the electronic communication is **readily accessible to the general public**;

(2) to intercept any radio communication that is transmitted:

(i) by a station for the use of the general public, or that relates to ships, aircraft, vehicles, or persons in distress;

(ii) by a governmental, law enforcement, civil defense, private land mobile, or public safety communications system, including police and fire, readily accessible to the general public;

(iii) by a station operating on an authorized frequency within the bands allocated to the amateur, citizens band, or general mobile radio services; or

(iv) by a marine or aeronautical communications system;

(3) to engage in any conduct which:

(i) is prohibited by section 553 of title 47 of the United States Code; or

(ii) is excepted from the application of section 605(a) of title 47 of the United States Code by section 605(b) of that title;

(4) to intercept a wire or electronic communication the transmission of which is causing harmful interference to any lawfully operating station or consumer electronic equipment, to the extent necessary to identify the source of such interference; or

(5) for other users of the same frequency to intercept any radio communication made through a system that utilizes frequencies monitored by individuals engaged in the provision or the use of such system, if the communication is not scrambled or encrypted.

(f) It is **not unlawful** under this chapter:

(1) to use a pen register or a trap and trace device as those terms are defined by section 626A.39; or

(2) for a provider of electronic communication service to record the fact that a wire or electronic communication was initiated or completed in order to protect the provider,

another provider furnishing service toward the completion of the wire or electronic communication, or a user of that service, from fraudulent, unlawful, or abusive use of the service.

(g) It is **not unlawful** under this chapter for a person not acting under color of law to intercept the radio portion of a cordless telephone communication that is transmitted between the cordless telephone handset and the base unit if the initial interception of the communication was obtained inadvertently.

Subd. 3. **Disclosing communications.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person or entity providing an electronic communications service to the public must not intentionally divulge the contents of any communication other than one to the person or entity, or an agent of the person or entity, while in transmission on that service to a person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient of the communication or an agent of the addressee or intended recipient.

(b) A person or entity providing electronic communication service to the public may divulge the contents of a communication:

(1) as otherwise authorized in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), and section 626A.09;

(2) with the lawful consent of the originator or any addressee or intended recipient of the communication;

(3) to a person employed or authorized, or whose facilities are used, to forward the communication to its destination; or

(4) that were inadvertently obtained by the service provider in the normal course of business if there is reason to believe that the communication pertains to the commission of a crime, if divulgence is made to a law enforcement agency.

Subd. 4. **Penalties.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) or in subdivision 5, whoever violates subdivision 1 shall be fined not more than $20,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) If the offense is a first offense under paragraph (a) and is not for a tortious or illegal purpose or for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private commercial gain, and the wire or electronic communication with respect to which the offense under paragraph (a) is a radio communication that is not scrambled or encrypted, then:

(1) if the communication is not the radio portion of a cellular telephone communication, a public land mobile radio service communication, a cordless telephone communication transmitted between the cordless telephone handset and the base unit, or a paging service communication, and the conduct is not that described in subdivision 5, the

offender shall be fined not more than $3,000 or imprisoned not more than 364 days, or both; and

(2) if the communication is the radio portion of a cellular telephone communication, a public land mobile radio service communication, a cordless telephone communication transmitted between the cordless telephone handset and the base unit, or a paging service communication, the offender shall be **fined not more than $500**.

(c) Conduct otherwise an offense under this subdivision that consists of or relates to the interception of a satellite transmission that is not encrypted or scrambled and that is transmitted:

(1) to a broadcasting station for purposes of retransmission to the general public; or

(2) as an audio subcarrier intended for redistribution to facilities open to the public, but not including data transmissions or telephone calls,

is not an offense under this subdivision unless the conduct is for the purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private financial gain.

626A.03 MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION, POSSESSION, AND ADVERTISING OF WIRE, ELECTRONIC, OR ORAL COMMUNICATION INTERCEPTING DEVICES PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1. **Acts; penalties.**

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, any person who intentionally:

(a) manufactures, assembles, possesses, or sells any electronic, mechanical, or other device, knowing or having reason to know that the design of such device renders it primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications;

(b) places in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication any advertisement of:

(i) any electronic, mechanical, or other device knowing or having reason to know that the design of such device renders it primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications; or

(ii) any other electronic, mechanical, or other device, where such advertisement promotes the use of such device for the purposes of the surreptitious interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications, shall be fined not more than $20,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Subd. 2. **Offenses.**

It is **not unlawful** under this section for:

(a) a provider of wire or electronic communications service or an officer, agent or employee of, or a person under contract with, a provider, in the normal course of the business of providing that wire or electronic communications service; or

(b) an officer, agent, or employee of, or a person under contract with, the United States, a state, or a political subdivision thereof, in the normal course of the activities of the United States, a state, or a political subdivision thereof, to manufacture, assemble, possess, or sell any electronic, mechanical, or other device knowing or having reason to know that the design of such device renders it primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of wire, electronic, or oral communication.

626A.04 PROHIBITION OF USE AS EVIDENCE OF INTERCEPTED WIRE, ORAL, OR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

Whenever any wire, oral, or electronic communication has been intercepted, no part of the contents of such communication and no evidence derived therefrom may be received in evidence in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in or before any court or grand jury if the disclosure of that information would be in violation of this chapter.

626A.05 AUTHORIZATION FOR INTERCEPTION OF WIRE, ELECTRONIC, OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Application for warrant.**

The attorney general or a county attorney of any county may make application as provided in section 626A.06, to a judge of the district court, of the court of appeals, or of the supreme court for a warrant authorizing or approving the interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications by investigative or law enforcement officers having responsibility for the investigation of the offense as to which the application is made. No court commissioner shall issue a warrant under this chapter.

Subd. 2. **Offenses for which interception of wire or oral communication may be authorized.**

A warrant authorizing interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications by investigative or law enforcement officers may only be issued when the interception may provide evidence of the commission of, or of an attempt or conspiracy to commit, any of the following offenses:

(1) a felony offense involving murder, manslaughter, assault in the first, second, and third degrees, aggravated robbery, carjacking in the first or second degree, kidnapping, criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, and third degrees, prostitution, bribery, perjury, escape from custody, theft, receiving stolen property, embezzlement, burglary in the first, second, and third degrees, forgery, aggravated forgery, check forgery, or financial transaction card fraud, as punishable under sections 609.185, 609.19, 609.195, 609.20, 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, 609.245, 609.25, 609.321 to 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.42, 609.48, 609.485, subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause (1), 609.52, 609.53, 609.54, 609.582, 609.625, 609.63, 609.631, 609.821, and 609.825;

(2) an offense relating to gambling or controlled substances, as punishable under section 609.76 or chapter 152; or

(3) an offense relating to restraint of trade defined in section 325D.53, subdivision 1 or 2, as punishable under section 325D.56, subdivision 2.

626A.06 PROCEDURE FOR INTERCEPTION OF WIRE, ELECTRONIC, OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applications.**

Each application for a warrant authorizing or approving the interception of a wire, electronic, or oral communication shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation to a judge of the district court, of the court of appeals, or of the supreme court and shall state the applicant's authority to make such application. Each application shall include the following information:

(1) the identity of the investigative or law enforcement officer making the application, and the officer authorizing the application;

(2) a full and complete statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant, to justify the applicant's belief that an order should be issued, including (i) details as to the particular offense that has been, is being, or is about to be committed, (ii) except as provided in subdivision 11, a particular description of the nature and location of the facilities from which or the place where the communication is to be intercepted, (iii) a particular description of the type of communications sought to be intercepted, (iv) the identity of the person, if known, committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted;

(3) a full and complete statement as to whether or not other investigative procedures have been tried and failed or why they reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous;

(4) a statement of the period of time for which the interception is required to be maintained. If the nature of the investigation is such that the authorization for interception should not automatically terminate when the described type of

communication has been first obtained, a particular description of facts establishing probable cause to believe that additional communications of the same type will occur thereafter;

(5) a full and complete statement of the facts concerning all previous applications known to the individual authorizing and making the application, made to any judge for authorization to intercept, or for approval of interceptions of, wire, electronic, or oral communications involving any of the same persons, facilities, or places specified in the application, and the action taken by the judge on each such application;

(6) where statements in the application are solely upon the information or belief of the applicant, the grounds for the belief must be given; and

(7) the names of persons submitting affidavits in support of the application.

Subd. 2. **Additional showing of probable cause.**

The court to whom any such application is made, before issuing any warrant thereon, may examine on oath the person seeking the warrant and any witnesses the person may produce, and must take the person's affidavit or other affidavits in writing, and cause them to be subscribed by the party or parties making the same. The court may also require the applicant to furnish additional documentary evidence or additional oral testimony to satisfy itself of the existence of probable cause for issuance of the warrant.

Subd. 3. **Finding of probable cause by judge.**

Upon such application the judge may enter an ex parte order, as requested or as modified, authorizing or approving interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting, if the judge determines on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant that:

(1) there is probable cause for belief that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a particular offense enumerated in section 626A.05, subdivision 2;

(2) there is probable cause for belief that particular communications concerning that offense will be obtained through such interception;

(3) normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous;

(4) except as provided in subdivision 11, there is probable cause for belief that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, electronic, or oral communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of such offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by such person.

Nothing in this chapter is to be considered as modifying in any way the existence or scope of those privileged communications defined in chapter 595. In acting upon an application for a warrant for intercepting communications, the potential contents of any such future communications that are within the provisions of chapter 595 shall not be considered by the court in making its finding as to the probability that material evidence will be obtained by such interception of communications.

Subd. 4. **Warrant.**

Each warrant to intercept communications shall be directed to a law enforcement officer, commanding the officer to hold the recording of all intercepted communications conducted under said warrant in custody subject to the further order of the court issuing the warrant. The warrant shall contain the grounds for its issuance with findings, as to the existence of the matters contained in subdivision 1 and shall also specify:

(1) the identity of the person, if known, whose communications are to be intercepted and recorded;

(2) the nature and location of the communications facilities as to which, or the place where, authority to intercept is granted, and in the case of telephone or telegraph communications the general designation of the particular line or lines involved;

(3) a particular description of the type of communication sought to be intercepted, and a statement of the particular offense to which it relates;

(4) the identity of the law enforcement office or agency authorized to intercept the communications, the name of the officer or officers thereof authorized to intercept communications, and of the person authorizing the application;

(5) the period of time during which such interception is authorized, including a statement as to whether or not the interception shall automatically terminate when the described communication has been first obtained;

(6) any other limitations on the interception of communications being authorized, for the protection of the rights of third persons;

(7) a statement that using, divulging, or disclosing any information concerning such application and warrant for intercepting communications is prohibited and that any violation is punishable by the penalties of this chapter;

(8) a statement that the warrant shall be executed as soon as practicable, shall be executed in such a way as to minimize the interception of communications not otherwise subject to interception under this chapter and must terminate upon attainment of the authorized objective, or in any event in 30 days. The 30-day period begins on the earlier of the day on which the investigative or law enforcement officer first begins to conduct an interception under the order or ten days after the order is received. In the event the intercepted communication is in a code or foreign language, and an expert in that foreign language or code is not reasonably available during the interception period, minimization may be accomplished as soon as practicable after such interception.

An order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication under this chapter must, upon request of the applicant, direct that a provider of wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person shall furnish the applicant immediately all information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the interception unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference with the services that the service provider, landlord, custodian, or person is according the person whose communications are to be intercepted. A provider of wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person furnishing facilities or technical assistance must be compensated by the applicant for reasonable expenses incurred in providing the facilities or assistance.

Denial of an application for a warrant to intercept communications or of an application for renewal of such warrant shall be by written order that shall include a statement as to the offense or offenses designated in the application, the identity of the official applying for the warrant and the name of the law enforcement office or agency.

Subd. 4a. **Personnel used.**

An interception under this chapter may be conducted in whole or in part by an employee of the state or any subdivision of the state who is an investigative or law enforcement officer authorized to conduct the investigation.

Subd. 5. **Duration of warrant.**

No warrant entered under this section may authorize or approve the interception of any wire, electronic, or oral communication for any period longer than is necessary to achieve the objective of the authorization, **nor in any event longer than 30 days**.

The effective period of any warrant for intercepting communications shall terminate immediately when any person named in the warrant has been charged with an offense specified in the warrant.

Subd. 6. **Extensions.**

Any judge of the district court, of the court of appeals, or of the supreme court may grant extensions of a warrant, but only upon application for an extension made in accordance with subdivision 1 and the court making the findings required by subdivision 3. The period of extension shall be no longer than the authorizing judge deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which it was granted and in no event for longer than 30 days. In addition to satisfying the requirements of subdivision 1, an application for an extension of any warrant for intercepting communications shall also:

(1) contain a statement that all interception of communications under prior warrants has been in compliance with this chapter;

(2) contain a statement setting forth the results thus far obtained from the interception or a reasonable explanation of the failure to obtain results;

(3) state the continued existence of the matters contained in subdivision 1; and

(4) specify the facts and circumstances of the interception of communications under prior warrants which are relied upon by the applicant to show that such continued interception of communications is necessary and in the public interest.

Subd. 7. **Delivery and retention of copies.**

Any warrant for intercepting communications under this section, or any order renewing a prior warrant, together with the application made therefor and any supporting papers upon which the application was based, shall be delivered to and retained by the applicant as authority for the interception of communications authorized therein. A true copy of such warrant and the application made therefor shall be retained in the possession of the judge issuing the same, and, in the event of the denial of an application for such a warrant, a true copy of the papers upon which the application was based shall in like manner be retained by the judge denying the same.

Subd. 8. **Periodic reports to issuing judge.**

Whenever a warrant authorizing interception is entered pursuant to this section, the warrant may require reports to be made to the judge who issued the order showing what progress has been made toward achievement of the authorized objective and the need for continued interception. Such reports shall be made at such intervals as the judge may require.

Subd. 9. **Secrecy of warrant proceedings.**

A warrant for intercepting communications and the application, affidavits, and return prepared in connection therewith, and also any information concerning the application for, the granting of, or the denial of a warrant for intercepting communications shall remain secret and subject to all the penalties of this chapter for unauthorized disclosure to persons not lawfully engaged in preparing and executing such a warrant, unless and until the same shall have been disclosed in a criminal trial or proceeding or shall have been furnished to a defendant pursuant to this chapter.

Subd. 10. **Persons executing warrant.**

A warrant for the interception of communications may in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other person except if the officer requires aid while present and acting in its execution.

Subd. 11. **Requirements inapplicable.**

The requirements of subdivision 1, clause (2), item (ii), and subdivision 3, clause (4), relating to the specification of the facilities from which, or the place where, the communication is to be interpreted do not apply if:

(1) in the case of an application with respect to the interception of an oral communication:

(i) the application contains a full and complete statement as to why the specification is not practical and identifies the person committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted; and

(ii) the judge finds that the specification is not practical;

(2) in the case of an application with respect to a wire or electronic communication:

(i) the application identifies the person believed to be committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted and the applicant makes a showing of a purpose, on the part of that person, to thwart interception by changing facilities; and

(ii) the judge finds that the purpose has been adequately shown.

PEN REGISTER; TRAP AND TRACE DEVICE; MOBILE TRACKING DEVICE

626A.35 GENERAL PROHIBITION ON PEN REGISTER, TRAP AND TRACE DEVICE, AND MOBILE TRACKING DEVICE USE; EXCEPTION.

Subdivision 1. **In general.**

Except as provided in this section, no person may install or use a pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device without first obtaining a court order under section 626A.37.

Subd. 2. **Exception.**

The prohibition of subdivision 1 does not apply with respect to the use of a pen register or a trap and trace device by a provider of electronic or wire communication service:

(1) relating to the operation, maintenance, and testing of a wire or electronic communication service or to the protection of the rights or property of the provider, or to the protection of users of that service from abuse of service or unlawful use of service; or

(2) to record the fact that a wire or electronic communication was initiated or completed in order to protect the provider, another provider furnishing service toward the completion of the wire communication, or a user of that service, from fraudulent, unlawful, or abusive use of service; or

(3) where the consent of the user of that service has been obtained.

Subd. 2a. **Exception.**

The prohibition of subdivision 1 does not apply to the use of a mobile tracking device where the consent of the owner of the object to which the mobile tracking device is to be attached has been obtained.

Subd. 2b. **Exception; stolen motor vehicles.**

(a) The prohibition under subdivision 1 does not apply to the use of a mobile tracking device on a stolen motor vehicle when:

(1) the consent of the owner of the vehicle has been obtained; or

(2) the owner of the motor vehicle has reported to law enforcement that the vehicle is stolen, and the vehicle is occupied when the tracking device is installed.

(b) Within 24 hours of a tracking device being attached to a vehicle pursuant to the authority granted in paragraph (a), clause (2), an officer employed by the agency that attached the tracking device to the vehicle must remove the device, disable the device, or obtain a search warrant granting approval to continue to use the device in the investigation.

(c) A peace officer employed by the agency that attached a tracking device to a stolen motor vehicle must remove the tracking device if the vehicle is recovered and returned to the owner.

(d) Any tracking device evidence collected after the motor vehicle is returned to the owner is inadmissible.

(e) By August 1, 2024, and each year thereafter, the chief law enforcement officer of an agency that obtains a search warrant under paragraph (b), must provide notice to the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension of the number of search warrants the agency obtained under this subdivision in the preceding 12 months. The superintendent must provide a summary of the data received pursuant to this paragraph in the bureau's biennial report to the legislature required under section 299C.18.

Subd. 3. **Penalty.**

Whoever knowingly violates subdivision 1 shall be fined not more than $3,000 or imprisoned not more than 364 days, or both.

626A.36 APPLICATION FOR ORDER FOR PEN REGISTER, TRAP AND TRACE DEVICE, OR MOBILE TRACKING DEVICE.

Subdivision 1. **Application.**

An investigative or law enforcement officer with responsibility for an ongoing criminal investigation may make application for an order or an extension of an order under section 626A.37 authorizing or approving the installation and use of a pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device under sections 626A.35 to 626A.39, in writing under oath or equivalent affirmation, to a district court.

Subd. 2. **Contents of application.**

An application under subdivision 1 must include:

(1) the identity of the law enforcement or investigative officer making the application, the identity of any other officer or employee authorizing or directing the application, and the identity of the law enforcement agency conducting the investigation; and

(2) a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the applicant's belief that an order should be issued.

626A.37 ISSUANCE OF ORDER FOR PEN REGISTER, TRAP AND TRACE DEVICE, OR MOBILE TRACKING DEVICE.

Subdivision 1. **In general.**

Upon an application made under section 626A.36, the court may enter an ex parte order authorizing the installation and use of a pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device within the jurisdiction of the court if the court finds on the basis of the information submitted by the applicant that there is reason to believe that the information likely to be obtained by the installation and use is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation.

Subd. 2. **Contents of order.**

(a) An order issued under this section must specify:

(1) the identity, if known, of the person to whom is leased or in whose name is listed the telephone line to which the pen register or trap and trace device is to be attached or of the person to be traced by the mobile tracking device;

(2) the identity, if known, of the person who is the subject of the criminal investigation;

(3) the number and, if known, physical location of the telephone line to which the pen register or trap and trace device is to be attached or the identity or nature of the object or objects to which the mobile tracking device is to be attached, and, in the case of a trap and trace device, the geographic limits of the trap and trace order;

(4) a statement of the offense to which the information likely to be obtained by the pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device relates;

(5) the identity of the law enforcement or investigative officer responsible for installation and use of the pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device; and

(6) the period during which the use of the pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device is authorized.

(b) An order issued under this section must direct, upon the request of the applicant, the furnishing of information, facilities, and technical assistance necessary to accomplish the installation of the pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device under section 626A.38.

Subd. 3. **Time period and extensions.**

(a) An order issued under this section must authorize the installation and use of a pen register, a trap and trace device, or a mobile tracking device for a period **not to exceed 60 days**, or the period necessary to achieve the objective of the authorization, whichever is less.

(b) Extensions of an order may be granted, but only upon an application for an order under section 626A.36 and upon the judicial finding required by subdivision 1. The extension must include a statement of any changes in the information required in subdivision 2. The period of extension must be for a period not to exceed 60 days, or the period necessary to achieve the objective for which it is granted, whichever is less.

Subd. 4. **Nondisclosure of existence of pen register, trap and trace device, or mobile tracking device.**

(a) An order authorizing or approving the installation and use of a pen register, trap and trace device, or a mobile tracking device must direct that:

(1) the order be sealed until otherwise ordered by the court; and

(2) the person owning or leasing the line to which the pen register or a trap and trace device is attached, or who has been ordered by the court to provide assistance to the applicant, not disclose the existence of the pen register, trap and trace device, mobile tracking device, or the existence of the investigation to the listed subscriber, or to any other person, unless or until otherwise ordered by the court.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to an order that involves location information of electronic devices, as defined in section 626A.42. Instead, the filing, sealing, and reporting requirements for those orders are governed by section 626A.42, subdivision 4. However, any portion of an order that does not involve location information of electronic devices continues to be governed by paragraph (a).

Subd. 5. **Jurisdiction.**

A warrant or other order for a mobile tracking device issued under this section or other authority may authorize the use of a mobile tracking device within the jurisdiction of the court and outside of that jurisdiction as long as the device is installed in the jurisdiction.

626A.39 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.**

The terms in this section apply to sections 626A.35 to 626A.39.

Subd. 2. **Wire communication; electronic communication; electronic communication service.**

The terms "wire communication," "electronic communication," and "electronic communication service" have the meanings set forth for the terms in section 626A.01.

Subd. 3. **Pen register.**

"Pen register" means a device that records or decodes electronic or other impulses that identify the number dialed or otherwise transmitted on the telephone line to which the device is attached, but the term does not include a device used by a provider or customer of a wire or electronic communications service for billing, or recording as an incident to billing, for communications services provided by the provider or a device used by a provider or customer of a wire communication service for cost accounting or other like purposes in the ordinary course of its business.

Subd. 4. **Trap and trace device.**

"Trap and trace device" means a device which captures the incoming electronic or other impulses that identify the originating number of an instrument or device from which a wire or electronic communication was transmitted.

Subd. 5. **Mobile tracking device.**

"Mobile tracking device" means an electronic or mechanical device that permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object.

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CHAPTER 629. EXTRADITION, DETAINERS, ARREST, BAIL

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CHAPTER 629. EXTRADITION, DETAINERS, ARREST, BAIL

UNIFORM CRIMINAL EXTRADITION ACT

629.01 DEFINITIONS.

Where appearing in sections 629.01 to 629.29, the term "governor" includes any person performing the functions of governor by authority of the law of this state. The term "executive authority" includes the governor, and any person performing the functions of governor in a state other than this state. The term "state," referring to a state other than this state, includes any other state or territory, organized or unorganized, of the United States. The terms "committing an act in this state" and "acts committed in this state" include any action taken while the person is physically present in this state.

629.02 DUTIES OF GOVERNOR IN EXTRADITION MATTERS.

Subject to the provisions of sections 629.01 to 629.29, the provisions of the Constitution of the United States controlling, and any and all acts of Congress enacted in pursuance thereof, it is the duty of the governor of this state to have arrested and delivered up to the executive authority of any other state of the United States any person charged in that state with treason, felony, or other crime, who has fled from justice and if found in this state. Nothing in this section shall limit any person's right to move freely between states or to enjoy the privileges and immunities of this state, and no person shall be arrested or delivered up to the executive authority of any other state of the United States for acts committed in this state or services received in this state involving: (1) any medical, surgical, counseling, or referral services relating to the human reproductive system, including but not limited to services related to pregnancy, contraception, or the termination of a pregnancy; or (2) gender-affirming health care as defined in section 543.23, paragraph (b).

629.13 WHO MAY BE APPREHENDED.

When any person within this state is charged on the oath of any credible person before any judge of this state with the commission of any crime in any other state other than a crime arising from acts committed in this state or services received in this state involving: (1) any medical, surgical, counseling, or referral services relating to the human reproductive system, including but not limited to services related to pregnancy, contraception, or the termination of a pregnancy; or (2) gender-affirming health care as defined in section 543.23, paragraph (b), and, except in cases arising under section 629.06, with having fled from justice, with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of bail, probation, or parole, or when complaint has been made before any judge in this state setting forth on the affidavit of any credible person in another state that a crime has been committed in the other state and that the accused has been charged in that state with the commission of the crime and, except in cases arising under section 629.06, has fled from justice, or with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of bail, probation, or parole, and is believed to be in this state, the judge shall issue a warrant directed to any peace officer commanding the officer to apprehend the person named in it, wherever the accused may be found in this state, and to bring the accused before the same or any other judge or court who or which may be available in or convenient of access to the place where the arrest may be made, to answer the charge or complaint and affidavit. A certified copy of the sworn charge or complaint and affidavit upon which the warrant is issued shall be attached to the warrant.

629.14 ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

The arrest of a person may be lawfully made also by any peace officer or a private person, without a warrant upon reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, except that no person shall be arrested if the accused stands charged in the courts of any other state for acts committed in this state or services received in this state involving: (1) any medical, surgical, counseling, or referral services relating to the human reproductive system, including but not limited to services related to pregnancy, contraception, or the termination of a pregnancy; or (2) gender-affirming health care as defined in section 543.23, paragraph (b). When arrested the accused must be taken before a judge with all practicable speed and complaint must be made against the accused under oath setting forth the ground for the arrest as in section 629.13. Thereafter the answer shall be heard as if the accused had been arrested on a warrant.

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ARRESTS

Private Prisons – Side Note

641.015 PLACEMENT IN PRIVATE PRISONS PROHIBITED.

Subdivision 1.**Placement prohibited.**

After August 1, 2023, a sheriff shall not allow inmates committed to the custody of the sheriff who are not on probation, work release, or some other form of approved release status to be housed in facilities that are not owned and operated by a local government, or a group of local units of government.

Subd. 2.**Contracts prohibited.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the county board may not authorize the sheriff to contract with privately owned and operated prisons for the care, custody, and rehabilitation of offenders committed to the custody of the sheriff.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits a county board from contracting with privately owned residential facilities, such as halfway houses, group homes, work release centers, or treatment facilities, to provide for the care, custody, and rehabilitation of offenders who are on probation, work release, or some other form of approved release status.

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629.30 ARRESTS; BY WHOM MADE; AIDING OFFICER.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

Arrest means taking a person into custody that the person may be held to answer for a public offense. "Arrest" includes actually restraining a person or taking into custody a person who submits.

Subd. 2. **Who may arrest.**

An arrest may be made:

(1) by a peace officer under a warrant;

(2) by a peace officer without a warrant;

(3) by an officer in the United States Customs and Border Protection or the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services without a warrant;

(4) by a private person.

A private person shall aid a peace officer in executing a warrant when requested to do so by the officer.

629.31 TIME WHEN ARREST MAY BE MADE.

An arrest for a felony or gross misdemeanor may be made on any day and at any time of the day or night. An arrest for a misdemeanor **may not be made on Sunday or between 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.** on any other day except:

(1) when the judge orders in the warrant that the arrest may be made between those hours; or

(2) when the person named in the warrant is found on a public highway or street.

629.32 MINIMUM RESTRAINT ALLOWED FOR ARREST; WARRANT SHOWN UPON REQUEST.

A peace officer making an arrest may not subject the person arrested to any more restraint than is necessary for the arrest and detention. The peace officer shall inform the defendant that the officer is acting under a warrant, and shall show the defendant the warrant if requested to do so. An arrest by a peace officer acting under a warrant is lawful even though the officer does not have the warrant in hand at the time of the arrest, but if the arrested person so requests the warrant must be shown to that person as soon as possible and practicable. A peace officer may lawfully arrest a person when advised by any other peace officer in the state that a warrant has been issued for that person.

629.33 WHEN FORCE MAY BE USED TO MAKE ARREST.

If a peace officer has informed a defendant that the officer intends to arrest the defendant, and if the defendant then flees or forcibly resists arrest, the officer may use all necessary and lawful means to make the arrest but may not use deadly force unless authorized to do so under section 609.066. After giving notice of the authority and purpose of entry, a peace officer may break open an inner or outer door or window of a dwelling house to execute a warrant if:

(1) the officer is refused admittance;

(2) entry is necessary for the officer's own liberation; or

(3) entry is necessary for liberating another person who is being detained in the dwelling house after entering to make an arrest.

629.34 WHEN ARREST MAY BE MADE WITHOUT WARRANT.

Subdivision 1.**Peace officers.**

(a) A peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), who is on or off duty within the jurisdiction of the appointing authority, or on duty outside the jurisdiction of the appointing authority pursuant to section 629.40, **may** arrest a person without a warrant as provided under paragraph (c).

(b) A part-time peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, clause (d), who is on duty within the jurisdiction of the appointing authority, or on duty outside the jurisdiction of the appointing authority pursuant to section 629.40 **may** arrest a person without a warrant as provided under paragraph (c).

(c) A peace officer or part-time peace officer who is authorized under paragraph (a) or (b) to make an arrest without a warrant **may** do so under the following circumstances:

(1) when a public offense has been committed or attempted in the officer's presence;

(2) when the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in the officer's presence;

(3) when a felony has in fact been committed, and the officer has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it;

(4) upon a charge based upon reasonable cause of the commission of a felony by the person arrested;

(5) under the circumstances described in clause (2), (3), or (4), when the offense is a gross misdemeanor violation of section 609.52, 609.595, 609.631, 609.749, or 609.821;

(6) under circumstances described in clause (2), (3), or (4), when the offense is a nonfelony violation of section 518B.01, subdivision 14; 609.748, subdivision 6; or 629.75, subdivision 2, or a nonfelony violation of any other restraining order or no contact order previously issued by a court;

(7) under the circumstances described in clause (2), (3), or (4), when the offense is a gross misdemeanor violation of section 609.485 and the person arrested is a juvenile committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections; or

(8) if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that within the preceding 72 hours, exclusive of the day probable cause was established, the person has committed nonfelony domestic abuse, as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, even though the assault did not take place in the presence of the peace officer.

(d) To make an arrest authorized under this subdivision, the officer may break open an outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house if, after notice of office and purpose, the officer is refused admittance.

Subd. 2. **United States Customs and Border Protection, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services officer.**

An officer in the United States Customs and Border Protection or the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services may arrest a person without a warrant under the circumstances specified in clauses (1) and (2):

(1) when the officer is on duty within the scope of assignment and one or more of the following situations exist:

(i) the person commits an assault in the fifth degree, as defined in section 609.224, against the officer;

(ii) the person commits an assault in the fifth degree, as defined in section 609.224, on any other person in the presence of the officer, or commits any felony;

(iii) the officer has reasonable cause to believe that a felony has been committed and reasonable cause to believe that the person committed it; or

(iv) the officer has received positive information by written, teletypic, telephonic, radio, or other authoritative source that a peace officer holds a warrant for the person's arrest; or

(2) when the assistance of the officer has been requested by another Minnesota law enforcement agency.

629.341 ALLOWING PROBABLE CAUSE ARRESTS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.

Subdivision 1. **Arrest.**

Notwithstanding section 629.34 or any other law or rule, a peace officer **may** arrest a person anywhere without a warrant, including at the person's residence, if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that within the preceding 72 hours, exclusive of the day probable cause was established, the person has committed nonfelony domestic abuse, as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2. The arrest may be made even though the assault did not take place in the presence of the peace officer.

Subd. 2. **Immunity.**

A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest pursuant to subdivision 1 is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's action.

Subd. 3. **Notice of rights.**

The peace officer **shall** tell the victim whether a shelter or other services are available in the community and give the victim immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available. The notice must include furnishing the victim a copy of the following statement:

"IF YOU ARE THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, you can ask the city or county attorney to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to go to court and file a petition requesting an order for protection from domestic abuse. The order could include the following:

(1) an order restraining the abuser from further acts of abuse;

(2) an order directing the abuser to leave your household;

(3) an order preventing the abuser from entering your residence, school, business, or place of employment;

(4) an order awarding you or the other parent custody of or parenting time with your minor child or children; or

(5) an order directing the abuser to pay support to you and the minor children if the abuser has a legal obligation to do so."

The notice must include the resource listing, including telephone number, for the area program that provides services to victims of domestic abuse as shelter, designated by the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public Safety.

Subd. 4. **Report required.**

Whenever a peace officer investigates an allegation that an incident described in subdivision 1 has occurred, whether or not an arrest is made, the officer shall make a written police report of the alleged incident. The report must contain at least the following information: the name, address and telephone number of the victim, if provided by the victim, a statement as to whether an arrest occurred, the name of the arrested person, and a brief summary of the incident. Data that identify a victim who has made a request under section 13.82, subdivision 17, paragraph (d), and that are private data under that subdivision, shall be private in the report required by this section. A copy of this report must be provided upon request, at no cost, to the victim of domestic abuse, the victim's attorney, or organizations designated by the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public Safety ~~or the commissioner of corrections~~ that are providing services to victims of domestic abuse. The officer shall submit the report to the officer's supervisor or other person to whom the employer's rules or policies require reports of similar allegations of criminal activity to be made.

Subd. 5. **Training.**

The Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training shall provide a copy of this section to every law enforcement agency in this state on or before June 30, 1983.

Upon request of the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, at least one training course must include instruction about domestic abuse. A basic skills course required for initial licensure as a peace officer must, after January 1, 1985, include at least three hours of training in handling domestic violence cases.

629.342 LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICIES; DOMESTIC ABUSE ARRESTS.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

For purposes of this section, "domestic abuse" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Policies required.**

(a) Each law enforcement agency shall develop, adopt, and implement a written policy regarding arrest procedures for domestic abuse incidents. In the development of a policy, each law enforcement agency shall consult with domestic abuse advocates, community organizations, and other law enforcement agencies with expertise in the recognition and handling of domestic abuse incidents. The policy shall discourage dual arrests, include consideration of whether one of the parties acted in self defense, and provide guidance to officers concerning instances in which officers should remain at the scene of a domestic abuse incident until the likelihood of further imminent violence has been eliminated.

(b) The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, in consultation with the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, the Minnesota Sheriffs Association, the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association, and a domestic violence statewide coalition shall update the written policy regarding arrest procedures for domestic abuse incidents for use by local law enforcement agencies. Each law enforcement agency may adopt the model policy in lieu of developing its own policy under the provisions of paragraph (a).

Subd. 3. **Assistance to victim where no arrest.**

If a law enforcement officer does not make an arrest when the officer has probable cause to believe that a person is committing or has committed domestic abuse or violated an order for protection, the officer shall provide immediate assistance to the victim. Assistance includes:

(1) assisting the victim in obtaining necessary medical treatment; and

(2) providing the victim with the notice of rights under section 629.341, subdivision 3.

Subd. 4. **Immunity.**

A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in providing assistance to a victim pursuant to subdivision 3 is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's action.

629.343 PROBABLE CAUSE ARRESTS; OFFENSES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Notwithstanding section 629.34, a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), who is on or off duty within the jurisdiction of the appointing authority or on duty outside the jurisdiction of the appointing authority pursuant to section 629.40, **may** arrest a person without a warrant if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person within the preceding four hours has committed a fifth-degree assault, as defined in section 609.224, on school property, as defined in section 609.66, subdivision 1d. The arrest may be made even though the crimes were not committed in the presence of the peace officer.

629.344 CRIMINAL VEHICULAR OPERATION AND MANSLAUGHTER; CERTIFICATION OF PROBABLE CAUSE BY PEACE OFFICER.

If a peace officer determines that probable cause exists to believe that a person has violated section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); subdivision 2, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or subdivision 3, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or subdivision 2, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6), the officer shall certify this determination and notify the commissioner of public safety.

629.35 ARREST AT NIGHT; WHEN PERMISSIBLE.

A peace officer **may** arrest a person at night without a warrant if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that person has committed a felony. An arrest under this section is lawful even if it appears after the arrest that no felony has been committed. When arresting a person at night without a warrant, a peace officer shall inform that person of the officer's authority and the cause of the arrest. This warning need not be given if the person is apprehended while committing a public offense or is pursued immediately after escape.

629.36 PERMITTING BYSTANDER TO DELIVER ARRESTED PERSON TO PEACE OFFICER.

When a bystander arrests a person for breach of the peace, the bystander **may** deliver that person to a peace officer. The peace officer **shall** take the arrested person to a judge for criminal processing. When a public offense is committed in the presence of a judge, the judge may, by written or verbal order, command any person to arrest the offender, and then proceed as if the offender had been brought before the court on a warrant of arrest.

629.361 PEACE OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CUSTODY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

A peace officer arresting a person charged with committing or aiding in the committing of a robbery, aggravated robbery, carjacking, or theft shall use reasonable diligence to secure the property alleged to have been stolen. After seizure of the property, the officer shall be answerable for it while it remains in the officer's custody. The officer shall annex a schedule of the property to the return of the warrant. Upon request of the county attorney, the law enforcement agency that has custody of the property alleged to have been stolen shall deliver the property to the custody of the county attorney for use as evidence at an omnibus hearing or at trial. The county attorney shall make a receipt for the property and be responsible for the property while it is in the county attorney's custody. When the offender is convicted, whoever has custody of the property shall turn it over to the owner.

629.37 WHEN PRIVATE PERSON MAY MAKE ARREST.

A private person **may** arrest another:

(1) for a public offense committed or attempted in the arresting person's presence;

(2) when the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in the arresting person's presence; or

(3) when a felony has in fact been committed, and the arresting person has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it.

629.38 PRIVATE PERSON TO DISCLOSE CAUSE OF ARREST.

Before making an arrest a private person **shall** inform the person to be arrested of the cause of the arrest and require the person to submit. The warning required by this section need not be given if the person is arrested while committing the offense or when the person is arrested on pursuit immediately after committing the offense. If a person has committed a felony, a private person may break open an outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house to make the arrest if, before entering, the private person informs the person to be arrested of the intent to make the arrest and the private person is then refused admittance.

629.39 PRIVATE PERSON MAKING ARREST TO DELIVER ARRESTEE TO JUDGE OR PEACE OFFICER.

A private person who arrests another for a public offense **shall** take the arrested person before a judge or to a peace officer without unnecessary delay. If a person arrested escapes, the person from whose custody the person has escaped may immediately pursue and retake the escapee, at any time and in any place in the state. For that purpose, the pursuer may break open any door or window of a dwelling house if the pursuer informs the escapee of the intent to arrest the escapee and the pursuer is refused admittance.

629.40 ALLOWING ARRESTS ANYWHERE IN STATE.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.**

In this section "peace officer" has the meaning given it in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

Subd. 2. **Out of jurisdiction arrests.**

In any case in which a person licensed under section 626.84, subdivision 1, **may** by law, either with or without a warrant, arrest a person for a criminal offense committed within the jurisdiction of the officer, and the person to be arrested escapes from or is out of the county, statutory or home rule charter city, or town, the officer may pursue and apprehend the person to be arrested anywhere in this state.

Subd. 3. **Authority for arrests outside jurisdiction.**

When a person licensed under section 626.84, subdivision 1, in obedience to the order of a court or in the course and scope of employment or in fresh pursuit as provided in subdivision 2, is outside of the person's jurisdiction, the person is serving in the regular line of duty as fully as though the service was within the person's jurisdiction.

Subd. 4. **Off-duty arrests outside jurisdiction.**

A peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), who is off duty and outside of the jurisdiction of the appointing authority but within this state **may** act pursuant to section 629.34 **when and only when** confronted with circumstances that would permit the use of deadly force under section 609.066. Nothing in this subdivision limits an officer's authority to arrest as a private person. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to restrict the authority of a political subdivision to limit the exercise of the power and authority conferred on its peace officers by this subdivision.

629.401 DELAYING TO TAKE PRISONER BEFORE JUDGE.

A peace officer or other person who willfully and wrongfully delays taking an arrested person before a judge having appropriate criminal jurisdiction is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor**.

629.402 ARREST WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

It is a **gross misdemeanor** for a public officer, or one pretending to be a public officer, knowingly and under the pretense or color of any process (1) to arrest a person or detain a person against the person's will, (2) to seize or levy upon any property, or (3) to dispossess any one of lands or tenements, without a regular process for those actions.

629.403 REFUSAL TO AID IN MAKING ARREST.

A person who willfully neglects or refuses to arrest another person after having been lawfully directed to do so by a judge is guilty of a **misdemeanor**.

A person who willfully neglects or refuses to aid a peace officer after being lawfully directed to aid the officer (1) in making an arrest, (2) in retaking a person who has escaped from custody, or (3) in executing a legal process is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

629.404 COUNTIES OR MUNICIPALITIES CAUSING ARREST; REQUIRING RETURN TRANSPORTATION.

Subdivision 1.**Return transportation.**

A county or municipality which causes to be issued a warrant for arrest for a person under section 629.41 and rules 3.01 and 19.01 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall furnish return transportation, upon request to the person arrested. The person must be transported to the municipality or township of residence in Minnesota after a trial or final hearing on the matter.

Subd. 2.**Exceptions.**

This section does not apply:

(1) to arrests made outside the state pursuant to sections 629.01 to 629.291;

(2) if the person is convicted or pleads guilty to any offense; or

(3) if the arrest is made under section 629.61.

WARRANTS; BAIL; RELEASE

629.415 PROCEEDINGS ON SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

Subdivision 1. **Issuance of summons to appear.**

A court may issue a summons in accordance with rule 3.01 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure to notify a person charged with a criminal offense of the need to appear at a certain time and place to answer the charge.

Subd. 2. **Service of summons.**

A summons may be served in accordance with rule 3.03 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. The court shall record the manner in which the summons was served and, if the summons was served by mailing it to the defendant's last known address, the court shall record whether the summons was returned as undeliverable.

Subd. 3. **Failure to appear; issuance of a sign and release warrant.**

(a) Unless a prosecutor makes the showing described in subdivision 4, the court shall issue a sign and release warrant if:

(1) the court issued a summons;

(2) the summons was served by mailing it to the defendant's last known address and was returned as undeliverable;

(3) the defendant failed to appear at the time and place identified in the summons;

(4) the defendant had not previously failed to appear in the same case; and

(5) the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor offense other than a targeted misdemeanor, as defined in section 299C.10, subdivision 1, or a gross misdemeanor offense other than a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired); 518B.01, subdivision 14 (violation of domestic abuse order for protection); 609.2231 (fourth-degree assault); 609.224 (fifth-degree assault); 609.2242 (domestic assault); 609.3451 (fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.377 (malicious punishment of a child); 609.378 (neglect or endangerment of a child); 609.748, subdivision 6 (violation of harassment restraining order); 609.749 (harassment or stalking); 609.78, subdivision 2 (interference with an emergency call); 617.261 (nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images); or 629.75 (violation of domestic abuse no contact order).

(b) A sign and release warrant shall not require the defendant to post bail or comply with any other conditions of release. A sign and release warrant does not authorize the arrest of the defendant.

(c) Any court record provided or made available to a law enforcement agency shall indicate that the warrant is a sign and release warrant.

Subd. 4. **When bail may be required.**

The court may issue a warrant that requires the defendant to post bail or comply with other conditions of release if a prosecutor shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that bail is necessary:

(1) for the safety of a victim;

(2) because a defendant poses a risk to public safety; or

(3) because the defendant otherwise poses a danger to self or others.

Subd. 5. **Sign and release warrant; law enforcement duties.**

(a) When a peace officer encounters a defendant who is the subject of a sign and release warrant, the officer **shall** inform the defendant of the missed court appearance and provide a new notice that includes a time to appear.

(b) Notice of the new time to appear shall be made in writing and must include the court file number or the warrant number. The defendant may be asked to sign a form acknowledging receipt of the notice. A defendant may not be required to sign the acknowledgment, but the peace officer or other employee may indicate that a notice was given and that the defendant refused to sign.

(c) After providing the notice, the peace officer **shall** release the defendant at the scene.

(d) As soon as practicable after providing the notice, the peace officer shall:

(1) inactivate the warrant or direct the appropriate office or department to inactivate the warrant; and

(2) submit a form or other notification that can be filed in the court's electronic filing system that includes the court case number, updates the defendant's personal contact information, and indicates that the defendant received notice of the new time to appear.

Subd. 6. **Exception; lawful arrest.**

Nothing in this section prohibits a peace officer from arresting a defendant for any lawful reason.

Subd. 7. **Procedure to notify peace officers; scheduling new court dates.**

(a) By January 1, 2024, the sheriff of every county, in coordination with the district court of that county, shall develop a procedure to inform peace officers about the type of warrant issued by the court and provide hearing dates for sign and release warrants.

(b) At a minimum, the procedure shall include:

(1) an office, department, or other entity that a peace officer can contact at any time to determine the type of warrant issued by a court;

(2) if the warrant is a sign and release warrant, the ability to obtain an updated time for a defendant to appear to answer the charge;

(3) the ability to inactivate a sign and release warrant after a defendant has been notified of the new time to appear; and

(4) the ability to submit a form or other notification to the court's electronic filing system updating the defendant's personal contact information and indicating that the defendant received notice of the new time.

(c) The sheriff may develop forms to provide defendants with notice of the new time to appear.

DOMESTIC ABUSE NO CONTACT ORDER

629.75 DOMESTIC ABUSE NO CONTACT ORDER.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment; description.**

(a) A domestic abuse no contact order is an order issued by a court against a defendant in a criminal proceeding or a juvenile offender in a delinquency proceeding for:

(1) domestic abuse as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(2) harassment or stalking under section 609.749 when committed against a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(3) violation of an order for protection under section 518B.01, subdivision 14; or

(4) violation of a prior domestic abuse no contact order under this section or Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 518B.01, subdivision 22.

(b) A domestic abuse no contact order may be issued as a pretrial order before final disposition of the underlying criminal case or as a postconviction probationary order. A domestic abuse no contact order is independent of any condition of pretrial release or probation imposed on the defendant. A domestic abuse no contact order may be issued in addition to a similar restriction imposed as a condition of pretrial release or probation. In the context of a postconviction probationary order, a domestic abuse no contact order may be issued for an offense listed in paragraph (a) or for a conviction for any offense arising out of the same set of circumstances as an offense listed in paragraph (a).

(c) A no contact order under this section shall be issued in a proceeding that is separate from but held immediately following a proceeding in which any pretrial release or sentencing issues are decided.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalties.**

(a) As used in this subdivision "qualified domestic violence-related offense" has the meaning given in section 609.02, subdivision 16.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (c) and (d), a person who knows of the existence of a domestic abuse no contact order issued against the person and violates the order is guilty of a **misdemeanor.**

(c) A person is guilty of a **gross misdemeanor** who violates this subdivision within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency. Upon a gross misdemeanor conviction under this paragraph, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of ten days' imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court as provided in section 518B.02. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for gross misdemeanor convictions.

(d) A person is guilty of a **felony** and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the person violates this subdivision:

(1) within ten years of the first of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency; or

(2) while possessing a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6. Upon a felony conviction under this paragraph in which the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, the court shall impose at least a 30-day period of incarceration as a condition of probation. The court also shall order that the defendant participate in

counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for felony convictions.

Subd. 2a. **Venue.**

A person may be prosecuted under subdivision 2 at the place where any call is made or received or, in the case of wireless or electronic communication or any communication made through any available technologies, where the actor or victim resides, or in the jurisdiction of the victim's designated address if the victim participates in the address confidentiality program established under chapter 5B.

Subd. 3. **Warrantless custodial arrest.**

A peace officer **shall arrest** without a warrant **and take into custody** a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated a domestic abuse no contact order, even if the violation of the order did not take place in the presence of the peace officer, if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer. The person shall be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless the person is released earlier by a judge or judicial officer. A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest pursuant to this subdivision is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's actions.

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CHAPTER 634. EVIDENCE; WITNESSES

634.025 CONFESSION BY A JUVENILE; INADMISSIBLE WHEN DECEPTION IS USED.

(a) Any admission, confession, or statement, whether written or oral, made by a person under 18 years of age during a custodial interrogation by a law enforcement agency official or their agent, is presumed to have been made involuntarily and is inadmissible in any proceeding if, during the interrogation, a law enforcement agency official or that person's agent:

(1) communicated information that an official or agent conducting or participating in the interrogation **knew to be false** if that information was about the existence or nature of evidence that a reasonable person would find to be material in assessing any suspected or alleged criminal conduct by the individual being interrogated; or

(2) communicated statements regarding leniency that the official or agent was not authorized to make.

(b) The presumption that any such admission, confession, or statement, or any portion thereof, is made involuntarily and is inadmissible may be overcome if the state proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the admission, confession, or statement, or the given portion thereof, was voluntary, reliable, and not induced by any act described in paragraph (a).

(c) The presumption of inadmissibility set forth in paragraph (a) shall not apply to any portion of an admission, confession, or statement that occurs prior to the first instance in which one of the acts described in paragraph (a) occurs.

(d) That an admission, confession, or statement is deemed inadmissible under this section shall have no effect on the admissibility of evidence obtained as a result of the admission, confession, or statement if the evidence would have been discovered through independent lawful means or if knowledge of the evidence was acquired through an independent source.

634.03 CONFESSION, INADMISSIBLE WHEN.

A confession of the defendant shall not be sufficient to warrant conviction without evidence that the offense charged has been committed; nor can it be given in evidence against the defendant whether made in the course of judicial proceedings or to a private person, when made under the influence of fear produced by threats.

634.04 UNCORROBORATED EVIDENCE OF ACCOMPLICE.

A conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless it is corroborated by such other evidence as tends to convict the defendant of the commission of the offense, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof.

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DATA PRACTICES ACT

13.02 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.**

As used in this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2.**Commissioner.**

"Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Administration.

Subd. 3.**Confidential data on individuals.**

"Confidential data on individuals" are data made not public by statute or federal law applicable to the data and are inaccessible to the individual subject of those data.

Subd. 3a. **Criminal justice agencies.**

"Criminal justice agencies" means all state and local prosecution authorities, all state and local law enforcement agencies, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, the Department of Corrections, the Minnesota National Guard, and all probation officers who are not part of the judiciary.

Subd. 4.**Data not on individuals.**

"Data not on individuals" are all government data that are not data on individuals.

Subd. 5.**Data on individuals.**

"Data on individuals" means all government data in which any individual is or can be identified as the subject of that data, unless the appearance of the name or other identifying data can be clearly demonstrated to be only incidental to the data and the data are not accessed by the name or other identifying data of any individual.

Subd. 6.**Designee.**

"Designee" means any person designated by a responsible authority to be in charge of individual files or systems containing government data and to receive and comply with requests for government data.

Subd. 7.**Government data.**

"Government data" means all data collected, created, received, maintained or disseminated by any government entity regardless of its physical form, storage media or conditions of use.

Subd. 7a.**Government entity.**

"Government entity" means a state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision.

Subd. 8.**Individual.**

"Individual" means a natural person. In the case of a minor or an incapacitated person as defined in section 524.5-102, subdivision 6, "individual" includes a parent or guardian or an individual acting as a parent or guardian in the absence of a parent or guardian, except that the responsible authority shall withhold data from parents or guardians, or individuals acting as parents or guardians in the absence of parents or guardians, upon request by the minor if the responsible authority determines that withholding the data would be in the best interest of the minor.

Subd. 8a.**Not public data.**

"Not public data" are any government data classified by statute, federal law, or temporary classification as confidential, private, nonpublic, or protected nonpublic.

Subd. 9.**Nonpublic data.**

"Nonpublic data" are data not on individuals made by statute or federal law applicable to the data: (a) not accessible to the public; and (b) accessible to the subject, if any, of the data.

Subd. 10.**Person.**

"Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, business trust, or a legal representative of an organization.

Subd. 11.**Political subdivision.**

"Political subdivision" means any county, statutory or home rule charter city, school district, special district, any town exercising powers under chapter 368 and located in the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2, and any board, commission, district or authority created pursuant to law, local ordinance or charter provision. It includes any nonprofit corporation which is a community action agency organized pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452) as amended, to qualify for public funds, or any nonprofit social service agency which performs services under contract to a government entity, to the extent that the nonprofit social service agency or nonprofit corporation collects, stores, disseminates, and uses data on individuals because of a contractual relationship with a government entity.

Subd. 12.**Private data on individuals.**

"Private data on individuals" are data made by statute or federal law applicable to the data: (a) not public; and (b) accessible to the individual subject of those data.

Subd. 13.**Protected nonpublic data.**

"Protected nonpublic data" are data not on individuals made by statute or federal law applicable to the data (a) not public and (b) not accessible to the subject of the data.

Subd. 14.**Public data not on individuals.**

"Public data not on individuals" are data accessible to the public pursuant to section 13.03.

Subd. 15.**Public data on individuals.**

"Public data on individuals" are data accessible to the public in accordance with the provisions of section 13.03.

Subd. 16.**Responsible authority.**

(a) "Responsible authority" in a state agency or statewide system means the state official designated by law or by the commissioner as the individual responsible for the collection, use and dissemination of any set of data on individuals, government data, or summary data.

(b) "Responsible authority" in any political subdivision means the individual designated by the governing body of that political subdivision as the individual responsible for the collection, use, and dissemination of any set of data on individuals, government data, or summary data, unless otherwise provided by state law. Until an individual is designated by the political subdivision's governing body, the responsible authority is:

(1) for counties, the county coordinator or administrator. If the county does not employ a coordinator or administrator, the responsible authority is the county auditor;

(2) for statutory or home rule charter cities, the elected or appointed city clerk. If the home rule charter does not provide for an office of city clerk, the responsible authority is the chief clerical officer for filing and record keeping purposes;

(3) for school districts, the superintendent; and

(4) for all other political subdivisions, the chief clerical officer for filing and record keeping purposes.

Subd. 17.**State agency.**

"State agency" means the state, the University of Minnesota, and any office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, authority, district or agency of the state.

Subd. 18.**Statewide system.**

"Statewide system" includes any record-keeping system in which government data is collected, stored, disseminated and used by means of a system common to one or more state agencies or more than one of its political subdivisions or any combination of state agencies and political subdivisions.

Subd. 19.**Summary data.**

"Summary data" means statistical records and reports derived from data on individuals but in which individuals are not identified and from which neither their identities nor any other characteristic that could uniquely identify an individual is ascertainable.

13.82 COMPREHENSIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA.

Subdivision 1.**Application.**

This section shall apply to agencies which carry on a law enforcement function, including but not limited to municipal police departments, county sheriff departments, fire departments, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, the Minnesota State Patrol, the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training, the Department of Commerce, and county human service agency client and provider fraud investigation, prevention, and control units operated or supervised by the Department of Human Services.

Subd. 2.**Arrest data.**

The following data created or collected by law enforcement agencies which document any actions taken by them to cite, arrest, incarcerate or otherwise substantially deprive an adult individual of liberty **shall be public at all times** in the originating agency:

(a) time, date and place of the action;

(b) any resistance encountered by the agency;

(c) any pursuit engaged in by the agency;

(d) whether any weapons were used by the agency or other individual;

(e) the charge, arrest or search warrants, or other legal basis for the action;

(f) the identities of the agencies, units within the agencies and individual persons taking the action;

(g) whether and where the individual is being held in custody or is being incarcerated by the agency;

(h) the date, time and legal basis for any transfer of custody and the identity of the agency or person who received custody;

(i) the date, time and legal basis for any release from custody or incarceration;

(j) the name, age, sex and last known address of an adult person or the age and sex of any juvenile person cited, arrested, incarcerated or otherwise substantially deprived of liberty;

(k) whether the agency employed a portable recording system, automated license plate reader, wiretaps or other eavesdropping techniques, unless the release of this specific data would jeopardize an ongoing investigation;

(l) the manner in which the agencies received the information that led to the arrest and the names of individuals who supplied the information unless the identities of those individuals qualify for protection under subdivision 17; and

(m) response or incident report number.

Subd. 3.**Request for service data.**

The following data created or collected by law enforcement agencies which document requests by the public for law enforcement services shall be **public government data**:

(a) the nature of the request or the activity complained of;

(b) the name and address of the individual making the request unless the identity of the individual qualifies for protection under subdivision 17;

(c) the time and date of the request or complaint; and

(d) the response initiated and the response or incident report number.

Subd. 4.**Audio recording of 911 call.**

The audio recording of a call placed to a 911 system for the purpose of requesting service from a law enforcement, fire, or medical agency is **private data on individuals** with respect to the individual making the call, except that a written transcript of the audio recording is public, unless it reveals the identity of an individual otherwise protected under subdivision 17. A transcript shall be prepared upon request. The person requesting the transcript shall pay the actual cost of transcribing the call, in addition to any other applicable costs provided under section 13.03, subdivision 3. The audio recording may be disseminated to law enforcement agencies for investigative purposes. The audio recording may be used for public safety and emergency medical services training purposes.

Subd. 5.**Domestic abuse data.**

The written police report required by section 629.341, subdivision 4, of an alleged incident described in section 629.341, subdivision 1, and arrest data, request for service data, and response or incident data described in subdivision 2, 3, or 6 that arise out of this type of incident or out of an alleged violation of an order for protection must be released upon request at no cost to the victim of domestic abuse, the victim's attorney, or an organization designated by the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public Safety as providing services to victims of domestic abuse. The executive director or the commissioner of the appropriate state agency shall develop written criteria for this designation.

Subd. 6.**Response or incident data.**

The following data created or collected by law enforcement agencies which document the agency's response to a request for service including, but not limited to, responses to traffic accidents, or which describe actions taken by the agency on its own initiative shall be public government data:

(a) date, time and place of the action;

(b) agencies, units of agencies and individual agency personnel participating in the action unless the identities of agency personnel qualify for protection under subdivision 17;

(c) any resistance encountered by the agency;

(d) any pursuit engaged in by the agency;

(e) whether any weapons were used by the agency or other individuals;

(f) a brief factual reconstruction of events associated with the action;

(g) names and addresses of witnesses to the agency action or the incident unless the identity of any witness qualifies for protection under subdivision 17;

(h) names and addresses of any victims or casualties unless the identities of those individuals qualify for protection under subdivision 17;

(i) the name and location of the health care facility to which victims or casualties were taken;

(j) response or incident report number;

(k) dates of birth of the parties involved in a traffic accident;

(l) whether the parties involved were wearing seat belts;

(m) the alcohol concentration of each driver; and

(n) whether the agency used a portable recording system to document the agency's response or actions.

Subd. 7.**Criminal investigative data.**

Except for the data defined in subdivisions 2, 3, and 6, investigative data collected or created by a law enforcement agency in order to prepare a case against a person, whether known or unknown, for the commission of a crime or other offense for which the agency has primary investigative responsibility are **confidential or protected nonpublic while the investigation is active**. Inactive investigative data are public unless the release of the data would jeopardize another ongoing investigation or would reveal the identity of individuals protected under subdivision 17. Images and recordings, including photographs, video, and audio records, which are part of inactive investigative files and which are clearly offensive to common sensibilities are classified as private or nonpublic data, provided that the existence of the images and recordings shall be disclosed to any person requesting access to the inactive investigative file. An investigation becomes inactive upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(a) a decision by the agency or appropriate prosecutorial authority not to pursue the case;

(b) expiration of the time to bring a charge or file a complaint under the applicable statute of limitations, or 30 years after the commission of the offense, whichever comes earliest; or

(c) exhaustion of or expiration of all rights of appeal by a person convicted on the basis of the investigative data.

Any investigative data presented as evidence in court shall be public. Data determined to be inactive under clause (a) may become active if the agency or appropriate prosecutorial authority decides to renew the investigation.

During the time when an investigation is active, any person may bring an action in the district court located in the county where the data are being maintained to authorize disclosure of investigative data. The court may order that all or part of the data relating to a particular investigation be released to the public or to the person bringing the action. In making the determination as to whether investigative data shall be disclosed, the court shall consider whether the benefit to the person bringing the action or to the public outweighs any harm to the public, to the agency or to any person identified in the data. The data in dispute shall be examined by the court in camera.

Subd. 8.**Child abuse identity data.**

Active or inactive investigative data that identify a victim of child abuse or neglect reported under chapter 260E are **private data on individuals**. Active or inactive investigative data that identify a reporter of child abuse or neglect under chapter 260E are confidential data on individuals, unless the subject of the report compels disclosure under section 260E.21, subdivision 1, or 260E.35.

Subd. 9.**Inactive child abuse data.**

Investigative data that become inactive under subdivision 7, clause (a) or (b), and that relate to the alleged abuse or neglect of a child by a person responsible for the child's care, as defined in section 260E.03, are **private data**.

Subd. 10.**Vulnerable adult identity data.**

Active or inactive investigative data that identify a victim of vulnerable adult maltreatment under section 626.557 are private data on individuals. Active or inactive investigative data that identify a reporter of vulnerable adult maltreatment under section 626.557 are **private data on individuals**.

Subd. 11.**Inactive vulnerable adult maltreatment data.**

Investigative data that becomes inactive under subdivision 7, paragraph (a) or (b), and that relate to the alleged maltreatment of a vulnerable adult by a caregiver or facility are **private data on individuals**.

Subd. 12.**Name change data.**

Data on court records relating to name changes under section 259.10, subdivision 2, which is held by a law enforcement agency is **confidential data on an individual** while an investigation is active and is **private data on an individual** when the investigation becomes inactive.

Subd. 13.**Access to data for crime victims.**

On receipt of a written request, the prosecuting authority shall release investigative data collected by a law enforcement agency to the victim of a criminal act or alleged criminal act or to the victim's legal representative unless the release to the individual subject of the data would be prohibited under section 13.821 or the prosecuting authority reasonably believes:

(a) that the release of that data will interfere with the investigation; or

(b) that the request is prompted by a desire on the part of the requester to engage in unlawful activities.

Subd. 14.**Withholding public data.**

A law enforcement agency may temporarily withhold response or incident data from public access if the agency reasonably believes that public access would be likely to endanger the physical safety of an individual or cause a perpetrator to flee, evade detection or destroy evidence. In such instances, the agency shall, upon the request of any person, provide a statement which explains the necessity for its action. Any person may apply to a district court for an order requiring the agency to release the data being withheld. If the court determines that the agency's action is not reasonable, it shall order the release of the data and may award costs and attorney's fees to the person who sought the order. The data in dispute shall be examined by the court in camera.

Subd. 15.**Public benefit data.**

Any law enforcement agency may make any data classified as confidential or protected nonpublic pursuant to subdivision 7 or as private or nonpublic under section 13.825 or 626.19 accessible to any person, agency, or the public if the agency determines that the access will aid the law enforcement process, promote public safety, or dispel widespread rumor or unrest.

Subd. 16.**Public access.**

When data is classified as public under this section, a law enforcement agency shall not be required to make the actual physical data available to the public if it is not administratively feasible to segregate the public data from the not public. However, the agency must make the information described as public data available to the public in a reasonable manner. When investigative data becomes inactive, as described in subdivision 7, the actual physical data associated with that investigation, including the public data, shall be available for public access.

Subd. 17.**Protection of identities.**

A law enforcement agency or a law enforcement dispatching agency working under direction of a law enforcement agency shall withhold public access to data on individuals to protect the identity of individuals in the following circumstances:

(a) when access to the data would reveal the identity of an undercover law enforcement officer, as provided in section 13.43, subdivision 5;

(b) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim or alleged victim of criminal sexual conduct, sexual extortion, or sex trafficking under section 609.322, 609.341 to 609.3451, 609.3458, or 617.246, subdivision 2;

(c) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a paid or unpaid informant being used by the agency if the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the informant would threaten the personal safety of the informant;

(d) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim of or witness to a crime if the victim or witness specifically requests not to be identified publicly, unless the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the victim or witness would not threaten the personal safety or property of the individual;

(e) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a deceased person whose body was unlawfully removed from a cemetery in which it was interred;

(f) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a person who placed a call to a 911 system or the identity or telephone number of a service subscriber whose phone is used to place a call to the 911 system and: (1) the agency determines that revealing the identity may threaten the personal safety or property of any person; or (2) the object of the call is to receive help in a mental health emergency. For the purposes of this paragraph, a voice recording of a call placed to the 911 system is deemed to reveal the identity of the caller;

(g) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a juvenile witness and the agency reasonably determines that the subject matter of the investigation justifies protecting the identity of the witness; or

(h) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a mandated reporter under section 60A.952, subdivision 2, 609.456, or 626.557 or chapter 260E.

Data concerning individuals whose identities are protected by this subdivision are private data about those individuals. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures to acquire the data and make the decisions necessary to protect the identity of individuals described in clauses (c), (d), (f), and (g).

Subd. 18.**Data retention.**

Nothing in this section shall require law enforcement agencies to create, collect or maintain data which is not required to be created, collected or maintained by any other applicable rule or statute.

Subd. 19.**Data in arrest warrant indices.**

Data in arrest warrant indices are classified as confidential data until the defendant has been taken into custody, served with a warrant, or appears before the court, except when the law enforcement agency determines that the public purpose is served by making the information public.

Subd. 20.**Property data.**

Data that uniquely describe stolen, lost, confiscated, or recovered property are classified as either private data on individuals or nonpublic data depending on the content of the not public data.

Subd. 21.**Reward program data.**

To the extent that the release of program data would reveal the identity of an informant or adversely affect the integrity of the fund, financial records of a program that pays rewards to informants are protected nonpublic data in the case of data not on individuals or confidential data in the case of data on individuals.

Subd. 22.**Data on registered criminal offenders.**

Data described in section 243.166 shall be classified as described in that section.

Subd. 23.**Data in missing children bulletins.**

Data described in section 299C.54 shall be classified as described in that section.

Subd. 24.**Exchanges of information.**

Nothing in this chapter prohibits the exchange of information by law enforcement agencies provided the exchanged information is pertinent and necessary to the requesting agency in initiating, furthering, or completing an investigation, except not public personnel data and data governed by section 13.045.

Subd. 25.**Deliberative processes.**

Data that reflect deliberative processes or investigative techniques of law enforcement agencies are confidential data on individuals or protected nonpublic data; provided that information, reports, or memoranda that have been adopted as the final opinion or justification for a decision of a law enforcement agency are public data.

Subd. 26.**Booking photographs.**

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "booking photograph" means a photograph or electronically produced image taken by law enforcement for identification purposes in connection with the arrest of a person.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a booking photograph is public data. A law enforcement agency may temporarily withhold access to a booking photograph if the agency determines that access will adversely affect an active investigation.

Subd. 27.**Pawnshop and scrap metal dealer data.**

Data that would reveal the identity of persons who are customers of a licensed pawnbroker, secondhand goods dealer, or a scrap metal dealer are private data on individuals. Data describing the property in a regulated transaction with a licensed pawnbroker, secondhand goods dealer, or a scrap metal dealer are public.

Subd. 28.**Disclosure of predatory offender registrant status.**

Law enforcement agency disclosure to health facilities of the registrant status of a registered predatory offender is governed by section 244.052.

Subd. 29.**Juvenile offender photographs.**

Notwithstanding section 260B.171, chapter 609A, or other law to the contrary, photographs or electronically produced images of children adjudicated delinquent under chapter 260B shall not be expunged from law enforcement records or databases.

Subd. 30.**Inactive financial transaction investigative data.**

Investigative data that become inactive under subdivision 7 that are a person's financial account number or transaction numbers are private or nonpublic data.

Subd. 31.**Use of surveillance technology.**

Notwithstanding subdivision 25 and section 13.37, subdivision 2, the existence of all technology maintained by a law enforcement agency that may be used to electronically capture an audio, video, photographic, or other record of the activities of the general public, or of an individual or group of individuals, for purposes of conducting an investigation, responding to an incident or request for service, monitoring or maintaining public order and safety, or engaging in any other law enforcement function authorized by law is public data.

Subd. 32.**Unmanned aerial vehicles.**

Section 626.19 governs data collected, created, or maintained through the use of an unmanned aerial vehicle.

13.821 VIDEOTAPES OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS.

(a) Notwithstanding section 13.04, subdivision 3, an individual subject of data **may not** obtain a copy of a videotape in which a child victim or alleged victim is alleging, explaining, denying, or describing an act of physical or sexual abuse without a court order under section 13.03, subdivision 6, or 611A.90. The definitions of physical abuse and sexual abuse in section 260E.03, apply to this section, except that abuse is not limited to acts by a person responsible for the child's care or in a significant relationship with the child or position of authority.

(b) This section does not limit other rights of access to data by an individual under section 13.04, subdivision 3, other than the right to obtain a copy of the videotape, nor prohibit rights of access pursuant to discovery in a court proceeding.

13.822 SEXUAL ASSAULT DATA.

Subdivision 1.**Definitions.**

(a) "Community-based program" means any office, institution, or center offering assistance to victims of sexual assault and their families through crisis intervention, medical, and legal accompaniment and subsequent counseling.

(b) "Sexual assault counselor" means a person who has undergone at least 40 hours of crisis counseling training and works under the direction of a supervisor in a crisis center, whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of sexual assault.

(c) "Victim" means a person who consults a sexual assault counselor for the purpose of securing advice, counseling, or assistance concerning a mental, physical, or emotional condition caused by a sexual assault.

(d) "Sexual assault communication data" means all information transmitted in confidence between a victim of sexual assault and a sexual assault counselor and all other information received by the sexual assault counselor in the course of providing assistance to the victim. The victim shall be deemed the subject of sexual assault communication data.

Subd. 2.**Classification.**

All sexual assault communication data are classified as **private data on individuals**.

13.824 AUTOMATED LICENSE PLATE READERS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.**

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Automated license plate reader" means an electronic device mounted on a law enforcement vehicle or positioned in a stationary location that is capable of recording data on, or taking a photograph of, a vehicle or its license plate and comparing the collected data and photographs to existing law enforcement databases for investigative purposes. Automated license plate reader includes a device that is owned or operated by a person who is not a government entity to the extent that data collected by the reader are shared with a law enforcement agency. Automated license plate reader does not include a traffic safety camera system.

(c) "Traffic safety camera system" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 85a.

Subd. 2.**Data collection; classification; use restrictions.**

(a) Data collected by an automated license plate reader must be limited to the following:

(1) license plate numbers;

(2) date, time, and location data on vehicles; and

(3) pictures of license plates, vehicles, and areas surrounding the vehicles.

Collection of any data not authorized by this paragraph is prohibited.

(b) All data collected by an automated license plate reader are private data on individuals or nonpublic data unless the data are public under section 13.82, subdivision 2, 3, or 6, or are active criminal investigative data under section 13.82, subdivision 7.

(c) Data collected by an automated license plate reader may only be matched with data in the Minnesota license plate data file, provided that a law enforcement agency may use additional sources of data for matching if the additional data relate to an active criminal investigation. A central state repository of automated license plate reader data is prohibited unless explicitly authorized by law.

(d) Automated license plate readers must not be used to monitor or track an individual who is the subject of an active criminal investigation unless authorized by a warrant, issued upon probable cause, or exigent circumstances justify the use without obtaining a warrant.

Subd. 2a. **Limitations; certain camera systems.**

A person must not use a traffic safety camera system for purposes of this section.

Subd. 3.**Destruction of data required.**

(a) Notwithstanding section 138.17, and except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, data collected by an automated license plate reader that are not related to an active criminal investigation **must be destroyed no later than 60 days** from the date of collection.

(b) Upon written request from an individual who is the subject of a pending criminal charge or complaint, along with the case or complaint number and a statement that the data may be used as exculpatory evidence, data otherwise subject to destruction under paragraph (a) must be preserved by the law enforcement agency until the criminal charge or complaint is resolved or dismissed.

(c) Upon written request from a program participant under chapter 5B, automated license plate reader data related to the program participant must be destroyed at the time of collection or upon receipt of the request, whichever occurs later, unless the data are active criminal investigative data. The existence of a request submitted under this paragraph is private data on individuals.

(d) Data that are inactive criminal investigative data are subject to destruction according to the retention schedule for the data established under section 138.17.

Subd. 4.**Sharing among law enforcement agencies.**

(a) Automated license plate reader data that are not related to an active criminal investigation may only be shared with, or disseminated to, another law enforcement agency upon meeting the standards for requesting access to data as provided in subdivision 7.

(b) If data collected by an automated license plate reader are shared with another law enforcement agency under this subdivision, the agency that receives the data must comply with all data classification, destruction, and security requirements of this section.

(c) Automated license plate reader data that are not related to an active criminal investigation may not be shared with, disseminated to, sold to, or traded with any other individual or entity unless explicitly authorized by this subdivision or other law.

13.825 PORTABLE RECORDING SYSTEMS. (BODY CAMERAS)

Subdivision 1. **Application; definition.**

(a) This section applies to law enforcement agencies that maintain a portable recording system for use in investigations, or in response to emergencies, incidents, and requests for service.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "portable recording system" means a device worn by a peace officer that is capable of both video and audio recording of the officer's activities and interactions with others or collecting digital multimedia evidence as part of an investigation;

(2) "portable recording system data" means audio or video data collected by a portable recording system; and

(3) "redact" means to blur video or distort audio so that the identity of the subject in a recording is obscured sufficiently to render the subject unidentifiable.

Subd. 2. **Data classification; court-authorized disclosure.**

(a) Data collected by a portable recording system are **private data on individuals or nonpublic data**, subject to the following:

(1) data that record, describe, or otherwise document actions and circumstances surrounding either the discharge of a firearm by a peace officer in the course of duty, if a notice is required under section 626.553, subdivision 2, or the use of force by a peace officer that results in substantial bodily harm, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7a, are public;

(2) data are public if a subject of the data requests it be made accessible to the public, except that, if practicable, (i) data on a subject who is not a peace officer and who does not consent to the release must be redacted, and (ii) data on a peace officer whose identity is protected under section 13.82, subdivision 17, clause (a), must be redacted;

(3) subject to paragraphs (b) to (d), portable recording system data that are active criminal investigative data are governed by section 13.82, subdivision 7, and portable recording system data that are inactive criminal investigative data are governed by this section;

(4) portable recording system data that are public personnel data under section 13.43, subdivision 2, clause (5), are public; and

(5) data that are not public data under other provisions of this chapter retain that classification.

(b) Notwithstanding section 13.82, subdivision 7, when an individual dies as a result of a use of force by a peace officer, an involved officer's law enforcement agency must allow the following individuals, upon their request, to inspect all portable recording system data, redacted no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident within five days of the request, subject to paragraphs (c) and (d):

(1) the deceased individual's next of kin;

(2) the legal representative of the deceased individual's next of kin; and

(3) the other parent of the deceased individual's child.

(c) A law enforcement agency may deny a request to inspect portable recording system data under paragraph (b) if the agency determines that there is a compelling reason that inspection would interfere with an active investigation. If the agency denies access under this paragraph, the chief law enforcement officer must provide a prompt, written denial to the individual in paragraph (b) who requested the data with a short description of the compelling reason access was denied and must provide notice that relief may be sought from the district court pursuant to section 13.82, subdivision 7.

(d) When an individual dies as a result of a use of force by a peace officer, an involved officer's law enforcement agency shall release all portable recording system data, redacted no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident no later than 14 days after the incident, unless the chief law enforcement officer asserts in writing that the public classification would interfere with an ongoing investigation, in which case the data remain classified by section 13.82, subdivision 7.

(e) A law enforcement agency may redact or withhold access to portions of data that are public under this subdivision if those portions of data are clearly offensive to common sensibilities.

(f) Section 13.04, subdivision 2, does not apply to collection of data classified by this subdivision.

(g) Any person may bring an action in the district court located in the county where portable recording system data are being maintained to authorize disclosure of data that are private or nonpublic under this section or to challenge a determination under paragraph (e) to redact or withhold access to portions of data because the data are clearly offensive to common sensibilities. The person bringing the action must give notice of the action to the law enforcement agency and subjects of the data, if known. The law enforcement agency must give notice to other subjects of the data, if known, who did not receive the notice from the person bringing the action. The court may order that all or part of the data be released to the public or to the person bringing the action. In making this determination, the court shall consider whether the benefit to the person bringing the action or to the public outweighs any harm to the public, to the law enforcement agency, or to a subject of the data and, if the action is challenging a determination under paragraph (e), whether the data are clearly offensive to common sensibilities. The data in dispute must be examined by the court in camera. This paragraph does not affect the right of a defendant in a criminal proceeding to obtain access to portable recording system data under the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

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Minnesota Rules of Criminal Procedure

Rule 3-Warrant or Summons upon Complaint

Rule 3.01-Issuance

If the facts in the complaint and any supporting documents or supplemental sworn testimony establish probable cause to believe an offense has been committed and the defendant committed it, a summons or warrant must issue. A summons rather than a warrant must issue unless a substantial likelihood exists that the defendant will fail to respond to a summons, the defendant's location is not reasonably discoverable, or the defendant's arrest is necessary to prevent imminent harm to anyone. A warrant for the defendant's arrest must be issued to any person authorized by law to execute it.

The warrant or summons must be issued by a judge of the district court. If the offense is punishable by fine only, a court administrator may issue the summons when authorized by court order.

A summons must issue in lieu of a warrant if the offense is punishable by fine only in misdemeanor cases.

A judge must issue a summons whenever requested to do so by the prosecutor.

If a defendant fails to appear in response to a summons, a warrant must issue.

Rule 3.02-Contents of Warrant or Summons

Subd. 1.Warrant.
The warrant must be signed by a judge and must contain the name of the defendant, or, if unknown, any name or description by which the defendant can be identified with reasonable certainty. It must describe the offense charged in the complaint. The warrant and complaint may be combined in one form. For all offenses, the amount of bail must be set, and other conditions of release may be set, by a judge and stated on the warrant.

Subd. 2.Directions of Warrant.
The warrant must direct that the defendant be brought promptly before the court that issued the warrant if the court is in session.

If the court specified is not in session, the warrant must direct that the defendant be brought before the court without unnecessary delay, and not later than 36 hours after the arrest, exclusive of the day of arrest, or as soon as a judge is available.

Subd. 3.Summons.

The summons must summon the defendant to appear at a stated time and place to answer the complaint before the court issuing it, and must be accompanied by a copy of the complaint.

Rule 3.03-Execution or Service of Warrant or Summons; Certification

Subd. 1.By Whom.

The warrant must be executed by an officer authorized by law. The summons may be served by any officer authorized to serve a warrant, and if served by mail or electronic means, it may also be served by the court administrator.

Subd. 2.Territorial Limits.

The warrant may be executed or the summons may be served at any place within the State, except where prohibited by law.

Subd. 3.Manner.

A warrant is executed by the defendant's arrest. If the offense charged is a misdemeanor, the defendant must not be arrested on Sunday or, on any other day of the week, between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. except, when exigent circumstances exist, by direction of the judge, stated on the warrant. A misdemeanor warrant may also be executed at any time if the person is found on a public highway or street. The officer need not have the warrant in possession when the arrest occurs, but must inform the defendant of the warrant's existence and of the charge.

The summons must be served on an individual defendant by delivering a copy to the defendant personally, or by leaving it at the defendant's usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion residing there, or by mailing it to the defendant's last known address, or by serving it electronically as authorized by Rule 14 of the General Rules of Practice for the District Courts. A summons directed to a corporate defendant must be issued and served in the manner prescribed by law for service of summons on corporations in civil actions, or by mail addressed to the corporation at its principal place of business, or to an agent designated by the corporation to receive service of process.

Subd. 4.Certification; Unexecuted Warrant or Summons.

The officer executing the warrant must certify the execution to the court before which the defendant is brought.

On or before the date set for appearance, the officer to whom a summons was delivered for service must certify its service to the court before which the defendant was summoned to appear.

At the prosecutor's request, an unexecuted warrant or an unserved summons may be delivered by a judge to any authorized officer or person for execution or service.

Rule 3.04-Defective Warrant, Summons or Complaint

Subd. 1.Amendment.

A person arrested under a warrant or appearing in response to a summons must not be discharged from custody or dismissed because of any defect in form in the warrant or summons if the warrant or summons is amended to remedy the defect.

Subd. 2.Issuance of New Complaint, Warrant or Summons.

Pretrial proceedings may be continued to permit a new complaint to be filed and a new warrant or summons issued if the prosecutor promptly moves for a continuance on the ground that:

(a) the initial complaint does not properly name or describe the defendant or the offense charged; or

(b) the evidence presented establishes probable cause to believe that the defendant has committed a different offense from that charged in the complaint, and the prosecutor intends to charge the defendant with that offense.

If the proceedings are continued, the new complaint must be filed and process promptly issued. In misdemeanor cases, if the defendant during the continuance is unable to post bail that might be required under Rule 6.02, subd. 1, then the defendant must be released subject to such non-monetary conditions as the court deems necessary under that Rule.

Subd. 3.Procedure upon Issuance of New Complaint.

Upon the issuance of the new complaint, the court must inform the defendant of the charges; the defendant's rights, including the right to have counsel appointed if eligible; and the opportunity to enter a plea as permitted by Rules 5.06, 5.07, and 5.08. The court must also review conditions of release under Rule 6.02, subd. 2. Pretrial proceedings, including any prior waiver of rights, must be reopened to the extent required by the new complaint.

(Amended effective November 1, 2014; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

Comment - Rule 3

Rule 3.01 does not define probable cause for the purpose of obtaining a warrant of arrest or to prescribe the evidence that may be considered on that issue. These issues are determined by federal Fourth Amendment constitutional law. See e.g., State ex rel. Duhn v. Tahash, 275 Minn. 377, 147 N.W.2d 382 (1966); State v. Burch, 284 Minn. 300, 170 N.W.2d 543 (1969).

See Rule 4.02, subd. 5(3) for restrictions on the issuance of a warrant for an offense for which the prosecution has obtained a valid complaint after the time in which the court had ordered the complaint to be prepared.

Issuance of a warrant instead of a summons should not be grounds for objection to the arrest, to the jurisdiction of the court, or to any subsequent proceedings. In overcoming the presumption for issuing a summons rather than a warrant, the prosecutor may, among other factors, cite to the nature and circumstances of the particular case, the *past history of response to legal process and the defendant's criminal record. The remedy of a defendant who has been arrested by warrant is to request the imposition of conditions of release under Rule 6.02, subd. 1 upon the initial court appearance.*

Minnesota law requires that the defendant be taken before the court "without unreasonable delay." See, e.g., Stromberg v. Hansen, 177 Minn. 307, 225 N.W. 148 (1929). See also Minnesota Statutes, section 629.401. Rule 3.02, subd. 2 imposes more definite time limitations while permitting a degree of flexibility. The first limitation (Rule 3.02, subd. 2) is that the defendant must be brought directly before the court if it is in session. The second limitation (Rule 3.02, subd. 2) is that if the court is not in session, the defendant must be taken before the nearest available judge of the issuing court without unnecessary delay, but not more than 36 hours after the arrest or as soon after the 36-hour period as a judge of the issuing court is available.

In computing the 36-hour time limit in Rule 3.02, subd. 2, the day of arrest is not counted. The 36 hours begin to run at midnight following the arrest. Also, Rule 34.01 expressly does not apply to Rule 3.02, subd. 2. Saturdays are to be counted in computing the 36-hour time limit under this rule. See also Rule 4.02, subd. 5.

The provisions of Rule 3.03, subd. 2 that a warrant may be executed or a summons served at any place within the State is in accord with existing law governing service of criminal process. The phrase "except where prohibited by law" was added to exclude those places, such as federal reservations, where state service of process may be prohibited by law.

For service of summons on corporations, Rule 3.03, subd. 3 adopts the method prescribed by law for service of process in civil actions. See Minn. R. Civ. P. 4.03(c).

Rule 4-Procedure upon Arrest With a Warrant Following a Complaint or Without a Warrant

Rule 4.01-Arrest With a Warrant

A defendant arrested with a warrant must be taken before a judge as directed in the warrant.

Rule 4.02-Arrest Without a Warrant

Following an arrest without a warrant:

Subd. 1.Release by Arresting Officer.

If the arresting officer or the officer's superior determines that further detention is not justified, the arrested person must be immediately released.

Subd. 2.Citation or Tab Charge.

The arresting officer or the officer's superior may issue a citation and release the arrested person, and must release the arrested person if ordered by the prosecutor or by a judge of the district court where the alleged offense occurred. The arresting officer or the officer's superior may issue a citation or tab charge and continue to detain the arrested person if any of the circumstances in Rule 6.01, subd. 1(a)(1)-(3) exist.

Subd. 3.Notice to Prosecutor.

The arresting officer or the officer's superior must notify the prosecutor of the arrest as soon as practicable.

Subd. 4-Release by Prosecutor.

The prosecutor may order the arrested person released from custody.

Subd. 5-Appearance Before Judge.

(1) Before Whom and When. An arrested person who is not released must be brought before the nearest available judge of the county where the alleged offense occurred. The defendant must be brought before a judge without unnecessary delay, and **not more than 36 hours after the arrest, exclusive of the day of arrest, Sundays, and legal holidays**, or as soon as a judge is available. In misdemeanor cases, a defendant who is not brought before a judge within the 36-hour limit must be released upon citation, as provided in Rule 6.01, subd. 1.

(2) Complaint Filed; Order of Detention; Felonies and Gross Misdemeanors Not Charged as Designated Gross Misdemeanors Under Rule 1.04(b). A complaint must be presented to the judge before the appearance under Rule 4.02, subd. 5(1). The complaint must be filed promptly, except as provided by Rule 33.04, and an order for detention of the defendant may be issued, provided: (1) the complaint contains the written approval of the prosecutor or the certificate of the judge as provided by Rule 2.02; and (2) the judge determines from the facts presented in writing in or with the complaint, and any supporting documents or supplemental sworn testimony, that probable cause exists to believe that an offense has been committed and that defendant committed it. Otherwise, the defendant must be released.

(3) Complaint, Tab Charge, or Citation; Misdemeanors; Designated Gross Misdemeanors. If no complaint is filed by the time of the defendant's first appearance in court as required by this rule for a misdemeanor charge or a gross misdemeanor charge for offenses designated under Rule 1.04(b), a citation or tab charge must be filed. However, in a misdemeanor case, if the judge orders, or if requested by the person charged or defense counsel, a complaint must be filed.

In a designated gross misdemeanor case commenced by a tab charge or citation, the complaint must be served and filed within 48 hours of the defendant's appearance if the defendant is in custody, or within ten days of the appearance if the defendant is not in custody, provided that the complaint must be served and filed before the court accepts a guilty plea to any designated gross misdemeanor. Service of a gross misdemeanor complaint must be as provided by Rule 33.02.

In a misdemeanor case, the complaint must be filed within 48 hours after demand if the defendant is in custody, or within 30 days of the demand if the defendant is not in custody.

If no complaint is filed within the time required by this rule, the defendant must be discharged.

A complaint is valid when it: (1) complies with the requirements of Rule 2; and (2) the judge has determined from the complaint and any supporting documents or supplemental sworn testimony that probable cause exists to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it.

Upon the filing of a valid complaint in a misdemeanor case, the defendant must be arraigned. When a charge has been dismissed for failure to file a valid complaint, and the prosecutor later files a valid complaint, a warrant must not be issued on that complaint unless a summons has been issued first and either could not be served, or, if served, the defendant failed to appear in response.

(Amended effective October 1, 2016.)

Rule 4.03-Probable Cause Determination

Subd. 1.Time Limit.

When a person arrested without a warrant is not released under this rule or Rule 6, a judge must make a probable cause determination without unnecessary delay, and in any event **within 48 hours from the time of the arrest, including the day of arrest, Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.** If the Court determines that probable cause does not exist or does not make a determination as to probable cause within the time provided by this rule, the person must be released immediately.

Subd. 2.Application and Record.

The facts establishing probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed, and that the person arrested committed it, must be submitted under oath, either orally or in writing, or signed under penalty of perjury pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 358.116. The oath may be administered by the court administrator or notary public for any facts submitted in writing. If oral testimony is taken, the oath must be administered by a judge, but it may be administered by telephone, ITV, or similar device. Any oral testimony must be recorded by reporter or recording instrument and must be retained by the court or by the judge's designee.

The person requesting a probable cause determination must advise the reviewing judge of any prior request for a probable cause determination on this same incident, or of any prior release of the arrested person on this same incident, for failure to obtain a probable cause determination within the time limit as provided by this rule.

Subd. 3.Prosecutor.

No request for determination of probable cause may proceed without the approval of the prosecutor authorized to prosecute the matter, or by affirmation of the applicant that the applicant contacted the prosecutor and the prosecutor approved the request, or unless the judge reviewing probable cause certifies in writing that the prosecutor is unavailable and the determination of probable cause should not be delayed. A complaint complying with Rule 2, approved by the court, satisfies the probable cause requirement of this rule.

Subd. 4.Determination.

If the information presented satisfies the court that probable cause exists to believe that an offense has been committed and the person arrested committed it, the court may set bail or other conditions of release, or release the arrested person without bail, under Rule 6. If probable cause is not found, the arrested person must be released immediately. The court's finding of probable cause must be in writing, and must indicate the offense, whether oral testimony was received, and the amount of any bail or other conditions of release the court may set. A written notice of the court's determination must be provided promptly to the arrested person.

(Amended effective July 1, 2015.)

Comment - Rule 4

It is anticipated that complaints will be requested by defendants in only a small percentage of misdemeanor cases because discovery is permitted under Rule 9.04, and most defendants will not wish to make an additional appearance to receive the complaint.

Where a charge has been dismissed by the court for failure of the prosecutor to file a valid, timely complaint (Rule 4.02, subd. 5(3)) as required, and the prosecutor subsequently files a valid complaint, a summons must issue instead of a warrant. If it is impossible to locate the defendant to serve the summons or if the defendant fails to respond to the summons, a warrant may be issued. See also Rule 3.01. This restriction is necessary because it is unfair to subject a defendant to a possibly unnecessary arrest when the defendant has appeared in court once to answer the minor charge, and, through no fault of the defendant, a complaint was not issued.

Rule 4.03 is based upon the constitutional requirement as set forth in County of Riverside v. McLaughlin, 500 U.S. 44 (1991) for a prompt judicial determination of probable cause following a warrantless arrest. Pursuant to that case and Rule 4.03, subd. 1, the determination must occur without unreasonable delay and in no event later than 48 hours after the arrest. There are no exclusions in computing the 48-hour time limit. Rule 6.01 provides for the mandatory and permissive issuance of citations and an arrested person released on citation prior to the 48-hour time limit need not receive a probable cause determination pursuant to Rule 4.03.

Under Rule 4.03, subd. 2 the facts submitted to the court to establish probable cause may be either by written affidavit, under penalty of perjury, or sworn oral testimony.

See Form 44, Application for Judicial Determination of Probable Cause to Detain, following these rules.

Rule 4.03, subd. 4, sets out the elements to be included in the court's written determination of probable cause. See Form 45, Judicial Determination of Probable Cause to Detain, following these rules.

Rule 5-Procedure on First Appearance

Rule 5.01-Purpose of First Appearance

(a) The purpose of the first appearance is for the court to inform the defendant of the:

(1) charge(s);

(2) defendant's rights, including the right to have counsel appointed if eligible; and

(3) opportunity to enter a plea as permitted by Rules 5.06, 5.07, and 5.08.

(b) The court must first determine whether a defendant is disabled in communication as defined in Rule 5.02.

(c) The court must ensure the defendant has a copy of the charging document.

(d) The court must set bail and other conditions of release under Rule 6.02.

(e) On the prosecutor's motion, the court must require that the defendant be booked, photographed, and fingerprinted.

(Amended effective July 1, 2015.)

Rule 5.02-Requirement for Interpreter

A defendant is disabled in communication if, due to a hearing, speech or other communications disorder or difficulty in speaking or comprehending the English language, the defendant cannot fully understand the proceedings or any charges made, or is incapable of presenting or assisting in the presentation of a defense.

If a defendant is disabled in communication, the judge must appoint a qualified interpreter under Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 8 for the District Courts to assist the defendant throughout the proceedings. The proceedings that require a qualified interpreter include any proceeding attended by the defendant.

Rule 5.03-Statement of Rights

The court must advise the defendant of the following:

(a) The right to remain silent and not submit to interrogation;

(b) Anything the defendant says may be used against the defendant in this or any subsequent proceeding;

(c) The right to counsel in all proceedings, including police line-ups and interrogations;

(d) If the defendant appears without counsel and is financially unable to obtain counsel, counsel will be appointed if the defendant has been charged with an offense punishable by incarceration;

(e) The right to communicate with defense counsel, and that a continuance will be granted if necessary to permit this;

(f) The right to a jury trial or a trial to the court;

(g) If the offense is a misdemeanor, the defendant may plead guilty or not guilty, or demand a complaint before entering a plea;

(h) If the offense is a designated gross misdemeanor as defined in Rule 1.04(b) and a complaint has not yet been filed, a complaint must be issued within ten days if the defendant is not in custody or within 48 hours if the defendant is in custody;

(i) If the offense is a gross misdemeanor and the defendant has had an opportunity to consult with an attorney, the defendant may plead guilty in accordance with Rule 15.02.

The court may advise a number of defendants at once of these rights, but each defendant must be asked individually at arraignment whether the defendant heard and understood the rights as explained earlier.

(Amended effective August 1, 2012.)

Rule 5.04-Appointment of Counsel

Subd. 1.Notice of Right to Counsel; Appointment of the District Public Defender; Waiver of Counsel.

(1) Notice of Right to Counsel. If a defendant charged with a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor punishable by incarceration appears without counsel, the court must advise the defendant of the right to counsel, and that the court will appoint the district public defender if the defendant has been determined to be financially unable to obtain counsel.

The court must also advise the defendant that the defendant has the right to request counsel at any stage of the proceedings.

(2) Appointment of the Public Defender. The court must appoint the district public defender on request of a defendant who is:

(a) charged with a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor punishable by incarceration, or subject to an extradition proceeding or probation revocation proceeding;

(b) not represented by counsel; and

(c) financially unable to obtain counsel.

The court must not appoint a district public defender if the defendant is financially able to retain private counsel but refuses to do so.

(3) Waiver of Counsel, Misdemeanor or Gross Misdemeanor. Defendants charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor punishable by incarceration who appear without

counsel, do not request counsel, and wish to represent themselves, must waive counsel in writing or on the record. The court must not accept the waiver unless the court is satisfied that it is voluntary and has been made by the defendant with full knowledge and understanding of the defendant's rights. The court may appoint the district public defender for the limited purpose of advising and consulting with the defendant about the waiver.

(4) Waiver of Counsel, Felony. The court must ensure that defendants charged with a felony who appear without counsel, do not request counsel, and wish to represent themselves, enter on the record a voluntary and intelligent written waiver of the right to counsel. If the defendant refuses to sign the written waiver form, the waiver must be made on the record. Before accepting the waiver, the court must advise the defendant of the following:

(a) nature of the charges;

(b) all offenses included within the charges;

(c) range of allowable punishments;

(d) there may be defenses;

(e) mitigating circumstances may exist; and

(f) all other facts essential to a broad understanding of the consequences of the waiver of the right to counsel, including the advantages and disadvantages of the decision to waive counsel.

The court may appoint the district public defender for the limited purpose of advising and consulting with the defendant as to the waiver.

Subd. 2.Appointment of Advisory Counsel.

The court may appoint advisory counsel to assist a defendant who voluntarily and intelligently waives the right to counsel.

(1) If the court appoints advisory counsel because of concerns about fairness of the process, the court must state that on the record. The court must advise the defendant and advisory counsel on the record that the defendant retains the right to decide when and how to use advisory counsel, and that decisions about the use of advisory counsel may affect a later request by the defendant to allow the advisory counsel to assume full representation.

(2) If the court appoints advisory counsel because of concerns about delays in completing the trial, the potential disruption by the defendant, or the complexity or length of the trial, the court must state that on the record.

The court must then advise the defendant and advisory counsel on the record that advisory counsel will assume full representation of the defendant if the defendant:

(a) becomes so disruptive during the proceedings that the defendant's conduct is determined to constitute a waiver of the right of self representation; or

(b) requests advisory counsel to take over representation during the proceeding.

(3) Advisory counsel must be present in the courtroom during all proceedings and must be served with all documents that would otherwise be served upon an attorney of record.

Subd. 3.Standards for District Public Defender Eligibility.

A defendant is financially unable to obtain counsel if the defendant meets the standards for eligibility defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 611.17.

Subd. 4.Financial Inquiry.

The court has a duty to conduct a financial inquiry to determine the financial eligibility of a defendant for the appointment of a district public defender as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 611.17.

Subd. 5.Partial Eligibility and Reimbursement.

The ability to pay part of the cost of adequate representation at any time while the charges are pending against a defendant must not preclude the appointment of the district public defender for the defendant. If the court, after finding the defendant eligible for district public defender services, determines that the defendant now has the ability to pay part of the costs, it may require a defendant to make partial payment as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 611.20.

(Amended effective August 1, 2012.)

Rule 5.05-Date of Rule 8 Appearance; Consolidation of Appearances Under Rule 5 and Rule 8

If the defendant is charged with a felony or gross misdemeanor, the court must set a date for a Rule 8 appearance before the court having jurisdiction to try the charged offense no later than 14 days after the defendant's initial appearance under Rule 5, unless the defendant waives the right to a separate Rule 8 appearance.

The defendant must be informed of the time and place of the Rule 8 appearance and ordered to appear as scheduled. The time for appearance may be extended by the court for good cause.

In felony and gross misdemeanor cases, the defendant may waive the separate appearances otherwise required by this rule and Rule 8. The waiver must be made either in writing or on the record in open court. If the defendant waives a separate appearance under Rule 8, all of the functions and procedures provided for by Rules 5 and 8 must take place at the Rule 5 hearing.

Rule 5.06-Plea and Post-Plea Procedure in Misdemeanor Cases

Subd. 1.Entry of Plea in Misdemeanor Cases.

In misdemeanor cases, the arraignment must be conducted in open court. The court must ask the defendant to enter a plea, or set a date for entry of the plea. A defendant may appear by counsel and a corporation must appear by counsel or by an authorized officer.

Subd. 2.Guilty Plea; Offenses From Other Jurisdictions.

If the defendant enters a plea of guilty, the presentencing and sentencing procedures provided by these rules must be followed. The defendant may also request permission under Rule 15.10 to plead guilty to other misdemeanor offenses committed within the jurisdiction of other courts in the state.

Subd. 3.Not Guilty Plea and Jury Trial.

If the defendant enters a plea of not guilty to a charge for which the defendant would be entitled to a jury trial, the defendant must exercise or waive that right. The defendant may waive the right to a jury trial either on the record or in writing. If the defendant fails to waive or demand a jury trial, a jury trial demand must be entered in the record.

Subd. 4.Demand or Waiver of Evidentiary Hearing.

If the defendant pleads not guilty and a notice of evidence and identification procedures has been given by the prosecutor as required by Rule 7.01, the defendant and prosecutor must each either waive or demand an evidentiary hearing under Rule 12.04. The demand or waiver may be made either on the record or in writing and must be made at the first court appearance after the notice has been given by the prosecutor.

Rule 5.07-Plea and Post-Plea Procedure in Gross Misdemeanor Cases

Subd. 1.Entry of Guilty Plea in Gross Misdemeanor Cases.

The defendant may plead guilty to a gross misdemeanor charge in accordance with Rule 15.02 if the defendant has counsel, or has had the opportunity to consult with counsel before pleading guilty. If the defendant does not plead guilty, entry of a plea must await the Rule 8 or Omnibus Hearing. A corporation must appear by counsel or by an authorized officer.

Subd. 2.Guilty Plea; Offenses From Other Jurisdictions.

The procedure in Rule 5.06, subd. 2 applies to gross misdemeanor cases.

(Amended effective August 1, 2012.)

Rule 5.08-Plea in Felony Cases

In felony cases, a defendant may plead guilty as early as the Rule 8 hearing. The defendant cannot enter any other plea until the Omnibus hearing under Rule 11.

Rule 5.09-Record

Minutes of the proceedings must be kept unless the court directs that a verbatim record be made. Any plea of guilty to an offense punishable by incarceration must comply with the requirements of Rule 15.09.

Comment - Rule 5

Rule 5 prescribes the procedure at the defendant's initial appearance. In most misdemeanor cases, the initial appearance will also be the time of arraignment and disposition.

Rule 5.02 requires the appointment of a qualified interpreter for a defendant disabled in communication. Minnesota Statutes, section 611.32, subdivision 1, mandates the appointment. The definition for "disabled in communication" contained in Rule 5.02 is the same as that contained in Minnesota Statutes, section 611.31. Minnesota Statutes, section 611.33, and Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 8 for the District Courts should be referred to for the definition of qualified interpreter.

The warning under Rule 5.03 as to the defendant's right to counsel continues the requirement of Minnesota Statutes, section 611.15. See St. Paul v. Whidby, 295 Minn. 129, 203 N.W.2d 823 (1972), recognizing that misdemeanors authorizing a sentence of incarceration are criminal offenses and criminal procedures must be followed.

Under Rules 5.03(i) and 5.07, a defendant may plead guilty to a gross misdemeanor at the first appearance under Rule 5 in accordance with the guilty plea provisions of Rule 15.02. If that is done, the defendant must first have the opportunity to consult with an attorney. If the guilty plea is to a designated gross misdemeanor prosecuted by tab charge, a complaint must be filed before the court accepts the guilty plea. See Rule 4.02, subd. 5(3), and the comments to that rule. See also Rule 5.04, subd. 1(3), concerning waiver of the right to counsel. Rule 5.03(i) does not permit a defendant to enter a plea of not guilty to a gross misdemeanor at the first appearance under Rule 5. Rather, in accordance with Rules 8.01 and 11.08, a not-guilty plea in felony and gross misdemeanor cases is not entered until the Omnibus Hearing or later.

Minnesota law requires that a waiver of counsel be in writing unless the defendant refuses to sign the written waiver form. In that case, a record of the waiver is permitted. Minnesota Statutes, section 611.19. In practice, a Petition to Proceed As Pro Se Counsel may fulfill the dual requirements of providing the defendant with the information necessary to make a voluntary and intelligent waiver of the right to counsel as well as providing a written waiver. See Form 11. Also see Appendix C to Rule 15 for the Petition to Enter Plea of Guilty by Pro Se Defendant.

The decision in Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975), held that counsel may be appointed over the defendant's objection, to assist and consult if requested to do so by the defendant. Rule 5.04 establishes standards for appointing advisory counsel in cases where the defendant waives counsel and the court believes it is appropriate to appoint advisory counsel.

In most cases, the primary role of counsel appointed over the defendant's objection will be advisory. In fewer cases, the role of appointed counsel may be to take over representation of the defendant during trial. The term "standby counsel" is too broad a term to cover the role of appointed counsel in every case or even most cases where counsel is appointed over the objection of the defendant. Because the primary purpose of counsel appointed over the objection of the defendant is to help the accused *understand and negotiate through the basic procedures of the trial and "to relieve the trial judge of the need to explain and enforce basic rules of [the] courtroom," counsel appointed over the objection of the accused may be more properly called "advisory counsel."*

Two main reasons exist for appointing advisory counsel for defendants who wish to represent themselves: (1) the fairness of a criminal process where lay people choose to represent themselves - to aid the court in fulfilling its responsibility for insuring a fair trial, to further the public interest in an orderly, rational trial, or if the court appoints advisory counsel to assist the pro se defendant - and (2) the disruption of the criminal process before its completion caused by the removal of an unruly defendant or a request for counsel during a long or complicated trial.

These general reasons for the appointment of counsel to the pro se defendant suggest a natural expectation of the level of readiness of advisory counsel. If the court appoints advisory counsel as a safeguard to the fairness of the proceeding, it would not be expected that counsel would be asked to take over the representation of the defendant during the trial and counsel should not be expected and need not be prepared to take over representation should this be requested or become necessary. If this unexpected event occurred and a short recess of the proceeding would be sufficient to allow counsel to take over representation, the court could enter that order. If the circumstances constituted a manifest injustice to continue with the trial, a mistrial could be granted and a date for a new trial, allowing counsel time to prepare, could be set. The court could also deny the request to allow counsel to take over representation if the circumstances would not make this feasible or practical.

If the court appoints advisory counsel because of the complexity of the case or the length of the trial or the possibility that the defendant may be removed from the trial because of disruptive behavior, advisory counsel must be expected to be prepared to take over as counsel in the middle of the trial so long as the interests of justice are served.

Whenever counsel is appointed over the defendant's objection, counsel's participation must not be allowed to destroy the jury's perception that the accused is representing himself or herself. In all proceedings, especially those before the jury, advisory counsel must respect the defendant's right to control the case and not interfere with it. The accused must authorize appointed counsel before the counsel can be involved, render impromptu advice, or ever appear before the court. If the accused does not wish appointed counsel to participate, counsel must simply attend the trial.

Even where appointed counsel is not expected to be ready to take over representation in the middle of the proceedings, it is appropriate and necessary that all advisory counsel be served with the same disclosure and discovery items as counsel of record so that counsel can at least be familiar with this information in acting in an advisory role. All counsel appointed for the pro se defendant must be served with the pleadings, motions, and discovery.

It is essential that at the outset the trial court explain to the accused and counsel appointed in these situations what choices the accused has and what the consequences of those choices may be later in the proceedings. In State v. Richards, 552 N.W.2d 197, 206 (Minn. 1996), the Supreme Court repeated the rule it set in State v. Richards, 463 N.W.2d 499 (Minn. 1990): the defendant's request for the "substitution of standby counsel [shall not be granted] unless, in the trial court's discretion, his request is timely and reasonable and reflects extraordinary circumstances." Trial courts should consider the progress of the trial, the readiness of standby counsel, and the possible disruption of the proceedings. Statement of the expectations of advisory counsel at the outset should make it clear to all concerned about what will happen should there be a change in the representation of the defendant during the proceeding.

A defendant appearing pro se with advisory counsel should be informed that the duties and costs of investigation, legal research, and other matters associated with litigating a criminal matter are the responsibility of the defendant and not advisory counsel. It should be made clear to the pro se defendant that advisory counsel is not a functionary of the defendant who can be directed to perform tasks by the defendant. A motion under Minnesota Statutes, section 611.21, is available to seek funds for hiring investigators and expert witnesses.

In certain circumstances, a separate appearance to fulfill the requirements of Rule 8 may serve very little purpose. Originally these rules required the appearance under Rule 5 to be in the county court and the appearance under Rule 8 to be in the district court. Now, both appearances are held in the district court. The additional time and judicial resources invested in a separate appearance under Rule 8 may yield little or no benefit. Therefore, Rule 5.05 permits the appearances required by Rule 5 and Rule 8 to be consolidated upon request of the defendant.

When the appearances are consolidated under Rule 5.05, all of the provisions in Rule 8 are applied to the consolidated hearing. This means that under Rule 8.04 the Omnibus Hearing provided for by Rule 11 must be scheduled for a date no later than 28 days after the consolidated hearing. This requirement is subject, however, to the power of the court under Rule 8.04(c) to extend the time for good cause related to the particular case upon motion of the defendant or the prosecution or upon the court's initiative. Also, the notice of evidence and identification procedures required by Rule 7.01 must be given at or before the consolidated hearing.

Under Rule 5.06, subd. 4 if the defendant pleads not guilty in a misdemeanor case and the prosecution has given the notice of evidence and identification prescribed by Rule 7.01, then both the defendant and the prosecution shall either waive or demand a Rasmussen (State ex rel. Rasmussen v. Tahash, 272 Minn. 539, 141 N.W.2d 3(1965)) hearing. The waiver or demand is necessary only in cases where a jury trial is to be held since the notice is not required under Rule 7.01 if no jury trial is to be held in a misdemeanor case.

KNOW THIS ONE!

Rule 6-Pretrial Release

Rule 6.01-Release on Citation

Subd. 1.Mandatory Citation Issuance in Misdemeanor Cases.

(a)By Arresting Officer.

In misdemeanor cases, peace officers who decide to proceed with prosecution and who act without a warrant **must issue a citation and release** the defendant **unless it reasonably appears:**

(1) the person must be detained to prevent bodily injury to that person or another;

(2) further criminal conduct will occur; or

(3) a substantial likelihood exists that the person will not respond to a citation.

If the officer has already arrested the person, a citation must issue and the person must be released, unless any of the circumstances in subdivision 1(a)(1)-(3) above exist. If any of the circumstances in subd. 1(a)(1)-(3) above exist, the officer may issue a citation or tab charge and detain the person until the appearance before a judge under Rule 4.02, subdivision 5(3), or until bail is posted pursuant to the district court bail process or schedule.

(b)At Place of Detention.

When an officer brings a person arrested without a warrant for a misdemeanor to a police station or county jail, the officer in charge of the police station, sheriff in charge of the jail, or officer designated by the sheriff must issue a citation and release the person unless it reasonably appears to the officer that any of the circumstances in subdivision 1(a)(1)-(3) exist. If any of the circumstances in subd. 1(a)(1)-(3) above exist, a citation or tab charge may be issued and the person may be detained until the appearance before a judge under Rule 4.02, subdivision 5(3), or until bail is posted pursuant to the district court bail process or schedule.

(c)Offenses Not Punishable by Incarceration.

A citation must be issued for petty misdemeanors and misdemeanors not punishable by incarceration. If an arrest has been made, a citation must be issued in lieu of continued detention.

(d)Reporting Requirements.

If the defendant is not released at the scene or place of detention, the officer in charge of the place of detention must report to the court the reasons why.

Subd. 2.Permissive Authority to Issue Citations in Gross Misdemeanor and Felony Cases at Place of Detention.

When an officer brings a person arrested without a warrant for a felony or gross misdemeanor to a police station or county jail, the officer in charge of the police station, sheriff in charge of the jail, or officer designated by the sheriff may issue a citation and release the defendant unless it reasonably appears to the officer that any of the circumstances in subdivision 1(a)(1)-(3) exist.

Subd. 3.Mandatory Release on Citation When Ordered by Prosecutor or Court.

In felony, gross misdemeanor, and misdemeanor cases, a person arrested without a warrant must be issued a citation and released if so ordered by the prosecutor or by the district court, or by any person designated by the court to perform that function.

Subd. 4.Form of Citation.

(a)General Form.

Any citation, including an electronic citation, filed or e-filed with the court must be in a form prescribed by this rule and approved by the State Court Administrator and the Commissioner of Public Safety, who shall, to the extent practicable, include in the citation the information required by Minnesota Statutes, sections 169.99, subdivisions 1, 1a, 1b, and 1c, and 97A.211, subdivision 1. The citation must contain the summons and complaint, and must direct the defendant to appear at a designated time and place or to contact the court or violations bureau to schedule an appearance.

(b)Notices Regarding Failure to Appear.

The citation must state that failure to appear or contact the court or violations bureau as directed may result in the issuance of a warrant. A summons or warrant issued after failure to respond to a citation may be based on facts establishing probable cause contained in or with the citation and attached to the complaint.

The citation must contain notice regarding failure to appear when the offense is a petty misdemeanor as required in Minnesota Statutes, sections 169.99, subdivision 1(b), and 609.491, subdivision 1.

(c)Notice Regarding Fine Payment.

The citation must contain the notice regarding fine payment and waiver of rights in Rule 23.03, subd. 3.

(d)Electronic Citation.

If the defendant is charged by electronic citation, the defendant must be issued a copy of the citation. This copy must include:

(1) the directive to appear or contact the court or violations bureau in paragraph (a); and

(2) the notices in paragraphs (b) and (c).

Subd. 5.Lawful Searches.

The issuance of a citation does not affect an officer's authority to conduct an otherwise lawful search.

Subd. 6.Persons in Need of Care.

Even if a citation has been issued, an officer can take the person cited to an appropriate medical or mental health facility if that person appears mentally or physically incapable of self care.

(Amended effective January 1, 2012; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

Rule 6.02-Release by Court or Prosecutor

Subd. 1.Conditions of Release.

A person charged with an offense must be released without bail when ordered by the prosecutor, court, or any person designated by the court to perform that function. On appearance before the court, a person must be released on personal recognizance or an unsecured appearance bond unless a court determines that release will endanger the public safety or will not reasonably assure the defendant's appearance. When this determination is made, the court must, either in lieu of or in addition to the above methods of release, impose the first of the following conditions of release that will reasonably assure the person's appearance as ordered, or, if no single condition gives that assurance, any combination of the following conditions:

(a) Place the defendant under the supervision of a person who, or an organization that, agrees to supervise;

(b) Place restrictions on travel, association, or residence during release;

(c) Require an appearance bond, cash deposit, or other security; or

(d) Impose other conditions necessary to assure appearance as ordered.

If the court sets conditions of release, it must issue a written order containing them. A copy of the order must be provided to the defendant and to the law enforcement agency that has or had custody. The law enforcement agency must also be provided with the victim's name and location.

The court must set money bail without other conditions on which the defendant may be released by posting cash or sureties.

The defendant's release must by conditioned on appearance at all future court proceedings.

Subd. 2.Release Conditions.

In determining conditions of release the court must consider:

(a) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged;

(b) the weight of the evidence;

(c) family ties;

(d) employment;

(e) financial resources;

(f) character and mental condition;

(g) length of residence in the community;

(h) criminal convictions;

(i) prior history of appearing in court;

(j) prior flight to avoid prosecution;

(k) the victim's safety;

(l) any other person's safety;

(m) the community's safety.

Subd. 3.Pre-Release Investigation.

To determine conditions of release, the court may investigate the defendant's background before or at the defendant's court appearance. The investigation may be conducted by probation services or by any other qualified agency as directed by the court. The court, or the agency at the court's direction, must forward any pre-release investigation report to the parties. The pre-release investigation report must not be disclosed to the public without a court order.

Information obtained in the pre-release investigation from the defendant in response to an inquiry during the investigation and any derivative evidence must not be used against the defendant at trial. Evidence obtained by independent investigation may be used.

Subd. 4.Review of Release Conditions.

The court must review conditions of release on request of any party.

(Amended effective October 1, 2016.)

Rule 6.03-Violation of Release Conditions

Subd. 1.Authority to Apply for a Summons or Warrant.

On application by the prosecutor, court services, or probation officer alleging probable cause that defendant violated a release condition, the court may issue a summons or warrant, using the procedure in paragraphs (a) and (b).

(a) Summons. A summons must be issued instead of a warrant unless a warrant is authorized under paragraph (b). The summons must direct the defendant to appear in court and include a date and time for a hearing.

(b) Warrant. The court may issue a warrant instead of a summons if a substantial likelihood exists that the defendant will fail to respond to a summons, that continued release of the defendant will endanger any person, or the defendant's location is not known. The warrant must direct the defendant's arrest and prompt appearance in court.

Subd. 2.Arrest Without Warrant.

A peace officer **may arrest** a released defendant if the officer has probable cause to believe a release condition has been violated **and** it reasonably appears continued release will endanger the safety of any person. The officer must promptly take the defendant before a judge. When possible, a warrant should be obtained before making an arrest under this rule.

Subd. 3.Hearing.

The defendant is entitled to a hearing on alleged violations of release conditions. If the court finds a violation, the court may revise the conditions of release as provided in Rule 6.02, subd. 1.

Subd. 4.Commission of Crime.

When a complaint is filed or indictment returned charging a defendant with committing a crime while released pending adjudication of a prior charge, the court with jurisdiction over the prior charge may, after notice and hearing, review and revise the conditions of release as provided for in Rule 6.02, subd. 1.

Rule 6.04-Forfeiture

Forfeiture of an appearance bond must be as provided by law.

Rule 6.05-Detention Supervision

The court must supervise a defendant's detention to eliminate all unnecessary detention. A detention facility must make at least bi-weekly reports to the prosecutor and the court listing prisoners in custody for more than ten days in felony and gross misdemeanor cases, and prisoners in custody more than two days in misdemeanor cases.

Rule 6.06-Misdemeanor Trial Dates

A defendant must be tried promptly after entering a not guilty plea. If a defendant or the prosecutor demands a speedy trial in writing or on the record, the trial must begin within 60 days.

The 60-day period begins to run on the day of the not guilty plea, and may be extended for good cause shown on motion of the prosecutor or the defendant, or on the court's initiative. If an in-custody defendant's trial does not begin in ten days, the defendant must be released subject to nonmonetary release conditions as set by the court under Rule 6.02, subd. 1.

Comment - Rule 6

In misdemeanor cases a citation must be issued if the misdemeanor charged is not punishable by incarceration. A person should not be taken into custody for an offense that cannot be punished by incarceration. Rule 1.04(a) defines misdemeanors.

The "uniform traffic ticket" as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 169.99, is used to issue a citation under Rule 6. The citation is used to charge not only traffic offenses under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 169, but also criminal or Department of Natural Resources (DNR) offenses defined in other chapters. The State Court Administrator and the Commissioner of Public Safety determine the required content of the citation in consultation with the courts, law enforcement, and other affected agencies, including the DNR.

Rule 6.01, subd. 4(b), reiterates that the citation must contain the statutorily required notice that failure to appear for a petty misdemeanor offense results in a conviction. As stated in the rule, the citation must direct the defendant to either appear or contact the court by a particular date. This means a conviction will be entered: (1) if the defendant fails to appear on the scheduled court date; (2) if the defendant fails to pay the fine or otherwise contact the court by the scheduled deadline; or (3) if the defendant requests an initial hearing on the citation but then fails to appear for it.

Rule 6.01, subd. 4(d), sets forth the content that must be included on the defendant's copy of an electronic citation. The defendant's copy of a paper citation typically contains additional information such as court contact information, payment methods, and collateral consequences. Since the Rules do not specifically require this information to be on the citation, when the defendant is issued an electronic citation, the additional information could be given to the defendant by other means such as directing the defendant to a website or providing a separate information sheet.

The arresting officer is to decide whether to issue a citation using the information available at the time. If that officer decides not to issue a citation, the officer-in-charge of the stationhouse will then make a determination from all the information then available, including any additional information disclosed by further interrogation and investigation.

Rule 6.01, subd. 6 is intended merely to stress that issuing a citation in lieu of a custodial arrest or continued detention does not affect a law enforcement officer's statutory right to transport a person in need of care to an appropriate medical facility. A law enforcement officer's power to transport a person for such purposes is still governed by statute and is neither expanded nor contracted by Rule 6.01, subd. 6. See, e.g., Minnesota Statutes, section 609.06, subdivision 1, clause (9), about the right to use reasonable force, in certain situations, toward mentally ill or mentally defective persons *and Minnesota Statutes, section 253B.05, subdivision 2, governing the right of a health or peace officer to transport mentally ill or intoxicated persons to various places for care.*

These rules do not prescribe the consequences of failing to obey a citation. The remedy available is the issuance of a warrant or summons upon a complaint.

Rule 6.02, subd. 1 specifies the conditions of release that can be imposed on a defendant at the first appearance. If conditions of release are endorsed on the warrant (Rule 3.02, subd. 1), the defendant must be released on meeting those conditions.

Release on "personal recognizance" is a release without bail on defendant's promise to appear at appropriate times. An "Order to Appear" is an order issued by the court releasing the defendant from custody or continuing the defendant at large pending disposition of the case, but requiring the defendant to appear in court or in some other place at all appropriate times.

The conditions of release must proceed from the least restrictive to the ultimate imposition of cash bail depending on the circumstances in each case. Release on monetary conditions should only be required when no other conditions will reasonably ensure the defendant's appearance. When monetary conditions are imposed, bail should be set at the lowest level necessary to ensure the defendant's reappearance.

Rule 341(g)(2) of the Uniform Rules of Criminal Procedure (1987) and Standard 10-5.3(d) of the American Bar Association Standards for Criminal Justice (1985) provide for release upon posting of ten percent of the face value of an unsecured bond and upon posting of a secured bond by an uncompensated surety. Although Rule 6.02 does not expressly authorize these options, the rule is broad enough to permit the court to set such conditions of release in an unusual case. If the ten percent cash option is authorized by the district court, it should be in lieu of, not in addition to, an unsecured bond, because there is generally no reasonable expectation of collecting on the unsecured bond and the public should not be deluded into thinking it will be collected. The court should consider the availability of a reliable person to help assure the defendant's appearance. If cash bail is deposited with the court it is deemed the property of the defendant under Minnesota Statutes, section 629.53, and according to that statute the court can apply the deposit to any fine or restitution imposed.

For certain driving while intoxicated prosecutions under Minnesota Statutes, section 169A.20, if the defendant has prior convictions under that or related statutes, the court may impose the conditions of release set forth in Minnesota Statutes, section 169A.44. Conditions may include alcohol testing and license plate impoundment. However, Rule 6.02, subd. 1 requires that the court must set the amount of money bail without any other conditions on which the defendant can obtain release. The Advisory Committee was of the opinion that this is required by the defendant's constitutional right to bail. Minnesota Constitution, article I, section 7, makes all persons bailable by sufficient sureties for all offenses. It would violate this constitutional provision for the court to require that the monetary bail could be satisfied *only by a cash deposit. The defendant must also be given the option of satisfying the monetary bail by sufficient sureties. State v. Brooks, 604 N.W.2d 345 (Minn. 2000).*

If the court sets conditions of release, aside from an appearance bond, then the court must issue a written order stating those conditions. Any written order must be issued promptly and the defendant's release must not be delayed. In addition to providing a copy of the order to the defendant, the court must immediately provide it to the law enforcement agency that has or had custody of the defendant along with information about the named victim's whereabouts. This provision for a written order is in accord with Minnesota Statutes, section 629.715, which concerns conditions of release for defendants charged with crimes against persons. Written orders are required because it is important that the defendant, concerned persons, and law enforcement officers know precisely the conditions that govern the defendant's release.

When setting bail or other conditions of release, see Minnesota Statutes, sections 629.72, subdivision 7; and 629.725, as to the court's duty to provide notice of a hearing on the defendant's release from pretrial detention in domestic abuse, harassment or crimes of violence cases. Also see Minnesota Statutes, sections 629.72, subdivision 6; and 629.73, as to the duty of the law enforcement agency having custody of the defendant in such cases to provide notice of the defendant's impending release.

When imposing release conditions under Rule 6.02, subd. 2, Recommendation 5, concerning sexual assault, in the Final Report of the Minnesota Supreme Court Task Force on Gender Fairness in the Courts, 15 Wm. Mitchell L.Rev. 827 (1989), states that "Minnesota judges should not distinguish in setting bail, conditions of release, or sentencing in non-familial criminal sexual conduct cases on the basis of whether the victim and defendant were acquainted." This prohibition should be applied in setting bail in other cases as well.

NOTE: Rule 6 does not cover appeal of the release decision nor does it include release after a conviction. Appeal of the release decision is permitted under Rules 28 and 29. These rules also set standards and procedures for releasing a defendant after a conviction.

Rule 6.03 prescribes the procedures followed when conditions of release are violated. The Rule requires issuing a summons rather than a warrant under circumstances similar to those required under Rule 3.01. Rule 6.03, subd. 3, requires only an informal hearing and does not require a showing of willful default, but leaves it to the court's discretion to determine under all of the circumstances whether to continue or revise the possible release conditions. On finding a violation, the court is not authorized to revoke the defendant's release without setting bail because such action is not permitted under Minnesota Constitution, article I, section 5. The court must continue or revise the release conditions, governed by the considerations set forth in Rule 6.02, subds. 1 and 2. Under those rules, the court may increase the defendant's bail. If the defendant is unable to post the increased bail or to meet alternative conditions of release, the defendant may be kept in custody.

There are no provisions similar to Rule 6.03 in existing Minnesota statutory law except Minnesota Statutes, section 629.58, which provides that if a defendant fails to perform the conditions of a recognizance, process must be issued against the persons so bound. Rule 6.03, subds. 1 and 2 take the place of that statute.

Minnesota Statutes, section 629.63, providing for surrender of the defendant by the surety on the defendant's bond is not affected by Rule 6.03. To the extent that it is inconsistent with Rule 6.03 and Rule 6.02, subds. 1 and 2, however, Minnesota Statutes, section 629.64, requiring that in the event a defendant is surrendered by such surety money bail must be set, is superseded.

As to sanctions for violating Rule 6.06 speedy trial provisions, see State v. Kasper, 411 N.W.2d 182 (Minn. 1987) and State v. Friberg, 435 N.W.2d 509 (Minn. 1989). As to the right to a speedy trial generally, see the comments to Rule 11.09.

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These selected criminal and traffic statutes and rules of criminal procedure were assembled in this format to assist students with their studies. The complete versions of these laws are found online at revisor.mn.gov/statutes. Students must keep in mind, however, that the statutes change regularly and that they need to keep up on any changes in the law that come up during each year.

AUTHOR - ZIERDEN
TITLE - SELECT MINNESOTA
CRIMINAL/TRAFFIC CODES AND
RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

ISBN-13 978-0-7442-0016-4
ISBN-10 0-7442-0016-4

9780744200164

MONTEZUMA
PUBLISHING